THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,000. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

CONEY ISLAND BOAT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, TO Broome street cars to Broadway and Grand street. Lady please send address to G. Howard, Herald office.

FOR ADOPTION—BEAUTIFUL GIRL, 15 MONTHS; another three months, and boy one month old. 206 Thompson street.

GENTLEMEN WHO WITNESSED THE ABUSE OF our cartman and team on Thursday, P. M., in Broadway, near Worth street, by a policeman, will greatly oblige us by giving their address. BREWSTER & CO, 372 Broome street.

NO. 10 STATE ROOM.—WHEN AND WHERE CAN I see you? BOAT.

R. G. K.—WHY DON'T YOU WRITE? E. B. K.

401.—TWO P. M. THIS DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASHLAND HOUSE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH, Philadelphia, is the only house in the city on the European plan. Commercial travellers take notice. A. F. BELCHER, Proprietor.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE OR OTHER property; separate compartments all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; accessible during business hours. H. G. HAEGER, 300 West Thirty-fourth street, corner Eighth avenue.

A.—HYNARD'S STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE and Baggage, &c., 302 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue. Trucks to move; experienced men to handle furniture.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 425, JUNE 25, 1869.
14, 21, 4, 9, 34, 26, 68, 31, 35, 22, 53, 22, 46.
MISSOURI—CLASS 426, JUNE 26, 1869.
47, 38, 29, 70, 53, 7, 8, 73, 55, 78, 27, 16, 25.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 401, JUNE 25, 1869.
84, 25, 33, 26, 28, 24, 63, 59, 56, 6, 58, 19, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 402, JUNE 26, 1869.
52, 8, 61, 42, 47, 74, 77, 32, 76, 35, 29, 68, 45.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M. AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 45 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Tenders will be received at this office until July 10, 1869, for the following supplies, to be delivered as required, on the line of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, for the use of said railway companies to 1st January, 1870:—
Railroad Castings of all descriptions.
Railroad Spikes.
Railroad Chairs.
Track Bolts and Nuts.
Hot and Cold Pressed Nuts and Bolts.
Fish Plates.
Bar and Round Iron, "refined."
Boiler and Sheet Iron.
Pig Iron, "anthracite."
Pig Iron, "charcoal," equal to "Salisbury."
Wrought Iron Axles, to order.
Frog Steel, "to order."
Steel Frog Plates and Points, "to order."
Spring Steel.
Steel Axles, to order.
Cut Nails and Spikes.
Wrought Nails and Spikes.
Georgia Pine, to order.
Chains.
Lard Oil.
Bell Rope.
Hay.
Shovels.
The deliveries to be made in such quantities as may from time to time be determined upon by the company, after the acceptance of the tender. Parties bidding must state the quality of the material offered, and at what point delivered, also furnish samples when required.
Payments in cash, as customary with this company.
The company reserve the right to reject any bids, which must be enclosed, sealed and addressed to GEORGE G. HALL, Purchasing Agent, No. 1 Erie Block, foot of Reade street, New York.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 21st day of July, 1869, for a License to sell liquors, wines, ales and beer, at 13 Broad street, New York. AUGUST BLANKE.

HEALING SALVE.—THE ONLY SURE CURE IN THE world is BERG'S Universal Russian Healing Salve. Wounds, Cuts, Bruises and Sores (without exception) of all kinds are speedily cured. Come and try it without charge. Office 260 Bowery, New York. Open all day and evening; also Sundays. For sale by all druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per jar.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

A NEW STEAM YACHT FOR SALE AT ONE-FIFTH its cost.—A chance for shipbrokers to more than double their money. Apply on board, of S. WILLIAMS, at the Continental Yard, Greenpoint, L. I.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—Nearly new, has very superior engine and boiler, and sails, awnings, &c., all complete. Will be sold for less than value of machinery as owner has no use for her; price, $600. Apply at 22 Nassau street, room No. 20.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866, (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT, IN PERFECT ORDER, 36 feet long, 10 feet beam, draws 3 feet water. Inquire of Mr. WM. KYLE, foot of Twenty-fourth street, East river.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

DRY GOODS.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT in Straw and Millinery Goods, At P. STEWART'S, 162 Bowery.

We will offer our Summer Stock for the next four weeks at less than half our usual low prices. We have got a splendid lot of trimmed Hats at 65c. to $1 each, ready for the head. We have also got about 4,000 imitation Pamelia Hats at 23c. and the real at 45c.; this is less than wholesale prices. Our colored Satins, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, have no equal. Parasols, 60c. and up; cannot be found in any other house in this city. Large lots fresh goods from auction every day at P. STEWART'S, 162 Bowery.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris a case of elegant Bonnets and Round Hats, which will be sold at half price, on account of removal, at Mme. C. LACY'S, 120 Sixth avenue, near Ninth street.

R. H. MACY.
Hosiery and Underwear,
Housekeeping Goods,
Laces and Embroideries,
Fine Straw Goods,
Millinery Goods,
Ribbons and Velvets,
Perfumery and Soaps,
Trimming Satins, Silks, Buttons, &c.,
Small Wares,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
House Furnishing Goods, &c., at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

R. H. MACY.
Specialties.
500 black Llama Lace Shawls, from $12 50 to $50.
Black Thread Lace Shawls.
150 cartons Sash Ribbons.
500 cases fine Straw Goods.
1,000 Ladies' Ties and Bows.
Clearing French Fancy Goods and white Housekeeping Goods at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.
The great Parisian event is the establishment of the GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX, the first house in the world, which has just been effected in the highest quarter of Paris, Rues Baumur, Michodiere, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the new Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, Silk Goods, Lace, Cachemires, Dresses, Ready Made Articles, Fancy Fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5.—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, SPELLING, Business Affairs, German, French, $5 each; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery. Open day and evening throughout the year. Ladies' department.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 699 BROADway—Pupils can have private lessons (without extra charge) in Practical Bookkeeping, Business Writing, &c., and be expeditiously qualified for business. Open day and evening all summer.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 125 BOWERY, rear Spring—Instruction, day and evening, in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, algebra, reading, spelling, grammar; ladies' department; special instruction to teachers; preparatory course for boys.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—BY Professor PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Normal School of Paris; teacher at the University of New York. 27 Bond street.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY will be open for summer boarders from July 5 to September 1. Terms from $8 to $12 per week. Call upon or address W. W. DOWD, North Granville, N. Y.

$5 EACH, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 10 Fourth avenue. Private instruction; ladies' department; preparatory course; telegraphing; French and German.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—MONDAY, JUNE 28, AT 3 o'clock P. M.; stake $1,500; three in five, in harness. J. Murphy's br. m. Acorn, J. Lovet's br. m. Davenport Neck Mare, D. Taiman's br m. Honey Dew.
J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.
Take the 2:30 train from Hunter's Point to Newtown, the shortest distance to the Course, only the front entrance.

RUNNING MEETING.
Prospect Park Fair Ground,
Saturday, Wednesday and Saturday, June 26, 30, and July 3.
Wednesday, June 30.
Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, 1¼ miles, $500.
Prospect Park Cup, value $750; 2¼ miles; sweepstakes for all ages.
Purse, $300; 1½ miles; all ages.
Purse, $400; 1¾ miles; all ages.
Purse, $400; 2¼ miles; all ages.
Races to commence each day at 3 o'clock.
Members of the American Jockey Club can obtain badges by applying to Messrs. Baxter & Henderson, 18 Broad street, New York.
The Messrs. Stetson, of the Astor House, have kindly consented to take charge of the club house during the meeting.
The course can be reached by Coney Island cars, which leave Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, every five minutes, direct. Those driving will find the most direct route through Fulton to Clinton street to Third place; thence through Prospect Park direct. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at E. DOVEY'S, Nos. 3 and 5 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. Dovey.

ALL BREEDS CHOICE DOGS AND MEDICINES.—FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, $3. Extra Stock and Trained Dogs. Imported tricolor Geraniums.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
New Carriage Repository,
58 Liberty street, near Nassau street.
Our prices defy competition.
A good leather top Buggy, $160.
Harness, below zero.
Depot Wagons, prices not before heard of.
Sheets, Lap Robes, &c., at your own price.
There is no place in the city where you can buy everything in the horse line as cheap as at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, as above.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S,
ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line will find it to their advantage to call on us.
Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.
Good stabling for horses at private sale.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours for trial.
OUR DOWN TOWN OFFICE AND SALESROOM IS AT NO. 58 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—OUR NEXT REGULAR SALE OF SUPERIOR trotting, road and family Stock, Tuesday, 29th, at 12 M., including some of the finest stock offered this season.
Very superior Buckskin Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years, very stylish, free and game driver; sired by the celebrated trotting horse Empire, and raised by Mr. Van L'ew, of Shrewsbury, N. J. This animal trotted, when 5 years old, on Long Branch track in 2:39; can trot any day in 2:40; is warranted sound and kind and is sold without reserve.
Brown Horse, 16 high, 9 years old, true in all harness, a good saddler. Also Blankets, Sheets, Hoods, Whips, &c., without any reserve. Also piano box Wagon in fine order, by Gray, and Harness by Dunscombe.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARness; second hand open and top Buggies and six-seat Westchester Rockaway. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A.—LANDAUS, BASKET PHAETONS, FOUR AND six-seat Phaetons. Will sell 30 per cent less than former prices until August 1 to close out summer stock.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLENDID FAMILY Horse (bay), suitable for coupe or buggy or saddle; fully warranted; sound and kind; well broke; free from tricks; stylish and prompt, seven years old, long tail and mane; a good, honest, reliable horse. Address Hudson, box 2,223 Post office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ALMOST ANY kind of a Carriage for one-half of its value. A large stock of new and second hand Coaches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Rockaways, Victorias, open and top Bugies, Landaulets, Pony Phaetons, &c., &c., will be opened at 865 Broadway, near Eighteenth street, on Monday, June 28, and will be offered at great bargains for thirty days.

AT NEW YORK REPOSITORY, 18 EAST EIGHTEENTH street, near Broadway.—A variety of seasonable Carriages, in new and elegant designs and of superior workmanship, at prices to suit the most economical buyers. Every vehicle thoroughly guaranteed.

A SECOND HAND DUBOIS ROAD WAGON, FOUR seat Park Phaeton, six seat Rockaway, Depot Wagon; also large assortment new Carriages and Harness selling off cheap. TAYLOR'S 59 Cedar street.

ATTENTION.—FOR SALE, FOUR LARGE DRAUGHT Horses, ages from 5 to 8; sold cheap on account of no further use; also one gray Mare, 7 years old. Apply at 87 Wooster street, near Spring.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S AUCTION MART, 112 East Thirteenth street.—Will be sold at auction on Tuesday, June 29, a team of sorrel Horses, 15 hands, six and seven years, kind in all harness and warranted sound, kind and true; a fine family team, perfectly gentle; together with a Rockaway, Double Harness, &c., &c.

A.—THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
At 222 and 224 Mercer street,
on Tuesday, June 29, at 11 o'clock prompt,
a large and fine stock of road, work and family Horses, Carriages of all descriptions, Harness, Sheets, Blankets, &c. Full particulars of sale in Tuesday's Herald.
We shall continue to hold our regular sales on Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the year, and our business will be straightforward with both seller and buyer. Prompt and correct returns on the day following each sale will be made. Those having any of the above property for sale or those wishing to purchase will find our mart as advantageous as any. No postponement on account of weather. Be sure and see Tuesday morning's Herald.
VAN ORDEN & DUFF.

A.—COUPE ROCKAWAY, DOG CART, TEN BUGGIES, Cabriolets, 100 second hand Carriages, 500 Carriages, Harness; selling 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WORK HORSES, JUST ARRIVed from Cincinnati; suitable for cart, express or truck; also a superior blind Mare; all to be sold cheap.
HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry street.

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE styles of Carriages may be found in variety, at prices to meet the requirements of all, at New York Repository, 18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR OF CHESTNUT HORSES, thoroughbreds, just from Kentucky, 15½ hands, 7 years old; great roadsters; can step in four minutes; splendid saddle horses for lady and gentleman for park; either can run a mile inside of two minutes; warranted sound; kind single or double; price $600; cost $1,200; a bargain. Can be seen at BUTLER'S stables, No. 189 Mercer street, near Bleecker.

A SPLENDID BLACK TEAM OF HORSES, 16 HANDS, the property of an officer about leaving the city, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 18 West Thirteenth street, Quartermaster, U. S. Stables, before 2 or after 5 P. M.

A NICE BROOME STREET BREWSTER PHAETON $275; 1 Top Wagon, $150; 1 do., $50; 1 Doctor's Phaeton $100; 1 Coach, $250; 1 Two Seat Wagon with Top, $150; also a variety of Carriages, new and second hand, at low prices. At WM. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—8 TOP AND 20 NO TOP BUGGIES, 30 ROCKAways, 5 depot, 5 express, 10 side spring, 5 business, 1 carpenter's and 1 pony Wagon, 5 pony Phaetons; cheap Harness of all grades, from $12 up; Whips, Halters, Bridles, Saddles, Surcingles, Sheets, Nets, Eartips, &c.; 1 roan Pony, suitable for a lady. 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A JUPITER MARE, 6 YEARS; $150; CAN SHOW, 2:50; owner afraid to drive her; Bay, $175; two good strong workers, $90, $105. ELDRIDGE'S Express, 210 West Twenty-eighth street.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR ROAD AND COACH HORSES; some very fine Trotters just from Monroe County; Pony suitable for ladies or children. 103 West Thirtieth st.

A FINE TEAM OF BAY HORSES, 15½ HANDS, 6 and 7 years; either one trots in three minutes; $125, $150 each. Two Horses, $75, $125. 740 Washington street.

BASKET PONY WAGONS—NEW STYLE PANEL BODY Pony Phaetons, with rumble or without, and all popular styles of Vehicles designed for ladies' driving, at New York Repository, 18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

BUSINESS WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP—SUCH AS grocers', bakers', butchers', plumbers' and express, fit for any business use; also Tools of the shop for sale very cheap; Anvils, Vises, Bellows and all kinds of Smith Tools, and Wagons for half their value. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth av.

CHEAP.—ONE BAY HORSE; CAN TROT IN 2:50; TWO Road Wagons, one Sundown, two Express Wagons, one close Coach, one cheap two seat Business Wagon, for $40; one light double and three sets of single Harness. 139 East Sixteenth street.

CARRIAGES.—A NUMBER OF SECOND HAND ROAD and top Wagons, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabriolets, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, with and without tops; suitable for the country, at STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

CHEAP—A WELL BRED YOUNG HORSE, SOUND and kind; trots in three minutes; $350. Also a very handsome fast Mare. Apply at 630 Seventh avenue.

DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES ASKED, WHEN YOU can save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying from the fresh, carefully selected stock of Buggies, Phaetons, Depot and Business Wagons, Harness, Sheets, &c., offered by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at 58 Liberty street.

ELEGANT BASKET PHAETON, WITH POLE AND shafts, used only five times; four seat extension top Phaeton, in excellent order, at Oriental Stables, 381 Fourth avenue. Inquire for Robert.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR CUBAN SADDLE Horse. Can be seen at Armour's stable, Seventh avenue, near Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—ONE SHIFTING TOP WAGON, BUILT BY Brewster & Baldwin, nearly new, with pole and shafts; also one set of single Harness. Call at Henry T. Elderd's livery stables, Nos. 4 and 6 West Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG BAY HAMILTON COLT; CAN trot better than three minutes; sound and kind. Inquire of JOHN BOYLAN, 493 Washington street, Newark, N. J., or at No. 139 Grand street, New York.

FOR SALE—SHIFTING TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORder; sold for want of use. Inquire at ARNOLD'S stable, 148 and 150 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY Carriage, in good order; very little used; price $650. May be seen at private stable, 44 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LANDAU; BEEN USED but few times; will be sold low. Apply to JOHN BELDEN, 81 Beaver street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SMALL PONY; HAS BEEN used by a boy 9 years old; a great pet; 6 years old; warranted sound. 246 West Houston street, basement.

FOR SALE—A PONY BUILT MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, at 52 Cherry street.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.—HARNESS, SADDLES, TENTS, Wagon and Horse Covers, Military Clothing, Blankets, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park place.

HARNESS, HARNESS.—A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF choice city made work at astounding low prices. Linen Sheets, Lap Robes and Dusters below factory prices, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 58 Liberty street.

LIGHT CURTAIN QUARTER ROCKAWAYS—FOR four passengers; front seat turns over; a desirable carriage for country use in the summer. New York Repository, 18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

STARTLING NEWS.—DULL TRADE AND A TIGHT money market are forcing the sale of all kinds of goods. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL offer several elegant city made top Buggies at actually less than the cost of manufacture. Call and be convinced at 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau.

SADDLES, CHEAP.—A LOT OF GENTS', LADIES', misses', boys', at corner of Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. KENNELLY & STEWART, Manufacturers.

SOME VERY HANDSOME SMALL SHETLAND PONIES for sale.—To be seen at the farm of the subscriber, near West Farms, Westchester county. Price $150 each. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 172 Church street.

SOME NICE SECOND HAND TOP AND OPEN Wagons, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, and other builders. Also light Rockaway, $325; six seat Rockaway, $500, and other second hand Carriages in good order at low prices. New York Repository, 18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, TAKEN IN exchange, for sale—Great bargains. All styles new family Carriages, top and open Buggies, Rockaways and Phaetons. Great reduction in prices.
WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, 638 Broadway.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD.
To be sold at auction,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
TUESDAY, June 29,
at 12 o'clock.
An entire Private Establishment,
comprising a Team mahogany bay Horses, 15 hands, 8 and 9 years, kind in all harness, free from vice, fine under saddle, free and stylish drivers, with elegant action, of great endurance and bottom, can trot together in 3 minutes; one can beat 2 55, has trotted in 2:52; and are warranted sound, kind and true; together with a splendid Top Wagon, with front wheels to cut under body, back seat to fold up, made to order by Adams & Cone; is nearly new and cost $300. Also no top piano box Trotting Wagon. Also set fine double Harness, Sheets and set light single Harness, Whip, &c. This is one of the finest Establishments ever offered at auction for Park or road driving.

TO BE SOLD—A FEW LOW PRICED HORSES, JUST from the country, fit for carts, wagons or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner of Washington street.

TO LET—GOOD STABLE AND WAGON ROOM. NO. 142 Wooster street.

VICTORIAS, IN ORIGINAL SHAPES AND VERY handsome, made light to drive single. Prices reasonable. New York Repository, 18 East Eighteenth street, near Broadway.

$140 ROAN HORSE, 16 HANDS, FIT FOR CART, truck; $85 strong work Horse; $250 Horse, Truck, Harness; $75 Rockaway; must sell. Corner of Hudson and Vandam avenues, in grocery.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED—TO INVEST CAPITAL FOR a highly remunerative interest in a foreign contract for arms with an American patentee. Unsurpassed facilities, assuring success. References exchanged. Address C. L. ANDERSON, box 4,338 Boston (Mass.) Post office.

A DRY GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE, OF HIGH CREdit with European manufacturers, doing their business strictly on commission, and entirely without risk, wants a Partner (active or silent), either with $50 000 cash, or 20 mille cash and 50 a 40 mille bankers' credit in Europe; the requisite credit has to consist of 4 and 6 months' acceptances, which shall be taken for advances on consignments; the cash is needed for duties only. Any invested capital will be covered always by staple merchandise, and shall bear satisfactory profits. The house also would make some arrangement with a good banking concern, on credit only. No agents' applications answered. Address Industry, Herald office.

AVAILABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for well located Lots in New York or Brooklyn. JOHN WOOD, 213 Fulton street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LITERARY ENTERprise well established and capable of making a fortune; capital required moderate. Apply at Hotel Union Rooms, 544 Broadway.

A FINELY LOCATED AND FIRST CLASS NURSERY for sale—Long established; will sell low for cash; 33 acres; very low rent.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS, &C. Established Business in this trade will be sold out for $2,000. C. B. HOWES, No. 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

HAT STORE FOR SALE—LOCATION NO. 1; SITUAted on one of the principal thoroughfares; is a good chance for any one who understands the business; reason for selling, the present proprietor having other business. Address J. EDGAR, Jersey City Post office.

HOTEL, 21 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, full of first class boarders, location unsurpassed; low rent; profitable bar; price $3,500.
C. B. HOWES, No. 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

LOOMIS' SASHHOLDER AND WEATHER-STRIP COMbined—Cost five cents per window. Don't fail to call at 71 Broadway, room 26, and secure Territorial rights for its application.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A TALLOW AND GREASE Factory in successful operation. Horses, trucks, boilers, and everything complete. $1,500 capital required.
C. B. HOWES, No. 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

PARTNER—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A RETIRING one in a lucrative manufacturing business, with $25,000 cash. Address Partner, box 136 Herald office.

TO CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.—A GENTLEMAN having ten years' experience in buying, a partner in a West End tailoring firm of twenty years' standing in Glasgow, Scotland, offers his services to buy on commission in the English and Scotch markets. None but firms of undoubted repute will be treated with. Address J. H. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000, IN AN ESTABlished cash business which pays a large profit. None but business men with good reference need apply to J. C. WILDER & CO., 261 Broadway, room No. 4.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000, to join the advertiser in a business already established in connection with a railroad. The advertiser means business and to the right man worthy of attention. Address for two days Railroad, Herald office.

$1,000.—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN, WITH $1,000, can make $50 per day. Full particulars at 37 and 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, LUMBERing Establishment, 800 acres heavy wood land, near New York; $20,000 profit per annum guaranteed the right man. Address Lumber, Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

MILK AND CREAM.

WOODHULL & GOUGE SHIP PURE CREAM PACKED in ice to all the principal towns and cities from Washington to Boston. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive attention. 20 North Moore street.

20 NORTH MOORE STREET.—WOODHULL & GOUGE, Orange county Milk and Cream. Hotels, ice cream saloons, &c., supplied from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Orders by mail will receive attention.

EUROPE.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the lake, the Jura and Mont Blanc.
300 Rooms and Saloons.
Reading, coffee, smoking and billiard rooms.
English and American newspapers taken in daily.

J. T. GLEDHILL & CO.,
late Landon & Gledhill,
17 Clifford street, Saville row,
London, England,
Woollen Drapers, Jobbers and Tailors' Furnishers.
Novelties for the winter now on hand.
N. B.—Jobbers and tailors visiting London are especially invited to call.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FINANCIAL.

ASSESSMENT KENTUCK MINING COMPANY—$10 (coin) per share, delinquent July 15, sale August 3, 1869, can be paid through LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.
NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four (4) per cent, free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1869. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the city of New York due August 1, 1869, will be paid on Monday, August 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office, in the New Court House. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, July 3, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.

MORTON BLISS & CO.,
30 Broad street,
issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON DWELlings and Store Property; also to buy first and second Mortgages, from 1 till 4 o'clock, at No. 2 Dey street, room No. 6. E. WETZEL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, in amounts of $5,000 and upwards. Principals only dealt with. Address box 574 Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, NEW YORK and vicinity.—First and second Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds and miscellaneous Securities bought and sold.
JAMES B. DEVOE, 25 Chambers street.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY of California, 54 William street, New York.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th of June. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE WALL STREET EXCHANGE BANK, ORGANIZED under the Banking laws of the State of New York, commenced business to-day at 67 Wall street. D. K. Colborn, President; W. H. Spencer, Vice President; J. D. Noxon, Cashier.
NEW YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1869.
A semi-annual Dividend of seven (7) per cent, and government tax, has been declared this day, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1869, will be paid in U. S. gold coin, free of government tax, at the office of the company, 114 State street, Boston, on Friday, June 25, and at the banking house of Blake, Bros. & Co., 52 Wall street, New York, on Thursday, July 1.
Lots of twenty or more Coupons will be received by Blake, Bros. & Co. for examination on the 29th and 30th of June. Schedules will be furnished on application.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
114 State street, Boston.

W. B. PUTNAM, 65 WALL STREET.—BONDS AND Stocks bought and sold. Loans negotiated on securities, bond and mortgage, &c. First Mortgages wanted.

2D MORTGAGES, LESS THAN $5,000, AND HAVING about one year to run, negotiated without delay; money in the office. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, 32 Pine st.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; on improved City Real Estate, in several sums; also money for Westchester county. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, 32 Pine street.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$275,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York Property; first and second Mortgages wanted for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE 723 BROADWAY, UNDER New York Hotel, highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. LYNCH'S.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 6 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT HIS JEWELRY STORE, 657 BROADWAY, DAVID M. DAVIS advances money on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Business strictly private and no loan office signs about the store.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies; particularly on Pianos. Business confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER ware bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having facilities, advances at low rates on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities. Formerly at 58 Nassau street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
Separate Sealed Proposals for "McGonegal pavements," each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the wooden pavement known as the "improved pavement" (McGonegal patent), for the laying of this pavement in the following localities, viz:—
Twenty-first street from Fourth to Fifth avenue, Twenty-fifth street from Third to Madison avenue, Lexington avenue from Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth street, and Waverley place from Broadway to Christopher street.
The plans for these works can be seen and forms for bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
GEORGE S. GREENE,
NEW YORK, June 18, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Fisk Concrete Pavement in the city of New York, for the laying of that pavement in 122d street, between Second and Third avenues, and in 123d street, between Second and Third avenues. The plans for the work may be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
NEW YORK, June 18, 1869. Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals for Nicolson Pavement, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, June 30, 1869, from such persons as may be legally authorized to construct Nicolson pavement in the city of New York, for the laying of that pavement in the following localities, to wit:—
Twenty-fourth street, from First to Madison avenue; Twenty-seventh street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; Thirty-third street, from Fifth to Madison avenue; Twenty-ninth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue; Cortlandt street, from Broadway to Greenwich street; Dey street, from Broadway to West street, and Fourteenth street, from Eighth avenue to University place.
The plans for these works can be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
NEW YORK June 18, 1869. Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,767,000
Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, June 29, 1869, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,767,000 of "The Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York," authorized by section two of chapter 876, Laws of 1869.
Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of providing means to redeem the Family Aid Fund Bonds of the city of New York due November 1, that portion of the county debt due November 1 and the quota of the State tax to be levied on account of State debt, chargeable to the county of New York during the present year.
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of July, in the year 1879.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
The "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5," of the city of New York, due November 1, 1869; the bonds of the county of New York, entitled "New York County Bonds for the Repayment of Taxes," due November 1, 1869, and the "Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New York, of 1869," will be accepted at their par value and accrued interest in payment on account of any proposals made for the aforesaid Tax Relief Bonds of the city of New York which may be accepted, and in such cases the adjustment will be made at this office and the new bonds issued.
On presenting the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits made with him on account of the aforesaid loan the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
This loan, without increasing the debt of the city, offers an investment to companies and individuals, unrivalled in security, and for a period of years.
Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved, on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1869.
The time for receiving proposals for the above designated bonds is hereby extended to Thursday, July 8, 1869, at the same place and hour.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO ANTWERP,
calling at Southampton.
Inman Line.
CITY OF DUBLIN........July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK........August 4
And monthly throughout the season.
Rates of Steerage Passage.
Currency. Currency.
To Southampton........$30 To Havre........$35
To Antwerp........35 To Paris........38
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND Queenstown.
Pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Thomson........Saturday, July 3, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, Grogan........Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets, from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the office of the company, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCED RATES.
London and New York Steamship Line.
Steamers fortnightly to London direct from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $30, $70 and $80, currency.
ATALANTA........June 29 PARAGUAY........July 24
CELLA........July 10 BELLONA........Aug. 7
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBERT N. CLARK, 55 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South st.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham, will sail for London direct on Tuesday, June 29, at 8 A. M., from pier No. 3 N. R. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S
Steamship UNION, Captain F. Dreyer, will sail, carrying the United States mail, from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken,
On THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold:—
First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72 Gold.
Third cabin........25
Steerage from Bremen........$40, gold.
To be followed by the steamship NEW YORK, Captain W. Nordenholt, on Saturday, July 3.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain D. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, June 29, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg. First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold. Payable in United States gold.
The HAMONIA to sail July 6.
The BAVARIA will sail as an extra steamer July 2. Passage prices reduced.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China....Wednesday, June 30 Malta....Thursday, July 15
Aleppo....Thursday, July 1 Scotia....Wednesday, July 21
Russia....Wednesday, July 7 Tarifa....Thursday, July 22
Samaria....Thursday, July 8 Cuba....Wednesday, July 28
Java....Wednesday, July 14 Palmyra....Thursday, July 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin........$130 gold. Second Cabin........$80 gold.
First Cabin to Paris........$145 gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin........$80 gold. Steerage........$30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail, from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne........Saturday, July 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie........Saturday, July 24.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont........Saturday, Aug. 7.
LAFAYETTE, Roussan........Saturday, Aug. 21.
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
India........Saturday, July 3 Iowa........Saturday, July 17
Dorian........Wednesday, July 7 Britannia........Saturday, July 24
.... Columbia........Saturday, July 31
and each succeeding Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA........Wednesday, June 30.
HELVETIA........Saturday, July 3.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passenger office, 78 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEVADA........Williams........Wednesday, June 30
COLORADO........Green........Wednesday, July 7
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage $80 gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or 83 South street.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEVADA, Captain J. A. Williams, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, June 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
ALEPPO sails........Thursday, July 1
SAMARIA sails........Thursday, July 8
Steerage passage, $30, currency. Passage to New York at lowest rates.
For passage apply at the office of the company, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)........Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA........Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin........$100 | Steerage........$35
To London........105 | To London........40
To Paris........115 | To Paris........43
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
First Cabin. Steerage.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
Liverpool........$80 | Liverpool........$30
Halifax........20 | Halifax........15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer........45 | St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer........30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, 41 Chambers street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, First Cabin, New York and San Francisco.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$200. $185. $150. $75.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 1st, 11th and 21st, each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
July 1, ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco August 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain ——, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Wednesday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days from pier 17 East river, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phelps, Thursday, July 8.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Deaken, Wednesday, July 28.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE....Captain R. Adams........July 1
COLUMBIA........Captain E. Van Sice........July 8
EAGLE........Captain M. R. Greene, via Nassau July 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHING at Key West.
The A1 steamer EUTERPE, Captain Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday July 3.
No charge for forwarding to New York or Galveston.
Through bills of lading given to Houston on all goods consigned to the Houston Direct Navigation Company.
Apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships
GENERAL GRANT........Captain H. S. Quick
CRESCENT CITY........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN........Captain W. P. Henry
GENERAL MEADE........Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES........Captain G. L. Norton
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Captain J. B. Hildreth,
will be despatched on Saturday, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The UNITED STATES will succeed, Saturday, July 10.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERICK BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA........Kemble........Saturday, July 3
GEO. CROMWELL........Vail........Saturday, July 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, July 10.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Ryder, commander, will sail Wednesday, June 30, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—Daily to Norfolk and Portsmouth, tri-weekly to City Point and Richmond—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch their sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE for Norfolk and Portsmouth on Monday, June 28, at noon, from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, connecting with the Seaboard, Inland Air Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Southside and Petersburg railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey. Insurance by steamers of this line ¾ per cent. Steamship NIAGARA will follow for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE BOATS, C. VIBBARD and D. DREW will commence running to Albany on Monday, May 31, leaving Desbrosses street at 7 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 7:15, connecting with railroads for all points North and West.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON. Commander SIMMONS.
Will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from pier 30, North river, foot of Chambers street,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
including brass, string and reed bands will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
every evening.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
PROVIDENCE passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., arriving at 6:20 A. M. RETURNING will leave PROVIDENCE at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
For the better accommodation of the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted),
from pier 28 North river (foot of Murray street)
AT 6:30 P. M.
FOR
BOSTON VIA NEWPORT
FREIGHT received at pier 30 up to 5 P. M.,
and at pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., and 4, 6:30 and 11 P. M. Drawing room cars attached to all day trains and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNning Saturday June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier, foot of Desbrosses street, every afternoon at 3:30.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE FASTest, elegant evening river Steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state rooms secured at DODD'S Express Offices, 631 and 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residences and checked through to destination; also at 308 West street, above Spring. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE well known, stanch, sea-going and splendidly fitted steamer WYOMING, with upper and lower saloons and every accommodation for ladies and children, Captain George F. Holton, will run regular every day, except Saturday, leaving North Eighth st., Williamsburg, at 7; Eighth st., East river, at 7¼; Peck slip at 7½; Christopher street at 8½, and pier No. 4 North river at 9 o'clock. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. H. E. HOLMES, Manager.
The WYOMING is up for charter on Saturdays. Apply to P. C. WHITE, 154 South street.

A.—ON THE HUDSON, EXCELSIOR PARK.—POPUlar new grove for excursions. Also Crossett Grove, with steamboats and barges such as desired. Office 382 West street, near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:50 A. M.; Christopher street N. R., at 8:20 A. M., and pier No. 4 N. R. at 9 A. M.; and on Sundays, from Eighth street, E. R., at 7 A. M.
Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board.
Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT JOSEPHINE CAN BE hired for excursions. Apply at the Staten Island ferry office, foot of Whitehall street.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—THE large first class steamboat Sleepy Hollow, and others of all kinds, with Barges and Groves if desired. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge Irene, foot of Morton street.

GROVES, BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARTER for picnics, &c.—Having secured the best groves on the Hudson river and vicinity we guarantee satisfaction.
BLOOMER, 243 Front street.

IONA ISLAND PICNIC GROUNDS ARE THE MOST romantic in the Hudson river Highlands. For photographs and terms see S. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway.

SPRING HILL GROVE, BETWEEN GLENWOOD AND Hastings.—For choice of days apply to 191 West street.
CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FINE SEA steamer YANKEE, Captain Andrew Hennessey. The YANKEE has just been thoroughly overhauled, painted and refitted, with awnings, &c., and is the best steamer for excursions, picnics, &c., in New York. She can be chartered on reasonable terms of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, 62 South street.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, pier 39 North river, or box 686 Post office.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTern District of Pennsylvania.
James M. Richmond, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on June 28, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., before the Register, James Parsons, Esq., No. 32 South Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meeting required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.
The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.
A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, July 14, 1869, at 10 A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
{ Seal. } Witness the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge, and seal of the Court, at Philadelphia, May 31, 1869.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—JAMES PARSONS, Register.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—TO LET, THIRD FLOOR, BACK, OF 105 NASSAU street, for light manufacturing or other business. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, room 6 Herald Building.

A—TO LET—LOFTS ON THIRD FLOOR OF 129 FULTON street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER room 6 Herald Building

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE A printed list of Buildings Stores, Basements, Hotels, Factories, Lofts, Floors, Bars, Offices. Rooms to let at lowest market rates

A FLOOR TO LET—IN 720 BROADWAY, VERY LOW Inquire within or at 108 West Twenty-sixth street. PETER HAYES

FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET CHEAP—No 9 Jane street. Will answer for any kind of a shop or manufactory Apply at 365 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement, 25x50 Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty first street.

STEAM POWER—LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power to let. In the building No 1,334 Third avenue. Apply on the premises, near Seventy-sixth street.

STEAM POWER—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power, also smaller rooms. Apply to H W GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn

STEAM POWER—TO LET, FACTORY WITH ENGINE and shafting, will let buildings together or separately or Rooms, with or without power Apply on the premises, 62 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER, WITH 2 SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, each 25x100, to let, in new building 13 Baxter street Best power and finest rooms in the city J CASSIN

STORE TO LET—NO 58 CLIFF STREET, FOR A TERM of years, also Shelving and Showcases for sale. Apply at 55 Chambers street

STORES TO LET—IN NEW BUILDINGS ON SECOND avenue, between 114th and 115th streets, also on Third avenue, between Eighty ninth and Ninetieth streets, rent $30 to $50 Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner of First avenue and Eighty-sixth street.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE, 77 GREENWICH AVENUE. Also a Front Basement and Apartments in the rear.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, FROM SEPT 1, TWO Malt Houses capacity 65,000 and 80,000 bushels, with good custom from lager beer brewers Apply to WM GAUL'S Executors, 332 Walnut street, or to PETER L. SNYDER, New Market and Callowhill streets

174½ MULBERRY STREET, NEAR BROOME—STORE in basement, $20, store on first floor, $2., with or without rooms above. Apply to A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street

385 BROOME STREET, CORNER OF MULBERRY—Store with large show window, 25 feet front, and three Rooms, $5!

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY HAS ON HAND a large line of Furnished Houses to let at lowest rates, and mails free a printed descriptive list.

A PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE (TEN ROOMS) on Beekman Hill, overlooking East river pure air, healthy location, all modern improvements, rent $100 Inquire of owner, 424 East Fifty-first street.

TO LET—A HIGH STOOP FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT House, 25x50 containing 16 rooms, fully furnished. Pleasant location, in Tenth street, near Second avenue. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Inquire at 206 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN UNIVERSITY PLACE NEAR Tenth street, a very desirable four story House, furnished or unfurnished in perfect order Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, 38 University place.

TO RENT—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, furnished, in perfect order, in an excellent neighborhood, to a responsible tenant, at a very low rate, as the party is forced to leave town suddenly Address Alphabet station F

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

Unfurnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE AN extensive list of unfurnished Houses, suitable for private dwellings or boarding houses, at all prices and in any location

A—TO LET, AT WILLIAMSBURG, THE HOUSE NO 7 Franklin place, Powers street, between Ewen street and Graham avenue brick front, eight rooms, gas water in kitchen, in good order very desirable for a small family to a good tenant will be rented low Apply to JOHN TEARE, 66 Broadway, Williamsburg

A—TO LET HOUSE NO 129 WEST TWENTY SIXTH street, three story high stoop brown stone, in elegant order all conveniences and immediate possession rent reduced. CHAS E MILLS Agent, 55 West Thirtieth street.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE, DUNCOMB place (125th street), Harlem, to let cheap if rented at once will take $200. Apply to RANDELL & PORTER, 1,891 Third avenue

THORNTON M RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 696 Broadway, corner Fourth street, offers for rent—Brown stone front four story House 322 West Fourteenth street will be put in order $2 00 Three story brick House 125 Waverley place newly painted and papered throughout in perfect order $1,201 Second Floor 127 Waverley place has been painted and papered throughout per month, the store 96 Hudson street $457 Rooms and Bedrooms at 46 Hudson street, from $5 to $15

TO LET—THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK and brown stone house, on Lefferts street, Brooklyn all modern improvements new painted perfect order, immediate possession moderate rent. J B COTTE, 123 Bowery

TO LET—UNFURNISHED WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a neat three story House, in perfect order, with all modern improvements rent $1 200 Inquire at 265 West Thirty third street.

TO LET—DWELLING 215 WEST THIRTY SIXTH street, 20 rooms, just renovated may be let in parts water throughout. C PARTRIDGE, 20 West Fifteenth street, or 72 Front street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY SMALL but snug brick House N 31 East Twenty fourth street between Madison and Fourth avenues, with fixtures the window shades carpets and a portion of the furniture will be sold house newly papered [illegible] and in excellent order Apply for permit to A J BLEECKER & SON 47 Cedar street

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FINE APARTMENT ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF A house on Sixth avenue to rent furnished to a respectable family, [illegible] well ventilated Apartments on top floor furnished or unfurnished. Terms low Apply to Hairdresser, [illegible] Sixth Avenue

A FLOOR (FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS) TO LET—[illegible] water closet, [illegible] stationary tub [illegible] 509 East Forty first street, between [illegible] and Second avenues

AT 21 WEST TWENTY EIGHTH STREET NEAR Seventh avenue a large furnished Room for light housekeeping or for two gentlemen, water and bath [illegible] moderate.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen or gentleman and wife $4 to $5 per week. house in the best order occupied by the owner

A LARGE AND TWO SMALL FRONT ROOMS plainly furnished [illegible] large and small back Rooms to let cheap, exceptional location. 469½ Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID FLOOR TO LET—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, bath chandeliers dumb waiter, kitchen in basement, with modern improvements no connection with any other floor Apply at 2_ Third avenue, next to the Savings Bank.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR—TWO PARLORS, THREE bedrooms and kitchen separate meter, water closets and bell gas in all the rooms, handsome fixtures Third Floor, five rooms gas and water, at 25 Greenwich avenue First Floor 41 Perry street two Parlors two Bedrooms and two Hall Rooms Inquire at 25 Greenwich avenue

FLOORS TO LET—CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND water closet and bathroom rent $40 and $45 a floor brown stone front house size 20x55 [illegible] Inquire at the brown stone yard, Fifty third street, between First and Second avenues

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE UPPER PART of a house [illegible] consisting of three floors, for a boarding house [illegible] or any respectable business For particulars apply on the premises 543 Sixth av

NO 5 EAST TWELFTH STREET—TWO LARGE Rooms to let, on first floor, furnished, for single gentlemen References required.

NO 23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE—Two elegant Floors, en suite or separate, with all the modern improvements Inquire on premises

NEWLY AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET en suite or single Modern house, near [illegible] Family small and strictly private. Location desirable Terms very low 101 West Twenty ninth street

PARLOR FLOOR ALSO PARLORS AND BEDROOMS, every comfort for light housekeeping gas and bath newly and neatly furnished low rents private house. No 64 Bleecker street, four doors east of Broadway

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR ROOMS gas bath, &c, to a quiet couple location good can be partially furnished if required Address H D, Herald office

TO LET—AT 15 WEST THIRTY FIRST STREET NEAR Broadway two cool and pleasant Floors of two rooms each, with or without carpets, to quiet families, rent very low

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF A FIRST CLASS House, 16 rooms recently put in order, with all the modern improvements, rent low possession immediately Apply at 419 West Thirty fourth street

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR, WITH GAS AND WATER, rent $25. Inquire on premises, 250 West Twelfth street, corner of Fourth

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS IN TENTH street, first house west of Broadway over Dean's restaurant

TO LET—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished all modern improvements Apply at 218 West Twenty-eighth street

TO LET A NEAT SECOND FLOOR (THREE ROOMS) in house 263 West Seventeenth street

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF House 35 King street with gas and water, complete order. Inquire in shop, rear 23 King street.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES, ON SECOND AVENUE, between 114th and 115th streets, Floors, of four rooms Croton gas stationary wash tubs [illegible] rent $11 to $16 [illegible] possession immediately rent from July 1 Apply on premises from 2 to 6 P M, or LOPER & DAVIS

TO LET—APARTMENTS OF FOUR AND SIX ROOMS corner of Broadway and Fifty first street, a cooling [illegible] on Fifty first and Fifty second streets Apply to JAMES F MOULTON & CO corner Broadway and Fifty second st.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER FLOOR (SIX ROOMS), $28 PER month, at 164 West Twenty fifth street, near Seventh av.

TO LET—CORNER OF THIRTEENTH STREET AND Second avenue, a splendid Floor of seven rooms. Inquire in the drug store. $50 per month

$2. $3, $4 AND $5 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, forty minutes from New York City Hall J ANDREW, rear, first floor, 262 Broadway

33 PERRY STREET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in an English basement house, with all the modern improvements one on first floor, $6 per week for two, one on third floor, $5 for two

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

AT 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE to your address a list of country Houses for rent, unequalled in variety of location or price, Westchester a specialty

A—TO LET POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A FRENCH roof House in Flushing, L. I, contains 13 rooms, gas, bath, water and all modern improvements is in all respects a desirable summer and winter residence, will be rented low, the lot is 100x117 feet, nice garden, one hour's ride from City Hall. Address JOHN P. ELLIS, 256 Broadway, New York

FOR RENT—FOR HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE, 32 rooms being second and third floors of a business block. centrally located, in Zanesville, Ohio, also large Store beneath suitable for a restaurant, which is much needed, there being none in the city, population 20,000. The whole, taken together, is well adapted for a hotel on the European system. Address Glass, box 730 Zanesville, Ohio.

TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—FOR TWO MONTHS and a half from July 1, a French roof House, furnished, 17 rooms, laundry detached, new barn (three stalls), with spacious carriage house, supplied with water, excellent garden in full growth, several plantings of peas, beans, corn and other vegetables, abundance of currants, berries, peaches, &c. Situated on Broadway, about equi distant between Tarrytown and Irvington stations, beautifully shaded with full grown maples, soft well water brought into the kitchen, range, a new milch cow, with convenient pasturage, and other advantages Terms, $1,000 for the season. Concession to a careful tenant. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses on Staten Island, Yonkers, Orange, Irvington, Rye, New Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Lake George, Flushing and other points of easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No 1 Pine street.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSE WITH 15 ROOMS, MODERN improvements, fine outbuildings, one hour from city, one mile from depot, in Westchester county, terms $150 per month, part furnished, with use of garden and five acres of land Apply at 335 Broadway, room No 2.

TO LEASE—$40 PER MONTH, NEAT HOUSE WITH nine rooms and six acres of land one hour from city and one and a half miles from depot Apply at 335 Broadway room No 2

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ALL PERSONS THINKING OF PURCHASING REAL Estate apply to STANLEY DAY, who has unequalled facilities for offering property at lowest market rates and upon easy terms Address him at No 925 Broadway, New York, enclosing stamp for Real Estate Circular of Property for Sale or to Let, in any direction and all prices.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELEGANT FIVE STORY TENEMENT House and full Lot, location below Thirtieth street, near Third avenue, price and terms very moderate H DREYER, 97 Orchard street

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET

West Side.

A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—One a large four story high stoop 25 feet wide near the Grand Opera House, one of the best built houses in the Sixteenth ward, all modern improvements, &c., price $25,000. The other is a most beautiful four story brown stone English basement, has just been completely overhauled, improved, repaired, splendidly painted and decorated, renewed plumbing, new sewer, &c., not one house in five hundred offered for sale is as handsomely and thoroughly fitted up The present owner paid $20 000 for it in April, but if sold within a few days will take $18,000 mortgage $7,000, balance cash Immediate possession Location just below Thirty-fourth street, west side, neighborhood first class JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street

BARGAIN ON FIFTH AVENUE—WE OFFER FOR sale a four story brick House, 21 feet wide, at $23,000, ground rent low WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

$3.000 CASH, AND $6,000 MORTGAGE—FOR brick House, 20x40x100, excellent location D W C LANGLEY, 661 Sixth avenue.

$10.000 CASH AND $23 000 MORTGAGE FOR four good brick Houses elegant location, lot 97x100 D W C LANGLEY, 661 Sixth avenue.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

Miscellaneous.

A EXTREMELY—WE OFFER FOR SALE, BROWN stone House 25 feet wide, in Fifty seventh street, for $[illegible] only $6 000 required WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON FIRST STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue, two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid Mansion, 45x50 all improvements ten lots of ground and stable, handsome shade trees shrubbery, &c walls frescoed by an Italian artist, burglar alarm, and all in perfect order Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THIS DAY, 12 O CLOCK, ON THE PREmises, the House and four Lots on Grove street, near Central avenue Brooklyn E D rare chance HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer

$500 CASH AND $50 QUARTERLY INSTALMENTS, well built two story high stoop House, located convenient to ferries, price $3,150 B GALE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE an extensive List of Country Property for sale Westchester a specialty, being the natural outlet of the Empire City

A FARM FOR SALE—IN PENNSYLVANIA, 75 MILES from city 80 acres, 15 cleared [illegible] rest fine meadow land, [illegible] of water in the farm 11 head of cow cattle, [illegible] years old with all the farming utensils a bargain good reasons for selling. Price $2,700 For information call at 7_ Seventh avenue

A FARM OF 59 ACRES IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW Jersey—Improvements large Frame House, tenement house, blacksmith shop barn corn crib, wagon shed, &c 4 miles from Camden Railroad Apply or address to WM. G SCHOFIELD, 6_ South Front street, Philadelphia

A TWO STORY DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale in Elm street near the corner of First street, in Elizabethport, with good accommodations of water, only two years built, and only [illegible] from the railroad cars Inquire of BENAR KOLN, Elizabethport, New Jersey

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS COUNTRY RESIdences for sale or exchange, within one hour of the city via New York and New Haven Railroad, from $6 000 to $15 000 Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, 162 Broadway

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF FORTY ACRES IN THIS State, under good cultivation, buildings new, crops in and everything complete for $1,500 R HAZZARD, 4_8 Grand street

BARGAINS—MANY WITHIN ONE HOUR OF NEW York—Splendid Hudson river and Hackensack water fronts also at Rockland Lake splendid Properties from $2 000 upwards Farms in Rockland county prices and sizes W H MELICK, 421 Broadway

COUNTRY PROPERTY.
A Card from King & Co
Our commission for selling country property is 2½ per cent to be paid by the party selling. [illegible] country property is who are not willing to pay this amount will oblige us by not taking our time in giving descriptions of their property KING & CO, 185 Fifth avenue

FARMS—BEST OF FRUIT AND GRAIN LAND FOR sale [illegible] climate perfectly healthy good schools [illegible] churches, price [illegible] per acre [illegible] improved [illegible] for sale, thousands are settling. Address C K LANDIS, Vineland, N J.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY EXCELLENT WATER power and business [illegible] three run of stones saw mill attached one mile from [illegible] 500 GEO M. WALKER, [illegible]

FOR SALE GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, NORTH shore Staten Island very fine house [illegible] commanding one of the finest views [illegible] minutes from ferry sold to close estate [illegible] DARRIN, 48 Broad street

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N J, ONE OF THE best Residences in the place [illegible] GOODSELL, 46 West street, New York

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N J, A HOUSE AND TWO Lots, running from street to street situated No 112 New York avenue [illegible] containing 12 Rooms, gas [illegible] well stocked with valuable fruit trees [illegible] price $7 000 Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N J, A COTTAGE House of seven rooms [illegible] New York [illegible] Broadway, New York

FOR SALE—CLIFTON, S I, NEAR NEW TWO STORY French roof House and Lot, [illegible] flagged walks from ferry DARRIN, 48 Broad street

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, SITUAtion unequalled [illegible] may be learned of WM. R SMITH Botanic Gardens Washington, D C

FOR SALE—AT CARROLLTON, MO, A NO 1 WOOLlen Mill Address W H WINSBY

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHOICE FARMS, COUNTRY Seats and Cottages, splendidly located in New Jersey, also many Farms and Country Seats to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway

ORANGE, N. J—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AND Building Sites for sale, rent or exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No 9 Nassau st, corner Pine, Orange, N. J, and Virginia Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID FRUIT FARM NEAR DEPOT, ROCKLAND county, $7,500 Thirty Acres, $5,700, Nineteen Acres, $2,500, excellent Buildings on each W H MELICK, 421 Broadway.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT Newark, N. J, known as the Morris and Essex Railroad Hotel, one of the best stands in the city, situated right opposite the depot of the M and E R R Co, including the rear house on cross street Inquire of CHR WACKENHUTH, corner of Orange and Chatham streets, WILLIAM WENDEL, 165 Market street, at Newark, N J, or GEORGE FRELINGHOUSEN, 63, 90 and 92 Attorney street, New York city

$3.000.—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE hour from New York, on Morris and Essex Railroad, near Summit, N J can be bought at a bargain on easy terms JOHN WOOD, 218 Fulton street.

$6.500.—HOUSE (NINE ROOMS) AND SIX acres of ground one hour from city, one mile and a half from depot. Apply at 335 Broadway, room No 2.

$6.500 WILL PURCHASE A FINE RESIDENCE and outbuildings, with 63¾ acres, highly cultivated, fruited and shaded near village and depot in Orange county T H BORLAND, 14 Chambers street.

$7.000.—IN GREENPOINT, THREE MINUTES' walk from Tenth and Twenty third street ferries—An elegant two story and basement House, with every convenience, on Oak street. W S CAREY, 273 Mulberry street, New York

$15.500—WORTH $25 000—HOUSE, WITH MODern improvements five acres ground, barn garden, &c, one hour from city one mile from depot, east Side Westchester county, fine, large stream of water on place Apply at 335 Broadway, room No 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—EITHER TOGETHER OR FOR COUNTRY Property, equity in Brooklyn House, $5,000, and a good mercantile business, Stock and Lease of Store $10 000 Address Ford, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY French roof House, in Debois street, near First, Newburg has a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country For particulars inquire of C H BLACKHURST 28 Greenwich avenue between 7 and 10 A M

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE NEW TWO story basement and cellar House, all improvements with Furniture if desired, Yates avenue first house south of Lafayette avenue, for a small house in Brooklyn or New York, if in Brooklyn, within 15 minutes of Fulton ferry Price $6 000 Apply on premises or address H M A, Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—20 LOTS AND Dock on Harlem river Also Brooklyn Houses and Farms for sale or exchange G LESPINASSE, No 5 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE, WELL built House, with all modern conveniences, in a pleasant location on one of the avenues, near a car route within 15 minutes of the City Hall. Address, with full description and lowest terms. not to exceed from $25 000 to $30,000, JOHN C BENNETT, Norton Hill, Greene county N Y

WANTED—AT ABOUT $15,000 (ALL CASH), A WELL built brick Residence in a good neighborhood, between Fourth and Twenty third streets and Third and Sixth avenues. JOHN D SKIDMORE, 77 Cedar street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House in a healthy part of Brooklyn must have all improvements will pay $2,000 cash, balance in instalments or on mortgage. Address, with full particulars, Norris, box 144 Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE
THIS DAY, MONDAY,
At 11 o clock,
THIRTY FIFTH REGULAR SPRING SALE
of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
comprising
FOUR HUNDRED CASES,
embracing a full line of
SEA SIDE AND SHADE HATS
Also,
MEN'S AND BOYS' PANAMAS, ROUGH AND READYS,
Brown CAPE SINNS and BROUGHAM HATS,
Manufactured for the best city retail trade.
Catalogues and samples now ready
WM TOPPING & CO, Auctioneers
No 1_2 Church street.

A—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO AUCTIONEERS A rare opportunity for Housekeepers Over 600 lots of magnificent and costly Household Furniture, at public auction, this day (Monday) morning June 28, at 10½ o clock precisely, at the large four story brown stone private residence 72 West Twenty sixth street one block west of Broadway, near Sixth avenue Velvet, Brussels Medallion Carpets magnificent Decker & Brother's rosewood seven octave Piano forte, Stool and Cover elegant Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, Curtains to match, Pier and Mantel Mirrors Marqueterie Cabinets [illegible] rosewood Etageres, gilded and marble top Tables Turkish and Reception Chairs [illegible] Paintings by eminent artists Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Figures rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands Commodes, walnut Suits, covered with reps, spring, and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen Lounges, Sofas, Rockers walnut Bookcase, Writing Desk, Table, Suit, Buffet, Extension Table Dining Chairs rich Cut Glass and Bohemian Ware Silver Tea and Coffee Sets Ice Pitchers Casters, Butter Dishes, Spoons Forks China Tea and Dinner Sets, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway or Sixth avenue cars or stages

AUCTION NOTICE—J M TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. $30 000 worth of Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings Bronzes, Mirrors Carpets China Glass, Silver Ware at public auction, on this day (Monday) at the elegant mansion No 67 West Fifteenth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o clock Superb Drawing Room Suits, covered French satin brocatel of the richest description rosewood Etageres Bookcase, Encoignure marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinet Table, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronze Statuary, Paintings by eminent artists, Brocatel Lace Curtains bronze Clock Pier, Mantel Mirrors rosewood Pianoforte, stool, Cover Stand rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Hair Spring Mattresses Blankets Sheets, Extension Table Buffet, elegant Silverware, crystal Glassware, Silverware, Chinaware, Table Cutlery, Linen, &c N B—The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale the catalogue comprising the largest, richest assortment household furniture offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory Catalogues at the house

ADJOURNED SALE OF A
Printing Establishment
JOSEPH McGUIRE Auctioneer,
will sell by auction,
on TUESDAY June 29, at 10 30 A. M,
all the Type Presses Fixtures Shafting, Furniture and Goods of whatever kind and description, constituting the Job Printing Establishment of the firm of Stone & Barron on the second fourth, fifth and sixth floors of 46 Nassau street
By order of WALTER ROCHE, Esq, Receiver

AUCTION NOTICE—J WILDEY AUCTIONEER—Office 48 Broad street. Large and positive sale of elegant Household Furniture superb rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte Pier Mirrors, &c on Monday, June 28, at 10½ o'clock at the large brown stone residence 136 East Nineteenth street, comprising, the entire contents of the house magnificent French satin brocatel and reps Suits, Centre Tables, &c The Dining Room Furniture, Table Ware, &c, elegant Bedroom Furniture, Mattresses Carpets, Chairs, &c Catalogues can be had at the office or place of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOWAGE FURNITURE GEO MUNDY, Auctioneer, will sell at two o'clock this day, at 160 Grand street, a large assortment of Household Furniture and contents of a grocery store consisting of every variety of Furniture, 10 Carpets, Silverware, Piano, Mirrors, Sofas marble top and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., &c

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first class Grocery and general country Store, at New Utrecht near Bath Hotel, L. I. A lease of the store may be had Apply to J F RANDOLPH & CO, Assignees, 136 West street, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIER Glasses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets Parlor Suits, Chamber, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, Tuesday, June 29, at 10½ o clock, at 180 Atlantic street Brooklyn

BY HENRY H LEEDS & MINER
HENRY H LEEDS Auctioneer
Salesrooms 93 Chambers and [illegible] Reade streets
Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway,
on Tuesday June 29 at 10½ o clock at the private residence 56 West Fifty first street,
Elegant Household Furniture, Chandeliers, &c, consisting of [illegible] Carpets [illegible] Sewing Chairs [illegible] marble top [illegible] rosewood [illegible] Window Curtains gilt [illegible] Chairs in satin, marble Clocks Bronze Figures mantel Mirrors [illegible] Work Tables rosewood Music Stand [illegible] walnut Library [illegible] black walnut Suits in reps black walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus Wardrobe, Washstands, [illegible] Mattresses Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, black walnut marble top Buffet, Extension Table China, Crockery and Glass Ware also Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence

BY A M CRISTALAR AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE sale of Household Furniture—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell on Tuesday, June 29 at 10½ o clock, at salesroom 427 Broadway between Howard and Canal streets, black walnut and rosewood Chamber and Parlor Suits, pier frame Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases Office and Secretary Desks Lounges, Sofas, Reception Chairs Imported Willow and Straw Chairs, &c, &c Catalogues at sale
Also at private sale, cheap
Two Cottage and one Square Pianoforte

BY J W CAMPBELL, JR AUCTIONEER—CAMPBELL & CO will sell, to morrow (Tuesday) [illegible] established prominently located [illegible] Liquor Store, on [illegible] corner in Washington street, with [illegible] years' lease and [illegible] license. Moderate rent. Particulars on the day of sale.

BY J W CAMPBELL JR AUCTIONEER—CAMPBELL & CO will sell, this day, at 11 o clock, at 77 Cannon street corner Rivington (east side), that old stand [illegible] prominent Corner Store with its elegant [illegible] Fixtures [illegible] lease at the cheap rent of only $2 0_ [illegible] having [illegible] family at [illegible] trade. We would particularly call attention to parties in want of such business to this sale which is to be positive, without reserve rain or shine. Buyers, liquor men, speculators specially invited. CAMPBELL, Jr Salesman

BY J W CAMPBELL, JR, AUCTIONEER—CAMPBELL & CO will sell, Wednesday, June 30 entire stock, Fixtures, Furniture, &c contained in first class regular Liquor Store and Sample Room up town, fine large French plate Mirrors, silver plated [illegible] English Beer Pump, with Mirror panelled Counters, black walnut back Shelving, Tables Chairs Glass and Plated Ware, &c. Must be sold to close up estate Can be bought this day at private sale, with Stock, License, &c, in full running order, doing good business by applying at auctioneer's office, 309 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—WORKS OF ART—Superb collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists Catalogue sale, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30, at Artists' Salesroom, 60 Nassau street, commencing 10½ A M

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER OFFICE 59 Bowery, sells, at 10½ o'clock, at 519 East Twelfth street entire large Stock Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Soap, Starch, Flour, &c. Also Fixtures in lots. Dealers invited

CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATED WARE—HENRY G EVANS auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at 50 Barclay street a general assortment of the above goods, from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade Goods carefully packed for shipping

E. A LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
the Handsome Residence
and Country Seat
of William C Franco, Esq,
at Jamaica, Queens county, L. I.
This fine property of
seventeen acres
is beautifully situated on high ground, in a good neighborhood with fine residences and farms surrounding it on all sides, just outside of the village of Jamaica, and but half a mile from the depots of the South Side, Long Island and Brooklyn Central Railroads, to which eighteen trains daily are run from the city in 50 minutes. Yearly commutation $45 A well operated horse rail road also leaves every twenty minutes for all the Brooklyn ferries, affording cheap and frequent facilities, such as but few sections or villages can boast of

The house is a two story and attic frame building 40x80, with extension 20x22, built in the best manner, filled in with brick, costing with the outbuildings, over $35,000, some five years ago, nearly as much more having been expended in completing and adorning its beautiful grounds and surroundings. It contains twelve [illegible] and convenient rooms, a splendid billiard room and library All the ceilings fifteen feet high, with every convenience of water, hot and cold, bath rooms, water closets &c, throughout, a large heater in the cellar, kitchen range, all in the most perfect and complete condition not one dollar necessary to be expended in many years upon it, the owner having always occupied it and kept everything in thorough and perfect order

The stables are spacious five box stalls of the most approved construction with ten open stalls A large barn and carriage house, cow house, hennery, &c., built in the most substantial and complete manner

Mr Franco being obliged from his business to reside in the city of Baltimore has resolved to have the sale an absolute one

Title perfect

Terms—10 per cent on the day of sale, 20 per cent on the 15th of July, when the deed will be delivered the balance on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.

To reach the property take the Long Island Railroad at James slip and Thirty fourth street ferries, New York, at 8 and 10½ in the morning, returning at almost any hour in the afternoon, also the South Side Railroad, from foot of Roosevelt street New York, at 8 and 10 o'clock.

Conveyances will be at the depot to convey persons to the property, and lunch provided.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine street, New York.

EBEN HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER WILL SELL, MONday, 28th, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Vesey street, damaged Teas Coffees, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, 17 bbls Bourbon Whiskey, case Liquors, Clarets, &c.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOMS 108 Liberty street On Tuesday, at 11 o clock, second hand and new Office and Counting House Desks Tables Safes &c

I. S WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—BY S HERMAN & CO—Will sell Monday, June 28, at 10½ o'clock the contents of Saloon 69 Chatham street, consisting of Partitions, Stoves Chairs, Tables, Washstands Ice Box, Closets, Sofas, Pictures, Gas Pipes, Bar, Bar Fixtures, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER—MONDAY, JUNE 28, AT 10½ o clock at No 63 Third avenue, genteel Household Furniture, Parlor Suit Brussels and Ingrain Carpets Window Curtains Looking Glasses, marble and black walnut Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Tables Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils &c

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER—SHERIFF'S SALE, MONday June 28, at 11 o clock at the auction rooms No 1 North William street, 13 cases Cavendish Tobacco JAMES LYNCH, late Sheriff

J. BOGART AUCTIONEER.
Administrator's Sale of Household Furniture
TUESDAY, June 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at 74 Crosby street consisting of the entire Furniture contained in the above house rosewood and black walnut Parlor Furniture Pier Glasses, Curtains black walnut and Cottage Bedroom Suits, Beds and Bedding, Carpets Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture By order of the Administrator

J. RODOLPH LEVISON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL by auction the entire collection of 300 AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS Pastel Pictures and Crystal Medallions belonging to the American Art Gallery, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings June 30, July 1 and 2, at eight o'clock, in store 694 Broadway

JULIUS HARRIS, AUCTIONEER LARGE SALE OF Fancy Goods &c—Will sell on Wednesday, June 30, at 10 o clock A M at No 41 Myrtle avenue near Fulton a very large stock of Fancy Goods, viz.—Silks and Velvet Ribbons, Thread and Guipure Laces, Lace Shawls and Parasol Covers, a large stock of Ladies' and Men's Hose, Kid Gloves, Silk and Velvet Zephyr Worsted, Sewing Silk a very fine lot of Clark's and Willimantic Thread Linen Handkerchiefs, &c This sale is well worthy attention of the trade,

MAJOR C W BARKLE, AUCTIONEER Auction sale—At the San Francisco Stables, 116 West Forty sixth street, near Sixth avenue, on Tuesday June 29 at 11 o clock A. M, by order of the executor of the estate of the late Peter Dubois, the following horses —

Bay mare Fanny Sprague, 7 years old 15¾ hands high, by Abdallah Chief, out of an Abdallah mare trotted last summer over the Fashion Course two miles in 5 09 and 5 [illegible] at do over the Narragansett Park one mile in 2 31, winning both races is an excellent pole mare.

Sorrel Horse Washington Irving 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, sired by Ethan Allen will [illegible] 2 40 in harness Can be seen at John Murphy's stables, Fashion Course, Long Island

Black Mare Sunnyside and Colt Foal by her side, by Independent [illegible] by Hambletonian, Sunnyside is 14 years old, and has trotted in 2 30

Brown Filly 3 years old out of Sunnyside by Hambletonian entered in the Spirit of the Times Stake to be trotted for next October

Colt 2 years old, out of the dam of the celebrated mare Ella Sherwood, by Patchen.

Bay Colt 1 year old, out of Lady Victory, by Young Prize fighter

Sunnyside and colt can be bought at private sale. All of the above can be seen at the San Francisco Stables
SAMUEL WEEKS Jr Executor

MORTGAGE SALE—[illegible] AUCTIONEER sells this day at 10 o clock at 309 [illegible] street the entire contents of a Lager Beer Saloon [illegible] FREDERICK ZIMMER City Marshal

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—R LEFFLER AUCTIONEER 1_5 Chatham street will sell this day at 11 o clock precisely 300 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Feather Beds, Bedding Boots, Shoes, &c By order of J Jarman, late J Hartley 181 Varick street Also same day, 300 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, by order of G Fredricks, Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway of 11 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding and other Goods By order H Frech, 61 Rose street

RAHWAY, N J
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION
JOHNSON & MILLER
Auctioneers, 25 Nassau street New York,
are now prepared to issue free tickets over New Jersey Railroad to all respectable persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 400 Rahway city Lots
to take place on
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29
Splendid lunch, and plenty of it, will be ready on the arrival of cars.
Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt street at 12 o'clock, June 29
Tickets may also be obtained of Geo R. Jaques 203 Broadway and of F Blank corner of Cedar and Temple streets.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 77 Nassau street
Elegant sale of Household Furniture.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on Tuesday, June 29 at 10½ o clock, at his salesroom 77 Nassau street a large and extensive sale of Household Furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale.
For particulars see catalogue.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 77 Nassau street.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on Tuesday, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at 221 East Twenty eighth street, genteel Household Furniture Parlor Suit in maroon, Velvet Carpets Oil Paintings Dressing Bureaus Washstands, Wardrobes Lace Curtains, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Extension Tables Refrigerator, &c.
Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 77 Nassau street
Elegant Household Furniture at the private residence 43 Lafayette place
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on Wednesday, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 43 Lafayette place
Particulars to morrow

SHERIFF'S SALE—FURNISHING GOODS &C—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o clock, at 842 Broadway a large and general stock of assorted Gents Furnishing Goods, Store Fixtures, &c JOHN C LYST, Deputy JAMES O BRIEN, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Dry Dock Mills
RICHARD WALTERS Auctioneer, will sell on Monday at 11 o clock, in avenue C, near Twelfth street [illegible] Coal, Iron Safe, Office Furniture, Burrs, Bags [illegible] Dressing Machine Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, [illegible] Engine Boiler and other Machinery JAMES O BRIEN, Sheriff, JOHN C LYST, Deputy

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o clock, at 454 Canal street a large assortment of Carpets, genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and other Furniture, from families breaking up housekeeping, Parlor and Chamber Suits, fine Bedding, Centre and Extension Tables Pier and other Mirrors Curtains Bookcases Wardrobes Lounges, Voltaire and Turkish Chairs China Dinner and Tea Sets Silverware, Stoves and Ranges Lounges, Table and Bed Linen may been a short time in use
Also Receiver's sale of Bedding, Parlor and Chamber Suits twenty Carpets, Oilcloths Desks, Rope Batting Stove, Office Chairs, &c By order of Richard Foley, Receiver
Also Marshal's sale of one large Carpet, 61½ yards, nearly new one rosewood Bureau Washstand, one case of Flutes, one Guitar and one Melodeon. Icebox a Liquor Store, fine Fixtures and Lease for sale, on reasonable terms

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day (Monday, June 28, at 140 Bleecker street, at 11 o clock general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Parlor Suit, green reps seven octave rosewood Piano, Mantel and Pier Glasses, marble top Tables, Bookcases, black walnut marble top Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Chandeliers, Extension Table, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Refrigerator, &c

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
NOTICE—Owing to arrangements effected with the Selwyn Boston Combination, the Pantomime and Lauri Troupe season must terminate on Saturday, July 3.
PRODUCTION FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
of the new Grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime of
CORALLINI
OR, SIR RUPERT THE RECKLESS,
Introducing
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES,
and the
LAURI TROUPE IN NEW COMIC SCENES
MONDAY, JULY 5,
DORA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST NICHOLAS Hotel
WHITE & SPENCER .... Proprietors
ANOTHER FRESH AND SPARKLING BILL
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW COMPANY.
IN AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
THREE ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
MEG'S DIVERSION MEG'S DIVERSION
MR. JOSEPH EMMETT
AS THE DUTCH ORPHEUS, &C.
THE AREA BELL THE AREA BELL.
BY MISS MARIE LONGMORE
MR JOSEPH IRVING IN TWO SPLENDID CHARACTERS.
MR CHAS ABBOTT IN HIS COMIC ENTERTAINMENT
Positively one of the coolest theatres in America, unequaled in point of ingress or egress and pronounced by the visitor the easiest most accessible and comfortable place of amusement in the city
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 O CLOCK

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS of
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN, as
LADY ISABEL VANE
LADY ISABEL VANE and
MADAME VINE,
MADAME VINE, in
EAST LYNE
EAST LYNE
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
IN REHEARSAL OLIVER TWIST
Admission, 50 cents Parquet and Circle, $1, Family Circle, 30 cents
Matinee admission 50 cents Reserved Seats, 75 cents
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CELEBRATION DAY

OLYMPIC THEATRE BEGINS AT 8
PANTOMIMIC TRIUMPHS
PANTOMIMIC TRIUMPHS,
THE THEATRE COOL AND PLEASANT.
THE ENTERTAINMENT
THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY
THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST,
GEORGE L FOX
His latest and most popular production,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFY'S
MILLE SAN ALLI AND SUPERB BALLET
THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
THE WONDERFUL TRICKS AND CHANGES
GEORGE L FOX, THE EXCELSIOR CLOWN
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
KIRALFY AND TROUPE
OF SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
ELEVEN IN NUMBER.
MATINEES 1¾, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS
Family circle 30 cents, reserved seats 75 cents, orchestra and balcony chairs $1, which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES MONDAY, June 28
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK—MATINEE,
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK—EVENING,
the celebrated tragedian and great favorite,
E. EDDY,
will appear in the
MOST STARTLING DRAMA OF THE AGE,
Eugene Sue's own dramatization of his great work,
THE WANDERING JEW,
THE WANDERING JEW,
THE WANDERING JEW,
NEW SCENERY
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and supported by an efficient company
FOURTH OF JULY JUBILEE PERFORMANCES
At 11 o clock A M, 2½ P M, and Evening

620 BROADWAY
LADIES NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
"Know Thyself" — Life Within Life
No lady (medical student or otherwise) should fail to visit this marvelous and wonderful collection Females only in attendance
Open from 8 A M till 5 P M

"TEN LITTLE INJUNS" "UP IN A BALLOON"
THE CHARMING "DORA" AND MIRTHFUL "SAN"
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
every evening this week,
and Saturday afternoon
at two o'clock

WONDERS FROM ALASKA.
Will open Saturday morning June 26,
EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES COLLECTED IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA
by Edward G Fast, Esq late of U S A
consisting of more than 2 000 most valuable and unique specimens of antiquity forming one of the most remarkable collections ever shown in this country
Exhibition open daily from 9 o'clock A. M to 10 o'clock P M at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor place and Eighth street. Admission 25c. Season tickets $1 each.
LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS FOR THE THEATRES AT THE RAILROAD AND THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, METROPOLITAN HOTEL

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary, 618 Broadway

MUSICAL.

A FEW VACANCIES FOR PUPILS—AT $5 PER quarter, under the superintendence of one of the first masters in town Private lessons. Address Presto, Herald office

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 23D INST, A POCKETBOOK, CONtaining a sum of money Call on W. Hollands, Madison street, near Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, E D, and prove property

LOST—SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, ANSWERING to the name of Spider Finder will be rewarded by returning him to No 6 East Thirty sixth street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY JUNE 25 A YELLOW ENvelope, marked B H, containing $150 The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Tucker Manufacturing Company Nos 39 and 41 Park place

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK, while leaving the Metropolitan Hotel or in a Broadway and Twenty third street stage a Diamond Cross The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at 41 West Sixteenth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 26 A POCKETBOOK containing a small [illegible] change and [illegible] papers [illegible] The finder will be [illegible] rewarded by returning it to the owner, John Slaven [illegible] West Fourth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE INFORMATION THAT WILL lead to the recovery of a small female Black and Tan Dog, answering to the name of Allie one of her ears on the tip split, and wearing a small leather collar brass mounted, around her neck, taken from the stoop of 1_6 Fulton street, Saturday afternoon Apply as above

$5 REWARD—LOST, A WHITE POODLE DOG light brown on back on Sunday, at one o'clock Will receive the above reward on leaving her at 481 Fifth avenue

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN to George Schroeder, Sixty eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues of a [illegible] horse slightly lame in right foot, two cracks in right hoof, round shoe on same foot, lost Friday at 10 A M

$5 REWARD—LOST, 24TH INST, BLACK AND TAN Dog, had on a small red collar brass lock Return to No 3 Garden row, West Eleventh street.

$15 REWARD—LEFT ON ONE OF THE SEATS IN the ladies cabin of the South ferry boat, coming from New York to Brooklyn, about a quarter before 8 o clock last evening, a Bundle of Papers, wrapped up in a newspaper, consisting of Tree Deeds Maps, Letters, &c, of no use to any one except the owner Any one returning same to the undersigned will receive above reward
W. A. COIT, No 4 Pine street New York,
or 366 Atlantic street, Brooklyn

$20 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of $90, lost on Friday night wrapped in paper, to 271 First avenue, corner Sixteenth street.

$100 REWARD—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF the 19th, in Albany a gold lever hunting, case Watch, with chain attached with inscription, Presented to C H Duhring &c By returning same to 341 Broadway, second floor, or addressing D. V. L., box 6 71 Post office stating where same can be had, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked

$100 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR INFORMAtion respecting three Trunks that were taken from 601 Greenwich street [illegible] Christopher, on the [illegible] of May or 1st of June, 1869 Address W. H. SMITH, Bergen City, N J

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET

MARBLE MANTELS.

ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELS, PLAIN MARBLEized and decorated, and all kinds of Slate work Brooklyn Slate Co, 40 West Eighteenth street

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels rich and elegant designs. F. B STEWART & CO, 6_8 Sixth avenue, between Thirty fifth and Thirty sixth streets

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CONTINUED SUCCESS
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LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
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UNAPPROACHABLE GEORGE FRENCH DANCERS,
Who will appear Monday, June 28, every evening, and Saturday afternoon at 2 P M in a new spectacular extravaganza written by Henry B Farnie, entitled
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SINBAD THE SAILOR,
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LAVISH APPLAUSE
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SPECIAL CAST, GRAND SCENERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC GORGEOUS DRESSES
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THE BEST EVER PRESENTED
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Twenty third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
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In Madame de Marguerite's Domestic Drama in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN,
founded on Tennyson's beautiful Poem of that name
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The play is produced FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK, and with the same care and attention to details that has characterized the former productions at this establishment.
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Mr WHALLEY as NICK. | Mr WHALLEY as MARTEAU
Wednesday at 2 o'clock GRAND MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the WIDOW of the late Mr ALEXANDER YOUNG

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THE TWO LEGITIMATE SUCCESSES
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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
DORA,
with its splendid cast, and
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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
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MESSRS BOURGOIN and FRANCIS,
THE ORIGINAL GENDARMES,
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TWO PIECES, SONGS, DANCES, &C

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the great success of the season
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The greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
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1	March, "Ye Merry Birds"	Voigt
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6	Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater) — Mr J LEVY	Rossini
7	Mazourka, "Arm in Arm" / Polka, "S'Giebt nur a Kaiserstadt"	Strauss
8	Grand Fantasia, "Masaniello"	Auber
9	Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
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A more than ordinarily strong programme
GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS
Engagement for six nights only of the world renowned
DIMINUTIVE ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,
LITTLE MACK, LITTLE MACK,
LITTLE MACK, LITTLE MACK,
A dwarf in stature, a giant in talent,
Who will appear every evening during the week in the marvelously comic
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LITTLE MACK in his great ESSENCE
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LITTLE MACK in his Screaming Pugilistic Encounter, a la McCoole and Allen, with
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LITTLE MACK WILL STAND ON HIS HEAD
G W H Griffin, Dave Reed Hogan and Hughes,
LITTLE MACK DAN BRYANT, LITTLE MACK
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Parquet, 50 cents, gallery, 25 cents, orchestra seats, 75 cents.
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RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES,
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RELIGIOUS.

Interesting Divine Services Yesterday in New York, Washington, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie and Other Cities.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT PRINCETON

The Resurrection, Lay Delegation, the Ecumenical Council and Church Dedications.

In New York, Washington, New Haven, Poughkeepsie and other cities which are covered by the HERALD's religious reports the weather yesterday was as a rule somewhat unfavorable for the church going people, either the result of rain or of intense heat, and in some of the cities from both of these causes. Notwithstanding this difficulty the services were generally of a very interesting description and were listened to by full and attentive congregations.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Rev Dr. Chapin preached yesterday morning from the Gospel of Luke, xii., 23, 'The life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment.' This was an assertion by the highest authority of a truth that lay at the very root of religious faith and goodness, for it was evident that our entire views of existence must be affected by the degree in which we realized the facts here set before us. If the life of man were merely an organized material substance, there must still remain a certain distinction of right and wrong, resolving themselves into points of expediency, and man would still continue to occupy his place as the head of the visible world. Nevertheless, in that case the essential character of our being and human conduct would radically differ from what they are upon the premises laid down in the text. There was such a thing as that a man might be better than his creed. But no candid materialist could deny that the logical consequence must be that the human life and the facts of human life assume a different phase than what they would if we accepted the statement laid down in the text. Remove from the universe the conception of a spiritual life—of a real and essential life of man, and especially the conception of a divine spiritual being, upon which all this order of human beings must depend, and, he said, the entire character as well as the root of life would be changed—the whole groundwork of our achievement would be shattered as well as the whole character of morality itself. He wished merely to illustrate what he had stated. The words he had read admitted of a double application:—First, they indicated God's care of man, and second, the chief object in man's care of himself. Did we wonder that sometimes men cried out "All is vanity?" See the terrible condition of things, which was frequently brought about by sheer necessity, driving men, so to speak, to live from hand to mouth, so that they had no opportunity to think of anything else but the bare necessaries to supply the animal system. Now, the body was only the bare shell which contained the spark of life. The body was, after all, a wonderful theatre of life and expansion; but it may be perforated and abused. Take the human heart and the human eye and consider the world of wonders they involved. Consider the multitudinous functions of a single nerve. Think of the system of life—of the ceaselessly throbbing heart. Look within the busy walls of the body and see its rivers of circulating blood. What did science say of this mortal form of ours? Might it not say, "Oh, unsatisfied sensualist! Oh, worldly drudge, to whom this form seems so useless, why can you not appreciate at every breath you draw and every pulse you feel the gift which God has bestowed on you?" The scheme of existence was not to be interpreted by external aspects or material results. No man, he thought, had ever reached that point where he could give us a complete interpretation of existence. Life was a form of trial and discipline. If there were nothing but material conditions connected with it, then all he could say was that our life was, indeed, inexplicable. How many men there were to whom life was a sad, strange problem! Human nature was remarkable for the way it could adjust itself to its conditions. If a man hardened himself to a stoical philosophy he injured his nature. It was a consciousness of affliction, it was out of the depths of sorrow that the highest gifts bestowed on humanity sprang. The essential nature might become sceptic, but, on the other hand, trial only challenged the brave soul, and, instead of acting on it like a thunderstroke, was the means of refreshing it and buoying it up. Was there any argument they ever knew or read of which was so beautiful as those simple words of Christ showing that if He provided for the greater He would likewise provide for the less? He turned from the wild fowls of the air to the lilies of the valley, one of which was arrayed in more splendor than Solomon in all his glory, and threw His fostering guardianship over them. He then spoke of "the life that was more than meat and the body that was more than raiment." The reverend gentlemen then made the rest of his discourse applicable to the amusements and excitements incident to our own times. He did not condemn any amusements but those which had a bad effect on the soul. A great deal had been written and said about the injury done the mind and body in our day, consequent on the peculiar condition of our times, and about the excitement incident to the everlasting clashing and struggling for competition. The consequence of this was both mental and moral insanity. It had been asserted that mental occupations were peculiarly the promoters of insanity, and insanity was now rapidly increasing. As far as mental pursuits were concerned there was a qualification. When they were pursued in a quiet state of retirement they had not such an injurious tendency on the brain, but in the exciting competition of the times, when a man was chained to the galley oars of work as a necessity, that would produce insanity quicker than anything else.

ELEVENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Fundamental Principles of Christian Unity—The Work for the Protestant Coalition and the Ecumenical Council.

The Eleventh street Presbyterian church, between Second and Third avenues, assembled within its walls a devoted congregation to listen to a sermon from the Rev. Charles B. Smyth on the subjects mentioned above. After the usual services the reverend gentleman opened by reading for his text from the eleventh to the thirteenth verses of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians.—"And he gave some apostles and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." Uncharitableness, said the speaker, was the reigning sin of Christendom, and in the church, so-called, under whose flooring and beneath our feet ought to be buried out of sight and ought to lie all evil passions. But we find it overgrown at the very altars, burning incense to arrogance, usurpation and cruelty. This was true, more or less, in different times, and the Church of Rome stands not alone in this respect. She had been followed and copied by her daughters, and this day it makes her granddaughters blush and cry out, Shame! shame! How long this sin of uncharitableness is yet to continue remains to be seen, and we must await, whether it is to be crippled by the power of Protestant coalition or by the Ecumenical Council. The doctrine of the human brotherhood was in flat contradiction to the exclusiveness of the Church, and so is also the law of the brotherhood of the learned men of science. Unfortunately, the ecclesiastical eruptions were more frequent and lasting. They agitate humanity everywhere and perplex all and spread sin even to the filling of hell itself with murdered souls. Is there no remedy? No chance of hope for the better? Thank God that there is, and in the very text that had been read It contained a historical fact the appointment of the ministry, and a prophecy, the unifying of His people in Christ. An Ecumenical Council means a general, universal council. To be such all professors of the faith of Christ should take part in it and pass by vote on the questions to be decided. But this is not within the range of possibility. There is no building large enough to hold them all, and the occupations of men prevent their having time to attend it. Yet the common sense of Christendom can be ascertained by means more certain When councils have met together at the call of the Pope, though nominally ecumenical, they were not so. A large number were excluded; the laymen had no vote; their decisions were not the expression of the Church at large, but only of a portion of the clergy Popery took from the people not only the wine in the sacrament, but also the ballot. Nor in the synods and general assemblies of the Protestant sects is there heard the common sense of the Church. The Methodists are now agitating the question of lay representation. The Baptists and Congregationalists are voluntary societies and not representative bodies. The Presbyterians have the most democratic form, but even their assemblies are not convocations of the people in mass To ascertain the voice of the people one must look to the news of the day, to the correspondence and editorials of the leading press, to the proceedings of legislative and parliamentary bodies, to the drift of men's actions and conversations, to what they believe and what they show in their lives The e constitute the principal sources from which to learn the common sense of mankind. Any man, whether on a throne or a dunghill, on a seat of learning or at the anvil, if he have sense enough to learn of things as they transpire, will come nearer the truth than all ecumenical councils, which do not express the mind of the laity, but solely of the clergy.

In speaking of the work of the Protestant coalition he hoped that it would be a religious and not a political or irreligious coalition. There is a wonderful "shaking of dry bones" of late, and when they come together it should not be as a mere skeleton, but clad with the flesh and blood of the living God. There will yet be a gathering together of the Church of Christ in the unity of the faith. Unity means oneness, and this oneness has two branches—faith and knowledge. This union should not be a mere combination of various sects, but a union of the self-will and conviction of every Christian. There are many abuses among Protestant communicants to be corrected before they seek to convert Roman Catholics. The reverend gentleman closed by rendering thanks to God that they were permitted to live in the recognition of the doctrines of Christianity in all their purity.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. H. D. Northrop's Sermon "In Memoriam" of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

The Rev. H. D. Northrop yesterday morning preached a very eloquent sermon in the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, upon "Death" and the Christian's duty, during which he alluded to the late Mr. Henry J. Raymond in a most touching manner. The reverend gentleman took his text from Job xxi., 23, "One dieth in his full strength." Public men, he said, are, in a certain sense, a public possession Their life is not a thing for private interpretation; their death has an effect and influence felt beyond their own domestic circle. It has always been considered to be the prerogative and privilege of the pulpit to take notice of the departure of such, and draw therefrom suitable lessons and admonitions. There has seldom been in this city a more profound impression caused by death or a more universal demonstration of respect and sympathy occasioned thereby than that witnessed during the past week. The reverend gentleman then treated of the general subject of death, remarking first that there is a great deal of practical skepticism concerning it. But, notwithstanding this practical disbelief in the mortality of all things human, the work of destruction goes on. The circumstances under which death frequently occurs are peculiarly startling and painful, and are calculated to make men attend perforce to what would otherwise be disregarded or dismissed with only a passing thought. Sometimes, moreover, it is not merely one person, but hundreds who are taken in a moment without premonition. Some loaded train breaks through a rotten bridge or plunges down an embankment. Some ill-constructed or ill tended boiler explodes and blows humanity up towards the sky. Some thickly populated ship runs smashing on an iceberg or takes fire, and with fatal rapidity is wrapped in a whirlwind of flame—an ocean of water, but none to put out that fire.

The death of Alexander Hamilton, shot by Burr, and that of Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, all Presidents of the United States, were felt to be a public calamity And now, lately, another conspicuous mark has been chosen for death's unerring dart. Mr. Raymond was a renowned journalist; had been a high officer in his native State and a representative at Washington, was extensively known among our leading men and largely engaged in politics; was abundant in labors and unrestricted in influence, and, therefore, it is a loud knell which has resounded through the land telling of his departure. In the last place let it be observed that there are certain qualities and achievements which outlive death. This is especially true when a man has been remarkable for personal virtues and deeds of charity. Still further, when a man has been closely identified with any great cause which looks towards the welfare of a nation or of any particular class of the community, he must of necessity outlive the grave. There is no death for the principles of national justice and liberty, and he who advocates and upholds them shall leave behind him a memory that is ever green. There is many a name associated with our late national struggle which will be as imperishable as the country's birthright, purchased with their toils, their sufferings, or their blood. In this galaxy of luminaries which gave their steady light through all our darkest hours we place, where the nation has placed it already, the name of him for whom the people mourn No one doubted Mr. Raymond's devotion to his own convictions, and his convictions were immutably upon the side of the national righteousness and unity. When others faltered this rock was firm. On many questions of the day his position was not so forward as that of some, but he ever looked in the right direction, and in his ideas and sentiments was the avowed leader of not a few The dispensation which removed him seems to be one not merely heard of, but felt. It is some mitigation of the loss to reflect that he has lived to bear his testimony and speak noble words where they were precious, because needed. His public work was done. The broken sentence, the last he ever penned, found lying in his desk, may symbolize his broken life, but not his influence. He lives in what he has done and helped others to do. *Requiescat in pace.*

SECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church and Temperance.

The Second street Methodist Episcopal church, between avenues C and D, was well filled last evening, it having been announced that the pastor, the Rev. F. Brown, would deliver a sermon on "The Church and Temperance" At the close of the usual opening services and prior to commencing his sermon the reverend gentleman stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the late Methodist Conference, he was about, for the first time, to preach to his congregation a temperance sermon; and thinking it well to begin with the house of God, he had chosen to speak to his hearers as to the duty of the Church to the temperance movement. The text selected was the first verse of the fifteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans —"We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." No principle, said the preacher, sways a more powerful sceptre over humanity than does self. The rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant, are alike subject to its power, and sometimes it even enters the precincts of God's house and to a certain extent rules the Church and directs the general action thereof. It was astonishing how early this instinct came into play, the youngest child being influenced by it, and it, therefore, could not be wondered at that adult humanity paid such homage to this principle of the human heart. One of the greatest barriers to the Christian religion was to be found in this instinct of selfishness. No noble action could spring from this motive, as it was certain that nothing wide and liberal could proceed from a selfish soul Christianity treated with five subjects, and the temperance question was one of these. No crime was more prevalent than that of intemperance; it exercised its deadly influence in the family circle, and it retarded the progress of the blessed Gospel The action of Christian men was the only thing that could stop the tidal wave of intemperance which was sweeping down the streets of this city, and it was almost impossible for a man to refuse to make a sacrifice in this direction and to be a Christian. The Church ought to say that this evil should stop. If the Church, in the position of a united phalanx determined to discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors everywhere, using every possible influence to advance principles of sobriety, the day would not be far distant when intemperance would cease. Let her take nobly to this work, let her cleanse herself from the foul thing and use all her efforts—the thunders of her pulpits, the strength of her prayers and the influence of her votes at the ballot box—and the time would soon come when no men would be seen reeling about the streets in a state of drunkenness, with bloated eyes and haggard forms, disgraceful to humanity; when young men would not be drawn off from home into drinking shops, when parents would not have to weep over the loss of intellect, morality and religion in their children, and when there would be no more occasion to ask, "Why are not the masses saved?"

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Lay Delegation and the Methodist Episcopal Church—Sermon of the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit in John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Last Evening.

Last evening this old and sacred fabric of the Methodist Episcopal Church was filled almost to suffocation owing to the Rev. William Corbit, pastor of the church, having announced that he would preach on the great subject now agitating that religious body. After the usual devotional exercises were concluded the reverend preacher announced as the subject of his discourse Acts, v., 38—"And now I say unto you refrain from these men and let them alone" He commenced by saying that these were the words of Gamaliel, a celebrated doctor of the law among the Jews. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been in operation for more than 100 years and had gone in her career of usefulness with a prosperity and success that has never been equalled by any other Christian denomination, and now, at this late season of her prosperity after so long a career she should be disturbed by the laity of the Church seeking a place in his great Executive Assembly, the General Conference, and which had never been presumed at before the present day. He then went on to prove from the old Christian dispensation that the laity were debarred from any interference in the business of the Church. He next proved that Jesus Christ established no regular organization, but all the forms of the Church were derived from the great Evangelical Church organization; and all orthodox churches had their several organizations. He said there was no scriptural right for the laity to have a right in the chief councils of the Church; but proved that civil government and church government were not at all analogous and differed in their origin The people made and created civil government, but the government of the Church originated with the preachers, and this point he ably proved from practical usage. Civil and church government also differed widely in authority. The moment he said, that Americans were born the nation took charge of them, and they were subject and amenable to all the laws and customs of the country when they arrived at manhood. How different was it in regard to church government. They were not born into the Methodist Church, but entered it voluntarily, and they could stay in it or leave it, as they chose, and thus by their own voluntary act they entered the Methodist Episcopal Church. The design of this Church was missionary, and they wanted to preach the word of God to the world and to every creature, and bring all in that God's house may be filled. He then went on to speak of the sacrifices made by the ministry and those of the laity, and said there were no men on God's earth who made such sacrifices as the Methodist Episcopal minister. While the laity were enabled to lay up for the future and against the day of destitution and famine the poor minister was the dependent of the laity, and could only lay up store in heaven and for the purpose of securing an everlasting rest. The eloquent and talented clergyman then entered at great length in regard to the privileges and powers of the laity and defined it in glowing terms and forcible language, but said that a great man and minister of the Presbyterian Church had said to him that if this lay delegation question was allowed in the councils of the Church they would be driving a wedge that would shortly pierce to the heart's core of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He went on at great length to ask and explain the question what the laity wanted to do at the General Conference? It was said that they wanted to prevent taxation by the Conference, but he replied and proved to a demonstration that the Conference had no power to tax the laity one cent. Then it was said again that these ministers had too much legislative power in their hands, and this idea he powerfully demolished by saying that the ministry were not armed with any legislative power only that bestowed upon them by the gospel of Jesus Christ. He said that when there was no legislative power exceeded, then what would these lay advocates do at the Conference? Would they do good? Ah! no, only harm, and before a year passed round every class would become a political arena, and Methodism which had went on so long and so gloriously would soon be a byword in the earth. He went on next to speak of the expense of sending lay members to Conference, and saddling the Church with a debt, and forcing the brethren to pay it just as the nation had been saddled with a debt which would not soon be paid, and was contracted at the loss of the blood of one million of brave citizens of the country. He concluded by conjuring them to "let well enough alone," and concluded a powerful and practical discourse by advising them to drop the matter altogether and follow the *ignus fatuus* no further, for if they did not they would turn the Church upside down; but if they let the Methodist Church alone she would spread out her wings from the sun rising to sun setting, and her glorious career would terminate with bringing millions of happy souls to glory. The reverend preacher concluded a very effective address, which was attentively listened to throughout.

After singing and pronouncing the benediction the respectable congregation was dismissed.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.

Installation of the New Pastor.

Rev. Edward Hopper was installed last evening as pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land, Market street, corner of Henry. The attendance was quite large.

Rev. Dr. Prime preached the installation sermon, taking as his text the words of Paul, 'God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ.' The preacher said that Paul was a man of great intellectual power, and that the Holy Ghost, when given to a man, did not destroy his personality. David, Jeremiah, John had all been subject to the influence of the Holy Spirit, yet in all were traceable their original personal peculiarities. Had Paul sought distinction among the men of his age he would have made his mark among those whom the world would not willingly let die. But all these intellectual gifts he laid at the foot of the cross, and said, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." He was a man of learning as well as intellect, and yet, after he had drank of all the fountains of human knowledge, he still said, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ" The reasons for Paul glorying in nothing but the cross were then considered. The cross, it was said never was the badge of honor, but rather the symbol of ignominy, until Christ's death upon it made it the symbol of Christianity. "He that gloried let him glory in the cross," because it displayed the love of the Father, who gave His only begotten Son to the world; because it displays the love of the Son, "Lo, I go to do Thy will;" because it proposes reconciliation to his God. The cross of Christ was the only appointment for the salvation of men. That was another reason why it should be gloried in It was the grand panacea for all human sufferings. If Paul gloried in the cross why might not men to day? In Paul's time it cost something to take up the cross, it demanded courage They that would reign with Christ must suffer with Him Those who expected to rejoice with Christ must glory in the cross while on earth.

Rev. Dr Rowell delivered the charge to the pastor He urged him to preach the Word, whether men would hear or whether they would forbear. He should preach Christ crucified. He should preach the Word without taking anything from or adding anything to it. He should use as much as possible the very words of Scripture Rhetoric, cost what it would in time or labor, could bear no comparison to the Word of God. Constant perusal and reperusal of the Scriptures was of the greatest importance. The pastor should let love characterize his ministry. He should be gentle. He should rejoice with those that rejoiced, mourn with those that mourned, pity the poor, condescend to those of low estate, be kind towards the aged and infirm; let men see that he desired to make them happy both in this world and in the world to come. If he did this his people would respect him and his message. They would soon learn to love him. The love of God was mighty. His success in winning souls would be very much in proportion to his love.

Rev. Dr. Alexander delivered the charge to the people. He said they had three classes of duties; first, duties toward their pastor, second, duties to one another, growing out of the communion of saints; and, third, the duties they owed to those without. They should prepare themselves to listen to the instructions of their pastor. One great trouble with those who went to church was that they didn't come prepared to hear It was their duty to prompt and encourage one another in every good work. Not only had they to consider those in the city, in their immediate vicinity, but those on the sea. The church should show that it loved the seaman.

After the singing of the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, the newly installed pastor pronounced the benediction.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

At this early home of Catholicity the warm weather yesterday had a depressing effect. The congregation was not very numerous and all seemed to be laboring under the effects of the heat The Rev Father Noyes, from Texas, officiated at the principal mass, while the Rev Father McDowell delivered the sermon. The reverend orator, observing, no doubt, that the congregation was in somewhat of a melting mood, made his remarks few and short. He took as the subject of his remarks the parable of the loaves and fishes, and demonstrated from the text that the Almighty always provided bountifully for those who sought his aid and followed his admonitions. The mass sung by the choir was a simple yet expressive arrangement by Van Dyken, sung by the full choir of the church For the offertory a trio for alto, soprano and tenor, by Curschman, entitled "Il Prego, O Padre," was sung with rare taste by Miss Tobin, alto, Mrs. Easton, soprano and Mr. Fritsch, tenor. Miss Tobin is a pupil of Mrs. Easton and yesterday was her first appearance in a solo part. The portion of the work assigned by the composer to the alto in this piece is very trying, and for one without a good range of voice and especial clearness in the lower notes would be extremely difficult. Miss Tobin, however, aside from a little apparent nervousness at first, performed the part most creditably. Mrs. Easton and Messrs. Fritsch and Staud, as well as Professor Pecher, the organist, are too well known as finished artists to need comment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth church was crowded yesterday during the morning services with a most attentive congregation. The reverend pastor preached from the Gospel of St. John, tenth chapter and ninth verse—"I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture." Different nations have different meanings and significations of expressions and of conveying ideas. The Orientals, the Northerns, the Mediterranean nations have styles so different that one will ever mistake or confound one with the other. The Hebrew, among the Orientals, were perhaps the most peculiar people in their mode of expression. They knew how to employ in speech the sublimest elements of nature, and with equal ability they employed for the sublimest occasions the most common and ordinary figures of speech. Who but Christ would have dared to liken himself to a hen? And yet no word ever selected has so charming a significance, and it will forever be full of divine beauty. Christ compares himself to a robe, to a loaf of bread, to water, to a coat or garment, to a house, to a gate, &c. In the passage selected for this discourse Christ compares himself to a door. And this peculiar habit of selecting for illustration familiar and homely objects is one of the peculiar evidences of Scripture writing. Looking at the comparison in a limited sense it will appear common and homely, but if you consider the functions of the object and remember its use and associations, then the significance and beauty of the illustration will grow upon you. That the Son of God should be called governor, prince, king, is simply congruous; but to be called a shepherd, a farmer, a vine dresser, at first startles one. If natural objects were to be selected—a mountain or the ocean—one would recognize a fitness of things. But to select a door, a thing without beauty or impressiveness to the senses, may be a startling comparison at first; yet to consider it from another view, to reflect upon the uses of the door admiration at the point of simile will take the place of surprise The door is the emblem of separation in one sense. Only one hand in the household can open it. Not all that passeth it may lift the latch. On one side is the stranger excluded; on the other side is the family included, defended and protected. On one side passion, exciting cares, worldly business and turmoil; on the other are repose, love, trust and confidence. The door, therefore, is the separating instrument. It is the symbol of the cherished household, beyond which is the busy world. To one it is refuge; to the other exclusion. The door is also the symbol of protection to the children of the household. We can bring up children, thanks to the door of the house, in the midst of pernicious examples and temptations, pure, sacred, noble. The door stands between them and the mischievous interlopers. And so the door is the symbol of protection. Within is Christ, at home; the door opens and you are in His presence. This is not a figure of speech; it is a beauteous reality. Man first looking at Christ, whether in a vision or in reality, he holds on to the brightness and joy which to him clears away all doubt. Christ is the supreme medicine to cure all doubts, all cares, and whoever can find himself in His presence needs nothing more. God's presence in the soul cures all the diseases of men's souls; every thought of God and of Christ in men's souls is a medicine and a curative. Christ is therefore the door which every man may enter through to joys unspeakable. How unconscious men are of the treasure so near them—the refuge that is within their reach—and how few there are that ever realize the fact! In a familiar respect the door represents a refuse. David, in the Psalms, speaks of God being his tower of strength. He runs to the tower, is admitted and is saved. David represents one overthrown in battle and pursued. He flees towards the guarded city; the sentinel stands at the gate, which he throws open to the pursued one, he rushes in and the gate is instantly closed against the pursuer. That sentinel and that gate or door is Christ. A traveller is overtaken by the storm; the thunder rolls and the lightnings flash and the rain is about descending on his head. He speeds to the nearest shelter, it is before him, and just as the storm breaks in rain he reaches the refuge. What unspeakable relief he experiences at his escape! So is God to the poor soul a tower of strength and a refuge in time of trouble. Christ is the door, and joy and happiness await all who, desiring to enter, knock for admittance. The prodigal son returns; he stands at the door with a look of suspense; he sees his father open the door; he hears not a word of reproof, but feels the warm clasp of embracing arms, and the wayward child is once more at home, unspeakably repentant because unspeakably grateful. Christ is a door, as he is the resurrection and the life, and all who enter the mansions which God has prepared for us must enter them through Christ, the door.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A sermon was delivered at the Congregational tabernacle yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Parker of Hartford, Conn., who took his text from Romans v, 7—"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die." From this the preacher proceeded to point out the distinction between goodness and righteousness. The good man is better in every way than the righteous man. Goodness is a higher, nobler, richer degree of excellence than righteousness The religion of God recognizes this distinction and accordingly directs man through the narrow path of righteousness to the broad domain of goodness. Righteousness implies what one is required to do and nothing more, turning neither to the right nor to the left. Righteousness is the basis of substratum of goodness. We must make this distinction, that there can be no goodness apart from righteousness. The square, upright, straightforward man is to be preferred to him who is merely possessed of what is popularly termed good nature. Your good-hearted fellows are very often doubtful characters. Capable of the worst things, they are often found grovelling in the depths of wickedness. And yet we hear people say, 'What splendid characters they might have been." What praise shall we give to the man who stretches out his hand to the poor at all times while he cheats his customers, or to the man who gives a liberal donation to some philanthropic object, or perhaps founds a theological seminary, while at the same time he organizes a gigantic swindle? The relation between goodness and righteousness is that of a positive to a negative virtue. The righteous man is to the good man what the grove trees in winter are to the same trees in the month of June. The atmosphere created by the good man is wholesome, pure and refreshing, so that his influence is felt by all who come within his reach. In short, the influence of one good man will purify the moral atmosphere of a whole community. In the work of man's redemption we see the superiority of goodness over righteousness. The Saviour was righteous, but what kind of righteousness was his? With what vehement denunciations did he pronounce against those who shut their eyes and ears to the truth! St. Paul makes a distinction between the righteousness of law and that of faith. The one is narrow-minded, one-sided and selfish, while the righteousness of faith is that which we derive from God—pure, holy, sincere, generous. [illegible]

Newark.

The sultry, threatening state of the weather, together with the emigration of the butterflies of fashion and persons of wealth to the watering places and other scenes of summer resort, perceptibly diminished yesterday the usually large congregations at the various places of worship. At Grace church, in the forenoon, a discourse of much interest was preached by the rector, Rev. Dr. Hodges, in presence of a rather small congregation. Dr. Hodges took his text from Romans viii., 14—'For as many as are led by the spirit they are the sons of God." The preacher gave three senses in which the text ought to be interpreted. One of these, and the chief one he dwelt upon, was that we were sons of God, not by natural birth, but by regeneration. Dr. Hodges recurred to the recent Episcopal Convention at Chicago, and argumentatively showed that its protestations against the doctrine of regeneration were directly in opposition to the teachings of Mother Church.

Princeton College Commencement—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

PRINCETON, June 27, 1869.

The College of New Jersey celebrates its 122d anniversary the present week—the commencement proper being on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society—a literary society connected with the college—will be celebrated on Tuesday, the exercises commencing at eleven o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian church. A history of the society will be read by Professor H. C Cameron, and the oration delivered by Judge Field of the United States Supreme Court. The college has recently been the recipient of munificent donations from several sources Mr. John C. Green, of New York city, has given it $75,000, the interest of which is to be applied to increasing the library and improving the real estate owned by the college. He has also given a lot of land, adjoining the college, which cost him $20,000, upon which he is now erecting, at an expense of $80 000, a building which will contain several new lecture rooms and an examination hall Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, and Mr. H. G. Marquand have donated $10,000, which is being expended in the erection of an extensive gymnasium The Observatory rapidly approaches completion. For the building of this General N. N. Halsted, of Newark, N. J., has given to the college $60 000, and will furnish it with a telescope costing $40,000 additional. Other friends of the college are about erecting a building to be known as Reunion Hall, as a memorial of the recent union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

To-day the Baccalaureate sermon was preached in the First Presbyterian church at Princeton, by the President, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, from the text—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and life."

In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said:—Every one must have felt that there is a peculiar tenderness of sentiment, and at the same time elevation of view, in the words addressed by our Lord to His disciples before He departed from them. The near prospect of parting with those who had been His immediate companions for years seems to have imparted a special pathos to His last utterances, and entitle his parting declaration, 'I am the way, the truth and the life," to our special consideration. One of the deepest feelings in man's nature is a sense of want—a want of something which this world is found incapable of supplying Of this want we are ever conscious, and to fill it a knowledge of the way of access unto the Father alone sufficeth. It is natural to men to have some apprehension of a God. Though sinful and ungodly, man is not naturally an atheist. We are led, by what we see about us and by what we feel within us, to look up and recognize a supernatural power. Our belief may be vague and unsettled, and our longings after the infinite may be undefined, but the feeling of want is positive. We have no doubt that there is a way to the Father if we could but find it, but to many that way is dark and uncertain Human reason can give no satisfactory direction, for its investigations only lead into ever thickening darkness, in which fears and doubts have their appropriate dwelling place. Christ alone can give certainty for doubt for he declares that he is the way, and not only the way, but the truth. By the term truth, as used in this connection, we are not to understand the abstract or general doctrines, such as we have in our creeds and catechisms, although creeds and catechisms serve a very important purpose in guiding religious inquiry and in testing the soundness of religious faith Truth is defined by philosophers as the agreement of our ideas with things. When, in regard to any object or event, our views correspond to the realities we have truth. When we know God as he really is, and understand the relation in which he stands to us, we have truth in religion. We attain to this truth in religion only through Christ. Men have sought in all ages to comprehend God by carnalizing him, in order to bring him down to their own level, in thus seeking to carnalize God they have, in their own esteem, degraded Him; but He who, in the eternal wisdom of God, became flesh, and revealed Himself to us as a man, is God incarnated, without being degraded. All fears and doubts are removed when we realize that, by reason of the revelation, sacrifice and ascension of Christ, we have a brother's heart beating for us upon the Throne of Glory. This is the truth; and when we have thus found Christ we have found the truth; and with this truth there is assurance; and this assurance gives peace. Faith will not give peace, unless it be a faith in the reality of things. The faith of the heathen in their gods does not bring peace; it is alone secured by faith in Christ, as known and felt to be the truth. Christ is also the life, and alone can arouse men from their deathlike insensibility. It has ever been the great defect of all systems of natural religion and of mere rationalism that they are impotent to move the affections. If love is ever kindled it must be by a person, and not by an abstraction. Such an affection is kindled, and we are aroused to a newness of life by a comprehension of Christ. He has but to breathe upon us and we become living souls. The full truth is to be found only in a union of these separate truths, each having its appropriate place, and if we would have a true religion and a proper theology founded upon it Christ must have the supreme place. Some there are who, considering the Church as the way, put it before Christ. This is reversing the proper and scriptural order. Let us first seek Christ, and when we have found Christ, we are in the true Church invisible, and in His pure light we will be able to discern the proper Church visible. That is the true Church which makes Christ the head. Some there are who would have us first seek the truth and then seek Christ. Let those who have not yet had Christ be exhorted to seek the truth. Seekers of truth deserve all honor, but they will never find truth in religion until they find Christ. Some would seek life without Christ. They appeal to our inward feelings, sentiments and intentions. But what is to evoke these sentiments from our dead and sinful hearts? There must be an object to call them forth—a living being to draw them towards himself; and that being is Christ, as he presents himself in all his loveliness and attractiveness. They tell us that this affection may be called out by such grand and glorious ideas as the infinite and the eternal; but such ideas call forth love only when they are associated with a living being whose love is infinite and eternal. Some are contented with the truth without the life. They are satisfied with their orthodox creed, with their reverence for the Bible and with their attendance at church and religious meetings. Such a formal religion is offensive to man, even as it is displeasing to God. A different class seek the life without the truth. Some are led to this by a reaction against a stiff formalism or a frigid orthodoxy. The life which is not supported by scriptural truth will be of a very uncertain, wavering and transient character.

Dr. McCosh closed his discourse with a direct address to the members of the graduating class, assuring them of the deep interest with which Alma Mater would watch their course in the future, and exhorting them to pure and noble lives.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1869.

To-day being the feast of St. Aloysius the occasion was celebrated in a most interesting manner at the sacred edifice dedicated to his honor at the corner of North Capital and I streets. St. Aloysius' church is under the Jesuit Fathers, and is perhaps the most fashionable in town, not excepting even the Metropolitan church, which is patronized by the Executive. The music is always grand, like that of St. Stephens, in New York; but to-day it was even grander than usual. The church was decorated in an appropriate way and an extra altar was arranged on the right side of the sanctuary, whereon were placed some relics of the departed Aloysius—a spectacle rarely witnessed in this country. In the morning a solemn high mass was celebrated, and "Hummel's Mass No. 2," with the *Gratias*, trio from Rossini's "Messo Solennelle," was performed in artistic style. But the most interesting services were those of vespers, which commenced at seven o'clock. Rev. Father Cleary, of Georgetown College, delivered a chaste and touching panegyric on St. Aloysius, holding him up as a model for all youth. Before and after the sermon several of the finest musical selections were sung by the choir, led by Madame Kretschmar. The principal pieces were *Confitebor*, bass solo, by F. A. Chase; *Gratias*, soprano solo, by Mme. Kretschmar; flute obligato, *Laudamus*, quartet, by Mme. Kretschmar, Mr. Burnett, tenor, and Messrs. Chase and Widney, bassos. But the crowning piece was the last—*Tantum Ergo*—set to one of the richest quartets of "Puritani," which was rendered by Mme. Kretschmar's pure, sweet and melodious voice, and the really admirable voices of Burnett, Chase and Widney, in the most finished and artistic style. Mr. Harry Sherman presided at the organ.

At the Mount Vernon place Methodist Episcopal church, South, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Tudor, preached a discourse from St. Matthew, xi., 19:—"The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man that is a glutton and a wine drinker a friend of publicans and sinners." The preacher premised his remarks by saying that Christ came into the world to disappoint every expectation of the popular mind. It was not strange, therefore, that the national heart of Judah should be alienated from him: but when the Jews accused him, in the language of the text, of being the friend of publicans and sinners they gave him a title which he accepted. He [illegible] sinners. He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. The speaker elaborated this point at great length, arguing that the proudest title of Christ is the friend of sinners.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, June 27, 1869.

At the Presbyterian church in the morning the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, preached a sermon from John xii., 24—"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." The words were spoken by the Saviour a short time previous to his crucifixion, and were used to illustrate Christ's triumph for his people. He was to be glorified, but not in the manner that they had supposed. To save sinners Christ must die for them, and his sufferings and death have an intimate connection with the redemption of the world. The subject was finely illustrated, and the large congregation listened with marked attention.

At the Baptist church the Rev. A. M. Hopper, pastor, preached in the morning a well considered discourse from Romans i., 10, 11. Paul was a Roman citizen by birthright. He wished naturally to visit Rome, the imperial city and the centre of civilization. He prayed for a prosperous voyage. At that time in the metropolis was a feeble band of Christians struggling to establish the foundations of a kingdom destined to be more glorious than that of Rome herself. Paul's prayer was answered, but not as he expected. Shipwrecked upon a barbarous shore, he went to Rome a prisoner under a Roman guard From these facts the speaker deduced in a forcible manner the main thought amplified in the sermon. Our prayers are frequently answered in a manner different from our expectations

At the Universalist church the Rev. Miss Olympia Brown preached a fine sermon in the morning to a large congregation. The text was from John, x, 10, and the subject the universality of life in all its forms And the necessity of an increase of spiritual life for the needs of the world, and the spread of Christianity was finely illustrated. The same lady preached at this church in the evening to a large congregation.

The Rev. C. Hoyt, of Stamford, preached at the East Bridgeport Methodist Episcopal church and the Rev. Mr. Waterman at the South Congregational church. Regular meetings were resumed at the African Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. Joshua Hale, pastor, occupying the pulpit There were showers during the day, but the churches were generally well attended.

New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 27, 1869.

At the Chapel street church to-day Rev. Mr. Gould, of Hartford, preached in the morning He delivered an able sermon from First Corinthians x, 31, his subject being "Glorify God in little things, and the carrying of our religion into the unobtrusive acts of our lives." At Trinity church in the morning Rev. Mr. Harold, of Florida, preached in behalf of the work of the Episcopal Church in that State At the Third Congregational church Rev. Professor Mather, of Amherst College, preached two sermons. In the afternoon he preached from Luke xxii 27, his subject being "The lowly and humble life of Jesus" At the College street church Rev. Mr. Hubbell preached in the morning upon the subject of "The True Life." In the evening the United Congregational services were held in this church, when Mr Hubbell preached from Acts, x., 36 His subject was, "Serving One's Generation." He said men were in an age when the generation was moving on in the swift stream of progress. The grand organ that used only to peal in the great cathedrals now is heard in the old Puritan meeting house, and now we have fine singing and fine preaching. Progress straightens out the staid old village street and on the green the fountain throws its spray where once the cowbell used to be heard. We should not breast the tide of progress, but fall in with it and endeavor to guide it in a right direction. The pastor then spoke of the class of her sons who did not serve their generation At the First Methodist church Rev. Mr Watkins delivered a sermon upon the subject, "Sectarian Shibboleths, or Bigotry Rebuked."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 27, 1869.

At the last General Conference of the Methodist Church a resolution was adopted recommending the ministers of that denomination to preach on the subject of temperance on the fourth Sunday of June in each year. In carrying out this recommendation the Methodist clergymen of this city opened their batteries on King Alcohol in their evening's discourses Rev. H. H. Birkins, pastor of the Western Avenue Methodist church, took for his text Galatians, fifth chapter, twenty-first verse—"Drunkenness revellings and such like, they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." The speaker said various plans had been proposed for the abolition of the evil of intemperance. One class proposed to bring the truth and influence of the gospel simply to bear upon the evil. Others would apply what has been termed moral suasion. Still others advocate the formation of a temperance political organization, allowing none but pronounced temperance men to hold offices in the gift of the people. The last measures proposed was the enactment of a prohibitory law—legal suasion. The reverend speaker strongly advocated this plan, and saw in it the only means of abolishing the evil of intemperance.

Rev. W. P. Abbott, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, took for his text Proverbs, twentieth chapter, first verse—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." The reverend speaker said that humanity presented many strange phases, but none was stranger or more inexplicable than the tolerance of the evil of strong drink. He wondered what reason men could see in its use. Carefully compiled statistics showed that in this land alone rum killed every year sixty thousand persons, made twenty thousand orphans, led to three hundred murders and four hundred suicides, and cost the nation six hundred millions of money. Rum had power in this country to elevate the worst of men to official position. The speaker portrayed the disastrous effects which resulted to the country through drunken officers in the army and officeholders in the civil government, and yet there were professed Christians who would march up to the ballot box and vote for such men. If England or France should kill ten or fifteen of our citizens annually the nation would vibrate with indignation from Maine to California, and war would speedily result. Yet here was a power that slew sixty thousand of our citizens annually, and, strange to say, scarcely a voice was raised in influential circles against the rum-power. The speaker urged upon his hearers the duty of identifying themselves with every agency intended to stay the tide of intemperance that was sweeping over our land.

In the Reformed church the communion services took the place of the morning discourse. In the afternoon the pastor, Rev. D. H. Mandeville, took for his text Hebrews, xii., 1, 2, his subject being "The Christian Race, its Methods and Motives. The reverend speaker said there was a reference in the text to the Olympic races of the ancients. The contenders in these races prepared themselves therefor by careful training, threw aside everything that might impede them in their course, and were animated by the consideration that the eyes of the principal men of their country were fixed upon them. The first central thought of the text was the methods of the Christian race. There was to be a disencumbrance of every impediment and a patient, persevering endurance. Every besetting sin was to be laid aside, and the soul, freed from these hindrances, was to press forward to the prize. The second leading thought was the motives of the Christian race. These were the contemplation of the examples of the ancient worthies, and especially of that of Jesus Christ himself, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross and despised the shame that was heaped upon him. The joy that was set before Jesus at the end of his sufferings and sacrifices was also set before the Christian, who, if faithful, would share in his Divine Master's joy and glory.

Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27, 1869.

There was an immense attendance at St. Peter's church to-day, owing to the presence of Arch bishop McCloskey, who came for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation. At the morning service Father McNeirny, secretary to the Arch bishop, officiated, assisted by Father Mackin. At the conclusion the Arch bishop ascended the altar and delivered an eloquent sermon, taking his text from the tenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. He commenced his remarks by congratulating Father Riordan upon the success of his labors, and the congregation on their good fortune in having so good and zealous a pastor. He said that faith was the foundation of all true religion, and, without it, it is impossible to please God. There are hundreds of men preaching as many, if not more, doctrines, each contending their correctness; but how are we to understand which is the true doctrine of Christ? Simply by having faith in the teachings of the Bible. Continuing in a discourse of an hour's duration, he concluded by imploring all to be zealous and pious in the performance of their duties and have the utmost faith in the word of God. This afternoon at three o'clock, the hour appointed for confirmation, the church presented a fine appearance. The children to be confirmed occupied the centre of the edifice—the girls being attired in spotless white—taking their turns in presenting themselves before the Arch bishop. who performed the duties in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church. Upwards of five hundred children were confirmed. Thus ended an affair long to be remembered at St. Peter's.

Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 27, 1869.

The day being rather unpleasant, on account of frequent showers, no very large crowds were drawn from their homes to attend the religious services at the place to-day. At most of the churches the services were about of the same style as usual, nothing progressive or particularly attractive about them. At the First Baptist church the Rev. F. McCarthy, a native of Richmond, Va., late of Rochester University, occupied the pulpit morning and evening. This church has been without a regular pastor for some time, and Mr. McCarthy has just accepted a call to its pastorate. At the Congregational church the Rev. Charles A. Harvey preached, in the morning from I. Timothy i., 13. His subject was, "The Advantages of a Proper Recollection of the Past." In the evening he gave another of his popular lectures, all of which have tended to a more liberal view of religion. His text was Ecclesiastics i., 9:—"The thing that has been it is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun." His subject was, "A Satisfied Life." He said that we live, more than others ever have, in a time when old methods and old styles, old theories and habits of thought are giving place to new. Changes are so rapid and the new presses so vigorously upon the old that even the present, while we speak of it and discuss its peculiarities, is almost passing into the obsolete. He who now persists in holding on to the fossil forms of the past is drifted high and dry by the tide of events and the progress of ideas in their onward rush, else he is trampled and crushed by the multitude surging forward after "some new thing under the sun." He who comes to-day with discoveries, inventions or improvements must strike while the heat is on and make the most of the present, or to-morrow another comes with a better or a newer, and his opportunity is gone. The news which three days ago would move the masses with excitement interests no one to-day. Publish in to-morrow's NEW YORK HERALD a last Sunday's sermon; no one cares to read it. But see the eagerness with which the religious reports will be devoured to-morrow morning, because and only because it is fresh, new. They are found in type almost as soon as uttered The sound of the preacher's voice has scarce ceased its vibrations upon the hearer's ear when tens of thousands are reading the same upon the printed page. They read because these, which are last, are the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn. Men will have thoughts and words which come warm and fresh from the living soul, for these are the words of the hour. The disposition which was active in Athens eighteen hundred years ago "to tell or to hear something new" has lost none of its intensity by this lapse of centuries. But, active as it is, with these increased facilities its results are prodigious. Such facts may appear to stand in the face of the inspired preacher's assertion—'there is no new thing under the sun"—but he refers to that common feeling in man, that, in the quickly coming future of life he will find something, as yet unenjoyed, which will bring him a satisfied life He simply means that the result of such seeking and longing will be as it has been with men. Men may acquire and enjoy more, things may be new and diverse, but the nature of them, in their effect upon men, is not new. It matters not in what circles these activities may run, or what forms they may take on, a satisfied life is only from causes operating within a man, affecting his character and moral being, and then from his heart working outward in a true life.

Dedication of St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, L. I.

The 'garden spot' of Long Island, as the village of Huntington has been frequently termed, was the scene of an event long to be remembered by the residents of that pretty place yesterday The occasion was the dedication of the beautiful little Church of St. Patrick, which nestles in a prettily laid out section of the village, off the main road. The services, which were commenced at eleven o'clock, were of a most impressive order and will be long remembered by the congregation who thronged the place. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, officiated at the dedication services. The ceremony of the mass was performed by Rev. J. J. Crowley, pastor of the church, Father O'Brien, deacon; Father McInroe, sub-deacon; Father Doris, master of ceremonies. There were also present at the services Fathers Malone, of Williamsburg, and Farrelly, of Jamaica. The mass was Mercadante's four voice *Kyrie* and *Gloria* and Sombilatte's four voice *Credo* and *Agnus Dei*. Mme. Bonnet's rendition of the solo at the offertory was very fine, as were also the soprano solos of Mme. Kiernan. Mr. Kiernan, the primo basso, acquitted himself in a manner worthy of the occasion, as did also Miss Fay, the alto, and the other members of the choir. An able sermon on the unity and sanctity of the church was preached by the bishop. The style of the building is fourteenth century Gothic. It is built of brick, with brown stone trimmings. The arches of the windows and doors are built in alternate blocks of red and white brick, which adds much to the external appearance of the building. The roof is of the kind known as broken back, and is covered with slate. At the intersection of the nave and aisle roofs are a row of dormer windows, filled with stained glass and made to open as ventilators. Within the nave is separated from the aisles by two rows of clustered columns with clustered capitals, from which spring arches of open woodwork. The windows are of stained glass, and are the donations of the faithful of that vicinity.

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EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The British Army Again—Effect of Emigration on Recruiting—Cost of the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, June 12, 1869.

The American Minister, Mr. Motley, in company with Mr. Charles Dickens, went the day before yesterday to visit our military establishments at Chatham. I do not know whether he is any judge of garrisons and of those who garrison them, but I am quite certain that if he were to give a detailed account of all he saw it would verify exactly all I have been endeavoring to impress upon your readers in this series of letters. The garrison at Chatham is an excellent sample of the whole English [illegible]. The various military establishments are very [illegible]. Nothing can be better than the management of the hospitals, the cleanliness of the barracks, the feeding of the troops, the teaching of the engineer corps and the perfect discipline of the whole place. The money spent on the various military administrations is almost unlimited, and from the commandant down to the youngest drum boy everybody knows his duty and does it thoroughly. But, as I said before, the Chatham garrison is but an example of the whole English army, and notwithstanding the immense outlay of money Chatham could not place more than 3,000 fighting men in the field to-morrow, and 3,000 men would hardly suffice to defend its own walls.

I prophesied some weeks ago that the effect of the continuous Irish emigration would soon show itself in a difficulty of getting soldiers. What I then said was verified three days ago. The minimum height at which recruits can now be received for the British army has been reduced by an inch, and yet we cannot find men to fill up the vacancies. Our soldiers are paid better, fed better, lodged better and treated better than they have ever been before. The term of service for a soldier has been reduced from twenty-one to ten years. The period of service in India has been lessened from fifteen to seven or eight years. We have no war in any part of the world to cause any extraordinary thinning of our ranks. We have not increased but have actually decreased the strength of our regiments. And yet the vacancies are as many in proportion, and more difficult to fill up, than they were during the Crimean war. One reason for this is the ever increasing unpopularity of the army. The military aristocracy will not move from the beaten track, and so improve the service that a man entering it as a private soldier would have fair hopes of obtaining rank after a certain number of years. Whether fitted or unfitted for the service, no matter what his education or acquirements may be, it is rarely indeed that an English soldier obtains a commission. And so in proportion as the working classes get better and better educated they avoid enlisting in the service. This accounts in a great measure for the paucity of recruits that we can obtain in England. But it is not the sole reason, nor will it account for why Irishmen, who used to form two-thirds of our line regiments, do not enlist. But I will tell you what does account for it. Within the last twenty days 18,900 strong, able bodied mechanics and agricultural laborers, a large portion of the very pith and marrow of England and Ireland, have emigrated from Liverpool and from Queenstown for your country; and although they cannot be prevailed upon to shoulder a musket on this side of the Atlantic, there is little doubt that they would make excellent soldiers if called upon by your country.

The worst feature, that is to say the worst feature for us, with respect to this emigration, is the bitter hatred to everything English that these emigrants carry with them to America. It was not so in former years. In those days an emigrant often left his own land with a sort of undefined intention of returning thereto, or at any rate of benefiting more or less the relations he was leaving behind him when he should have acquired a position in the land of his adoption. But now even Englishmen leave the country with the conviction that prosperity and advancement are to them all but forbidden, and that it is only those who have money or aristocratic birth that can hope to get on in England. I need hardly tell you how far more in case this feeling is in Irishmen, and that they leave their country with not only an avowed and determined hatred of England, but with a firm intention to return some day as the armed enemy of the English government. One of the most extraordinary facts connected with our army at present is the uncertainty of its future. On Thursday last there was a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of an army reserve. There was a great deal of sense, but a vast deal more nonsense, talked on the occasion. But any foreigner listening to the discussion might have imagined without much difficulty that he was in the legislative assembly of a kingdom that had only just sprung into existence, instead of in the time-honored House of Commons of the British empire. The debate was inaugurated by Lord Elcho, who since the volunteer movement began has always been a prominent member of that force. But the most notable opinion started, which is one that begins, strange to say, to find advocates here in England, is that we should revert to the old system of the ballot, or, in other words, that we should adopt in this country the conscription for recruits which we have so much and so long condemned as a French institution. The outline of this new idea, which is only now beginning to be agitated in England, is that in every parish there should be held every year a ballot of all men of all ranks of life, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and that those who draw certain numbers should be liable, if called upon, to serve seven years in the army and seven years in the reserve. This scheme, if it could be carried out, would no doubt be a fair and equitable mode of filling our ranks; and if the nation could be imbued with the idea that the ballot would be honorably and honestly carried out, we have no doubt that it would become very popular. But what could be carried out honestly—or rather what could be carried out without unfairness in England? What between the aristocracy of wealth and the aristocracy of family the conscription in this country would simply become a gigantic job, of which the rich would get all the profits and the poor all the knocks. And this it is that makes every one look upon the scheme as impossible to be carried out.

You no doubt remember the result of the Abyssinian war, of which we were so proud a year or two ago. And there is no doubt that, so far as the troops are concerned, the expedition was a most creditable one to our arms in every way. Not so, however, the financial arrangements connected with the war. We paid our first little bill, amounting to some $30,000,000, without much grumbling; but now we find there is a supplementary bill to be paid amounting to from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and, as usual, now that the horse is stolen we are beginning to lock the stable door. An inquiry is now ordered into how this enormous expenditure was incurred, but I doubt very much whether any good will result from the inquiry.

When the expedition was first set on foot a number of young officers were selected from the English army to run all over Asia Minor, parts of Arabia, Palestine and Egypt to purchase mules, oxen, corn, firewood and every kind of supply that the army could possibly want. These officers were selected not on account of any particular fitness for their work, but simply because they were officers and did belong to the British army. They knew nothing of the countries they were sent into, nothing of the languages spoken in those countries, and still less, if possible, of business or the rudiments of financial arrangements. As a matter of course, they had to deal with the most knowing people on the face of the earth. Animals worth four pounds were bought for forty pounds; grain worth a dollar a measure was sold them for five dollars; the horses they bought for £100 and £150 were not worth as many dollars, and everywhere they were met by well organized associations of natives determined to make the British government pay through the nose for everything they wanted. This payment, by no means a pleasant process at any time, has now to be met—or rather it has been met and is now being discussed. It is the old story of the Crimean war over again, and the forerunner of what we might expect if ever we go to war on a larger scale. Let it be remembered that the actual force that marched up to Magdala was not only numerically very small, but that, as a French staff officer who accompanied the force described it, the men were undergoing very great privations nearly the whole of the time, and that throughout the campaign there was nothing in the way of luxury and hardly anything in the way of comfort to be found in the camp, and yet we have to pay this enormous sum for punishing King Theodore of Abyssinia.

I must not conclude this letter without mentioning a circumstance which came to my knowledge the other day. There is a book, written by Major General Upton, of the United States Army, called "System of Infantry Tactics." This work has been most favorably criticised by military men in this country, and I have reason to know is likely to form the foundation of a new system of drill for the English infantry. Whether the source from which it is taken will be acknowledged is another matter, although I hardly think it will be either ignored or denied.

The House of Lords.

[From the London Daily News.]

The House of Lords, as at present constituted, consists of about 460 members, of whom fifteen are minors. Deducting the Irish and the Scotch representative peers and the prelates the number of hereditary peerages is 389, and of these the large majority are the creations of the present century. Of the barons who responded to the writs of summons issued by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 600 years ago, the decendants of three only now sit in the upper house. They are Lords Hastings, De Ros and Audley, the baronies of the two former dating from 1264, and that of the latter from 1296. The surviving peerages, which are creations of the fourteenth century, are four, viz., the baronies of Camoys, Clinton, Dacre and Willoughby de Eresby. The peerages of the fifteenth century now represented are seven; of the sixteenth, twelve; of the seventeenth, thirty-five; of the eighteenth, ninety-five, and of the nineteenth, 233. The surviving peerages, however, bear little comparison to the number of creations. When Earl Grey came into power in November, 1830, he was called upon to contend with a body which, scarcely without interruption, from the administration of Lord Bute to that of the Duke of Wellington, had been recruited through nearly seventy years of tory rule. Sir Erskine May has stated that during that gloomy period of English history, from 1760 to 1830, more than 400 peerages had been created. The actual number made within the reign of George III. was 388, and during the seventeen years of Mr. Pitt's Premiership upwards of 140 new patents were issued. Within two years the same Minister had either created or promoted thirty-five new peers. A large number of these names have, however, dropped from the roll of the House of Lords, for on an average more than twenty peers die annually, and three or four peerages become extinct every year.

It is not surprising that when the whigs found themselves in office in 1830, they at once began to redress in some degree the enormous disparity in the numbers of the rival parties in the House of Lords. The subjoined tabular statement shows the number of creations and promotions in the peerage made by each minister from Earl Grey's accession to power to the present time:—

	Dukes.	*Marqs.*	*Earls.*	*Viscts.*	*Barons.*	*Total.*
Earl Grey	2	2	7	—	23	34
Visct. Melbourne	—	1	7	—	81	[illegible]
Sir R. Peel	—	—	2	3	6	11
Earl Russell	—	1	5	2	16	24
Visct. Palmerston	—	—	3	1	19	23
Earl of Derby	—	—	2	1	22	25
Mr. Disraeli	1	—	1	1	1	4
Mr. Gladstone	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	3	4	27	8	121	163

The liberal party have been in power during two-thirds of this period, and have created 123 peers, as against forty on the part of their opponents, yet they are still in a minority in the House of Lords. It should, however, be explained that although in less than forty years 163 new patents have been issued, the whole of them were not absolute additions to the strength of the peerage. In the majority of instances the dukes have been recruited from the ranks of the marquises, the marquises from the earls, the earls from the viscounts, and the viscounts from the barons. Rare instances occur in which a commoner at once receives an earldom, such as in the case of Lord John Russell. A retiring Speaker of the House of Commons generally receives a viscountcy, but as a rule the rank of baron of the United Kingdom is that by which an outsider enters the House of Lords.

The list above given is irrespective of the peers' eldest sons, who have been called to the upper house in the lifetimes of their fathers. The Marquis of Anglesey was called up as Lord Paget in 1832, by Earl Grey; the Marquis of Ailesbury, as Lord Bruce, in 1839, by Lord Melbourne; the Earl of Lonsdale, as Lord Lowther, in 1841, by Sir Robert Peel; the Earl of Derby, as Lord Stanley, in 1844, by Sir Robert Peel; Lord Stanley, of Alderley, as Lord Eddisbury, in 1848, by Earl Russell: Earl Strafford, as Lord Strafford, in 1853, by the Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Tankerville, as Lord Ossulston, in 1859, by the Earl of Derby; Earl Fortescue, as Lord Fortescue, in 1859, by Viscount Palmerston, and Earl St. Maur, in 1863, as Lord Seymour, also by Lord Palmerston.

The calling up of Lord Strafford by the Earl of Aberdeen was the only patent of peerage conferred by that nobleman during his tenure of office, a period which extended over more than two years. Even his chancellor, Lord Cranworth, had been a member of the upper house two years before his appointment to the woolsack.

SPAIN.

The New Constitution—How It Was Received in Cadiz—A Tame Reception—The Regency Question—The New Consul—Cuban Affairs.

CADIZ, June 9, 1869.

The last light of the many prepared to impress the people of Cadiz with the virtues of the new constitution expired last night in the midst of the most profound silence and a dead calm. The most energetic preparations had been made to give this solemn act—the promulgation of the new constitution, or, as it has been styled, the code of Serrano, Prim & Co.—a fitting reception; but a more lamentable failure has never been witnessed within the white walls of Cadiz.

All the office-holders were out in full force, ditto the army and navy. To give the *funcion* a respectable appearance the alcaldes of the villages and towns in this province were invited, the Common Council and the foreign consuls. The latter body have a horror of civic powwows in Spain, because they are generally treated as intruders and have no particular place assigned them. However, they resolved to have a meeting before they decided to take part in the ceremony. All were in favor of turning out except the Austrian Consul, who, remembering a bungling affair in 1862, declined to have anything to do with the demonstration. The English and Russian Consuls did not appear, but the French and American attended and agreed to don their uniforms, in compliance with the request of the Governor and as a token of their kind feeling towards the government for the time being. Considerable speculation was indulged in as to the probable appearance of the American Consul. He, of course, responded to the Governor's invitation, and appeared in his uniform, that of an American military officer. The procession assembled in the Governor's house at two o'clock P. M. and perambulated about two miles of the city. The spectators were very numerous. Each roof—*azotea*—and balcony had a fair share of 'the charming girls of Cadiz,' and the side walks were blocked up in many places by the silent hundreds who looked and gaped and held their peace. Arriving in the plaza San Antonio, the consular body, alcaldes, &c., ascended the platform, which had been hastily erected the previous evening. The secretary of the Governor read the constitution. In the midst of his labor a battalion of infantry entered the square and the few hundred persons assembled near the platform skedaddled to a safe distance. This movement was the most unfortunate, because it gave the promulgation a very warlike appearance. The housetops and balconies were crowded, but the attendance in the plaza was poor indeed, and the *vivas* were confined to the uniformed gentlemen in the vicinity of the platform and the dependents of the Governor.

After the secretary had read the new constitution the Governor made a speech. He was greeted by the aforesaid *vivas* and one "Death to the Republic;" but a dozen "Viva la Republica" was the response. The people in general remained very decorous and eloquently silent, because the battalions of Spain were at hand, and the history of the country contains too many tragic episodes which were inaugurated at the conclusion of *funciones*. Prudence, therefore, told them to stay away, or if present to abstain from any kind of dissatisfaction. The majority of the citizens of Cadiz are republicans. They do not believe in the new constitution, because they know that such instruments have no binding force in Spain; because they remember the perjury of Ferdinand VII., the villany of Maria Cristina and the carelessness of Isabella. Constitutions in Spain are like dicers' oaths—taken only to be broken. It is not a rigmarole of fine chapters and well arranged sections they need, but a thorough, radical cleaning out of the whole concern of crown and bauble. When the system that has impoverished the land is dead and buried beneath the mountain of the people's hatred a constitution may be acceptable, but until then the farce of last Sunday may be repeated *ad libitum*, and no one will be gullible enough to believe in the new born constitution.

The people of Cadiz are divided into three classes—the republicans, the *neos*, or old monarchists, and the progressive democratic Serrano-Prim loyalists. The former abstained from taking part in the demonstration because they do not believe in any constitution that recognizes a king or queen; the second from a holy horror of insurrection, a sense of profound loyalty to the immaculate lady who is now in Paris, and a desire to keep the balance of the blessed oil of coronation for the legitimate heir, and not for such profane fellows as Montpensier, the King of Portugal or the Duke of Wechingerstenbaz—the latter did take part in the *funcion* purely to preserve their bread and butter, and the little gewgaws that forcibly remind us of the line—

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.

To give greater *éclat* to the affair the national flag was displayed from the respective flagstaffs each day, the troops were furnished a ration of cheap wine and ordered to put on their "Sunday clothes," and the windows of the barracks and Governor's residence were "illuminated." The latter part has been the laugh of the city. Imagine a dozen or so of blue and green tumblers filled with a kind of thick oil upon which is placed a floating wick. Ignite this and the illumination is in its glory until a puff of wind extinguishes it. Strangers would take the affair to be a wake on a small scale, as there was no sign of joy—nothing but a flickering row of lights that constantly demanded the attention of a soldier, who, very often, lost his patience and cigarette in his endeavors to keep the façade of the barracks illuminated.

The regency is the question of the hour, but it finds few supporters outside of the friends of Serrano and Prim. The fact that such a form of government has been announced, is the best proof of the uncertainty of a king remaining any length of time in Madrid, supposing that one were inaugurated to-morrow. There are persons here who suppose that the regency is to be the stepping stone to the presidency of a Spanish republic; but it is too much to expect from aristocrats like Serrano, who is a duke; Prim, who is a marquis, and Topete, who has proclaimed his aversion to a republic.

So long as the regency lasts there will be no fighting, because the republicans have resolved not to draw the sword until the King or Queen be installed. When that happy time comes look out for a war to the knife and the same to the hilt. The faction then will have to take sides,

Under which king? Bezonian, speak or die

The new Consul, General Alfred N. Duffie, of cavalry fame, has arrived. I was present when he called to see the present Consul, Mr. Farrell. The latter explained to him the nature of his duties, but he quietly, when he heard their character, offered to resign, stating that he did not apply for the place, that he asked General Grant for a French consulate and was handed a commission for Cadiz; that he was not competent, &c., but Mr. Farrell told him that he intended to leave on the 1st July, because he could not live on the salary, and as the government thought proper to remove him, notwithstanding the services he performed in breaking up the swindling "wine rings" of Cadiz and New York, and during the December insurrection, which have been highly complimented by the late Secretary of State, Minister Hale and the people of Cadiz, irrespective of class or party.

General Duffie is a Frenchman, late a resident of Staten Island, but he is credited to Rhode Island. He left the French army in 1861 to take arms in the service of the United States. When he arrived he could not speak English, and at present speaks it imperfectly and writes it indifferently. He knows little or nothing of Spanish, and is unacquainted with the simplest duties of a consul. His education has been entirely military, and his inclinations are totally foreign to commercial and legal transactions. He is a good cavalry officer; has made an excellent reputation during the war; but he is better fitted to command an iron-clad than to officiate as Consul at the first port in Spain and in the most important consulate in Cadiz. Mr. Farrell has delayed his departure, to the regret of "the wine ring" and the satisfaction of the new Consul, until the 1st prox., in order to instruct the new Consul.

Cuba is about to receive in place of Dulce General Caballero de Rodas as Captain General. He has the reputation of being a tiger in the shape of a human being, but I think he will find it rather hot in the "Ever Faithful Island." The news published in the American papers, particularly in the HERALD, is denounced as untrue, but it so happens that the Spanish government believes it now when it is too late. Immense forces, when they are ready, will be sent to Cuba, but the *escudo* of Castile and Arragon will be a thing of the past on the first day of January, 1870, in Cuba, if the patriots hold out a few months longer and the New York Junta do a little more work and less talking. A desperate effort will be made, now that American muscle has taken a hand in the affair. Until the said island has driven the Spaniards out of the same or its independence is acknowledged there will be no king proclaimed, because Serrano and Prim are not able to fight the Cuban patriots and the republicans of the peninsula.

The Kenosha, Captain Malcomb, is at Barcelona. Her officers gave a grand entertainment to a select party of Catalans a short time ago, which has been highly praised by the participants and the Barcelona press.

The Regency Question—The Efforts of Serrano's Opponents—Government Expenses—A Spanish Bull Fight.

MADRID, June 12, 1869.

The proposal to make General Serrano Regent of the kingdom, though preliminarily accepted by a majority of the Cortes, will not pass without a violent struggle on the part of the republicans and their temporary allies, the few Carlists whom the priest-led inhabitants of the Basque provinces have sent to represent their fanaticism and bigotry in the Parliament. Yesterday no less than three amendments were presented to the resolution by which Serrano was proposed as Regent of the kingdom. The first amendment was moved by the republican, Soler, and was that instead of a regency there should be an executive council of five persons responsible to the Cortes. The second amendment, moved by a young Deputy named Abarzuza, proposed a regency of three persons; and the third, moved by a republican named Maisonnave, that there should be one regent, removable at the pleasure of the Cortes and responsible for his acts.

Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the thermometer marking thirty-five degrees (Centigrade) in the shade, the galleries were crowded, but listeners were doomed to disappointment, for none but third rate orators occupied the whole session. The republican orator, Soler, said nothing to the point, and confined himself to generalities upon the excellencies of the republican form of government, a theme which has been very nearly exhausted by previous speakers on former occasions. As he was evidently "speaking to Buncombe," neither the marked impatience of the Chamber nor the admonitions of the President prevented him from bestowing upon the audience the whole of his long prepared harangue. Rodriguez, the political economy writer and professor, answered him in the name of the Commission, and asserted that General Serrano had never for a moment since the revolution given cause to doubt of his intention to identify himself with the ideas and aspirations of the liberal party, and that liberty would run no danger from his hands. The amendment was then rejected. It was then the turn of young Abarzuza to move his amendment in favor of a triumvirate, which he said he considered as less dangerous than delivering the country into the hands of a military chief of aristocratic connections. He then entered into a prolix history of the election of General Espartero as Regent in 1841, previous to which there had been three months of agitated debates. He was replied to by Madoz and his amendment rejected by a large majority. The Deputy Maisonnave then moved his amendment, and declared that the aim of himself and companions in bringing forward these amendments was to delay the votation of the Regency of Serrano as long as possible, while the affairs of France were developing themselves. He upbraided the government for their not being able to find a king, and for suffering the crown of Spain to go a begging. He was replied to by Herrera, who said that once an energetic Regent established, and the principle of authority duly seated, there would be no want of candidates for the crown. The essential was that the government of the nation should be carried on, which it would be under the auspices of a man of talent and integrity like Serrano. As many members of the majority had withdrawn, the minority, who had kept their seats, thought that they might carry their amendment by surprise, and proposed that the votation should be nominal. There resulted, however, a majority against the amendment of [illegible], by great exertions of the whippers-in. To-day it will be the turn of liberal union people to present their amendment, which is to deprive the Regent of the power of dissolving the Assembly, leaving it to dissolve by its own authority after voting the estimates.

The public has seen with disgust that the government, far from diminishing the expenses of the War Department, is daily making new batches of colonels, brigadiers and generals. The *Gazette* of yesterday contained the appointment of three lieutenant generals (Cerrino, Pulido and Milans del Bosch), a major general (Moriones), six brigadiers (Enrique Serrano, Laguneto, Vallalea, Cuervo, Palacios and Merelo). All these officers had suffered exile or imprisonment during the reign of Isabel de Bourbon.

The official rejoicings for the promulgation of the constitution have attracted crowds of people from the provinces to the great pleasure of the Madrid trades people, who see consumption of their goods terribly diminished by the exodus of the aristocracy to France, there being now scarcely a family of average wealth but has left Madrid in search of cool air. The multitudes who have arrived from the neighborhood to witness the inauguration of the National Pantheon and the processional carrying of the illustrious dead to their resting places of honor in the colossal church of St. Francisco will be disappointed; for a decree in this day's *Gazette* adjourns the ceremony until the 20th inst., for, with the usual procrastination of Spaniards, the Executive has not been able to get everything ready for to-morrow.

While the monarchists remain supine and reliant upon the action of the government the republicans are displaying the greatest activity in propagating their doctrines. Scarcely a village but has its republican club; and what is remarkable, in many instances within my own personal knowledge, they are presided over by the lower orders of the clergy, some of whom have not hesitated to inculcate the wildest socialist doctrines. The republican chiefs—such as Garrido, Tiguwas and Castelar—repudiate these doctrines, though they also hint pretty broadly at some modifications of land ownership, stating that the land, more especially in Andalusia, was given to the grandees on condition that they should defend the people from the Moors, from whom it was conquered, and that now their tenure is no longer available, as there are no Moors in Spain to defend it from. The sale of the immense, ill-cultivated lands belonging to the aristocracy, under conditions that smack very strongly of socialism, is one of the themes defended by the republicans of the more advanced kind, and has so alarmed the absentee landowners that many of them have had interviews with the Carlist pretender to the crown and offered their services on condition of his guaranteeing them their property. For the same reason, and because they fondly believe that the firm establishment of the monarchy will be their best protection, there are many who have openly declared in favor of the permanent regency or even kingship of General Serrano, just as many members of the English aristocracy urged Cromwell to assume the crown of England when the socialist doctrines of the Luddites began to develop themselves in the English commonwealth.

A telegram from Cordova says that there has been a grand republican banquet held there, in which speeches have been made by deputies and by foreign correspondents of the press. It was agreed that if Napoleon should be vanquished in the struggle which Spanish republicans believe about to take place in France, they should immediately take measures to overthrow monarchy in Spain. In the meantime the Duke of Montpensier cannot resign himself to renounce all hopes of succeeding to his sister-in-law's crown. He has written to the chief of the executive government, recognizing "in his quality of Spanish subject" the new constitution of the State. The journals, with the exception of the *Correspondencia*—his paid organ—deride this pretended quality, asserting that he has never taken out letters of naturalization, has always preserved his French citizenship, French ducal title and his eventual rights to the crown of France. His coming to the Spanish throne is more problematical than ever; indeed, there are many indications that Spain is drifting to a republic.

Thus, in many large cities, on the promulgation of the constitution by the authorities, the people answered with shouts of "Viva la Republica," and the civic force, or Volunteers of Liberty refused to attend the ceremony. Some military men of rank have also declared themselves in favor of the republic. Nouvilas, the Captain General of Catalonia, has allowed his son to become commander of a battalion of republican volunteers in Barcelona, and to take charge of the military instruction of the republican militia of that capital. It is said that Prim has manifested his displeasure at these proclivities, and that Nouvilas will be superseded.

People in Madrid do not in general trouble themselves much about politics, except on extraordinary occasions. A great bull fight has much greater attractions for them, and that of last Sunday, which was presided over by Rivero, the Alcalde of the city, has given occasion for many an article, intelligible only to those learned in tauromachy or the art of bull killing. At the bull fight alluded to a terrible catastrophe occurred. The Tato, a "clean limbed matador" or first swordman, now the first of the bull fighter guild since the death of Cuchares, who for his skill was named the "maestro" or master, was frightfully gored by what is called a "bull of intention," and will probably die. The public, it appears, did not suffer their darling amusement to be interrupted for so slight an occurrence as the disabling or killing of an arena favorite. Shouts for another matador soon called another nimble performer to take his place.

GERMANY.

Foreign Relations—Ambitious Diplomatists—Constant Fear of Aggression—Military Preparations—Postponement of the King's Journey—Rumored Resignation of Baron Von Der Heydt—Commercial Exports—Arctic Expeditions.

BERLIN, June 12, 1869.

It is generally admitted that the result of the French elections is not such as would necessarily change the present relations between Louis Napoleon's government and that of Prussia. All remains in *statu quo ante*—that is, an "armed peace" and unremitting watchfulness on both sides. However strong may be Count Bismarck's ambition to establish a German empire under a Hohenzollern dynasty, and whatever hopes Count Beust may entertain of some day humbling Prussia and its Premier, their hands are tied more or less by aged monarchs, just as unwilling as old Nap himself to run the risk of losing their thrones. Allowing a certain prejudice in France against Germany, we believe the majority of the intelligent and industrial classes to be in favor of peace, and it is no less so in this country. If a cordial understanding could be arrived at between both it would be an enormous profit to the people who now groan under the burden of military establishments. A genius is wanted to allay the foolish fear of aggression and put a stop to this vast squandering of national resources. We noticed in some journal here a complaint respecting the inefficient action of the late conference for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. It was there stated that not less than 4,000 mattresses and beds should be provided for each army corps of the North German Confederation, so as to accommodate, in case of war, 48,000 wounded. The marks of identification to be worn by every soldier, consisting of a small tin plate, upon which the number of his regiment and company is stamped, have been ordered; they will be worn on a string around the neck and under the uniform, and will serve for speedy recognition of the wounded and killed. The military gazettes teem with such precious information and descriptions of new needle guns, submarine torpedoes, &c.; already their columns are filled with the details of extensive field manœuvres to take place in the fall of the year.

King William's journey to his new provinces, which had at first been fixed upon for the 24th ult. and deferred until to-day, has again been postponed to the 13th. This is somewhat strange, as his Majesty has completely recovered from his indisposition, is daily conferring with his Ministers and receives visitors at Babelsberg. It is said that the arrangements for a festive reception have met with opposition in some Hanoverian and Hessian towns. The democratic *Zukunft* has heard of a refusal on the part of the Common Council of Hanover to vote any funds for the purpose, as their exchequer could not afford it, and had been considerably bled at a previous visit of his Majesty. The time chosen for the trip is not a very good one, for great dissatisfaction is prevailing just now throughout the country in consequence of the proposed increase of taxes. The unpopularity of this measure was evident from the action of the Reichstag on Saturday last, when an additional duty on alcohol was discussed and voted against by 202 nays to only 17 yeas. It is certain that the other bills of that nature will meet with the same fate, and it remains to be seen how Prussia will manage her deficit. Count Bismarck and Baron Von der Heydt have again hinted at the necessity of putting the screw on the Prussian Diet, which they threaten to convene much earlier than usual. Rumor spoke of the resignation of Baron Von der Heydt, who is considered the scapegoat of his colleagues.

An anecdote is told of Baron Von Rothschild, also a member of the Reichstag, who maintained that an efficient and *comme il faut* Minister of Finance was the rarest individual in any government, and upon being asked what effect the withdrawal of Baron Von der Heydt would have upon the government he replied—"Pooh! It will be no more to Bismarck than the discharge of my first teller would be to me."

The exports of merchandise to the United States for the year 1868, as given by the consular report of this city, fall considerably short of the amount in previous years. This applies especially to woollen goods, and is owing, no doubt, to the high tariff and increased home manufacture. The amount of export goods entered at the Berlin consular office in 1866 was 5,2[illegible],000 thalers, in 1867 only 3,650,000 thalers, and last year it had diminished to 2,830,000 thalers. Woollen cloth, which in 1867 was exported to the figure of 1,433,000 has come down to 774,000, and woollen shawls from 219,000 to 114,000 thalers—a falling off of nearly fifty per cent. This benefit to the United States results in a corresponding loss to German industry and compels it to seek new channels, one of which it has found in the Asiatic coasting trade. It is stated from Singapore by the North German Consul that next to England the heaviest commerce is transacted by Germans, and that the tonnage belonging to them in the Singapore, Siam, China, Cochin-China, Japan, Batavia, Manilla and Sumatra traffic ranks equal with that of British shipping. German vessels are doing a flourishing business in those seas, in spite of dangerous navigation, monsoons and pirates, which have driven off the Spanish, Swedish and Austrian flags. Singapore seems to be the great emporium where splendid freight charters can always be had, and American shipping interest ought not to neglect this port.

A meeting was held the night before last by the committee of the North Polar Expedition, under Captain Koldeway, who reports that everything will be ready for starting on the 7th or 10th of June. The fitting out of the tender Hansa is so complete that, if required, this vessel can winter at the Greenland coast and operate independently of the Germania. The captain of the Hansa, Mr. Hegemann, is well experienced in Arctic navigation, and has a fine reputation among the American whalers at Honolulu. Two astronomers, Messrs. Borson and Copeland, join the expedition, and will be provided with a Bessel apparatus, for degree measuring, and the pendulum instruments. The crew consists of a select body of men, each of whom is well qualified and anxious to go on the expedition. It was not difficult to pick out good men, on account of the numerous applicants from all parts of the seacoast. In fine, everything is well, with the exception of the necessary funds, which are as yet insufficient to cover expenses, though this is not to be a detriment to the expedition. Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, but now on a visit here, has been cordially welcomed by Hon. G. Bancroft. In return the Baron gave a splendid dinner to the American Minister, which was attended by many members of the Corps Diplomatic, also by Count Alcantara and Baron Von Magnus, formerly at Mexico.

RUSSIA.

Differences in the Church and Its Causes—Blacks and Whites.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2, 1869.

I have hinted more than once that there is a struggle going on at present among the higher church authorities which may possibly end in some very unexpected and startling results. You must know that there has always existed a certain antagonism between our white clergy (married, priests) and black clergy (unmarried, monks). The latter, unshackled by family cares, and having nothing to attend to but their ambitious views, have managed to draw to themselves pretty well the supremacy in every line. Thus it is a thing understood once for all that none but monks shall reach the highest dignities of the church, and be bishops, archbishops and metropolitans, although there is no canonic law whatever to that effect. Indeed, the use is so general and so ancient that most of the Russians themselves, if not specially instructed in church matters, believe it to be a law, just as most Catholics not strong in theology, imagine the celibacy of the clergy to be a dogma of the Catholic Church, and would have some trouble in believing that Monsieur le Curé or il Signor Abbate have as good a right to family joys and tribulations as themselves. One of the cleverest things the black clergy have done for themselves is their having appropriated to themselves the exclusive right to educate the white clergy, which, as you perhaps know, forms something of a caste, owing to the priests' way of intermarrying their sons and daughters, and as much to the circumstance that, thanks to the black clergy's having it all their own way, no layman could take orders, unless he had been educated in one of the special ecclesiastical schools called seminaries.

These seminaries, as well as the higher "Ecclesiastical Academy," were, and still are, exclusively in the hands of the monks. The rector, inspector, teachers, professors tutors, all are monks. On the other hand, if everybody could not take priestly orders, merely because he wished it, and had qualified himself for the office by the necessary studies, if those studies were not made in their privileged schools, everybody might become a monk any time he pleased, from the age of eighteen, I believe, to his very death. Nor is wedlock an obstacle to such a vocation. A married man may apply to the church authorities, and is invariably granted permission to leave his wife and enter the monastery. Now it is clear that things could not be allowed to go on in this way, under pain of showing too decided a leaning towards the retrograde and exclusive order of things which is always the first result, wherever a celibate clergy takes the upper hand. At a moment when orthodoxy is growing daily in importance, when a union with the higher Protestant Churches is contemplated, when even from the midst of the Catholic some hopeful looks are turned towards it, it is particularly desirable to abolish everything that might serve as a barrier on the one hand, and, on the other, to raise as high a barrier between our Church and the most offensive institutions of the Roman Catholic one. It is moreover desirable, for the same considerations, that the married clergy, in whose ranks are found some of our very best and ablest men, should assert a higher social position than they have done till now; and above all mix more in society and take an active part in secular pursuits, from which they are debarred at present by custom, not by law. Thus in Galicia the principal bearers of the national idea, the Slavonic movement, the national science, are priests, while with us you never see a priest occupying even a Greek or Latin chair in a secular school. Now all these good and wholesome results can be obtained only by an infusion on a large scale of the fresh and healthy lay element into the close atmosphere created by monkhood, which in all times and countries will have much in common with moles by a secularization of the Church to a certain degree. Such is the aim which the present Minister of Public Instruction, Count Dmitry Tolstay, is steadily and pertinaciously pursuing ever since his nomination. His double position as Minister and as Secretary of the Holy Synod gives him additional opportunities for exertion, and at the same time, of course, additional tribulations. His ministerial policy may be stated in the words, systematic and unflinching opposition to monkish encroachment. *Inde iræ.*

The black clergy, comprising the whole corps of bishops, archbishops and metropolitans, can hardly be expected tamely to surrender what has taken centuries to secure, but the Minister is as determined to wrest supreme power from their hands as they are determined to keep it. Much is done already, however. On the one hand, married priests are encouraged to apply for the places of rectors, teachers and professors in the ecclesiastical seminaries, as well as for the places of teachers in secular schools; on the other hand anybody who wishes it, and is qualified, unless married to a second wife, which is contrary to canonic law, may take orders without any hindrance. If the minister stand it long enough against his powerful opponents, who of course employ every means of open and still more underground warfare against him, we may hope to see a married archbishop, which is not far from a married metropolitan.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Items—Fears of Grant's Policy—The Disturbances on the West Coast—Railway to Guaymas—Where is Negrete?

MEXICO, June 12, 1869.

The new Minister, Mr. Nelson, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow (Sunday), and will probably be introduced to President Juarez on Wednesday, the 16th, by the retiring Minister, General Rosecrans. The latter will leave immediately thereafter for Acapulco, and thence to San Francisco, with his entire family. The General has been making preparations for his departure for some days.

The greatest possible excitement prevails, especially among the foreign population, as to the policy of General Grant toward Mexico, full instructions for the carrying out of which it is believed Mr. Nelson has received from the State Department. The foreign population look and hope for annexation, absorption, an American protectorate, or any other change which will insure security to life and capital and progress to the country. The Mexican people are anxious, and will most jealously watch the behavior of Mr. Nelson and any outcroppings of Grant's Mexican policy. Several parties recently arrested charged with conspiring against the Mexican Treasury, making up bogus claims, &c., to go before the Commission in Washington, are in prison, held for trial and allowed to communicate with no one. Some prominent Americans charged with complicity are being looked after.

The *Monitor* of yesterday says:—"Mr. Brink, who went to the United States as bearer of despatches for General Rosecrans to his government, in regard to the sale of a portion of the Mexican territory, it seems, has returned in the steamer which has just arrived at Vera Cruz from New York. Although this alarming news has been denounced as false, it is very probable that between the said gentleman and our government some explanations must be made in order to clear up this matter upon which the American press has spoken."

Last night's telegram from Guadalajara informs us that Lozada has ordered that the Indians may take possession of their lands (farms, &c.). So landed property disappears in Tepic. Also that alarming rumors were being circulated on the coast in regard to the movements of Placido Vega.

The Chihuahua *Republica* announces the arrival of engineers to reconnoitre the railroad route to Guaymas, and congratulates the country upon the prospects of prosperity to flow therefrom.

Negrete, the genius of disorder and rebellion, is flying round at every point where there is a chance to hatch a conspiracy. The periodicals and letters at the same time announce him to be in the neighborhood of Queretaro, at Toluca, in the Sierra, and in this city. On last Monday it was intimated that he was hatching a conspiracy in calle San Hipolito, whereupon the police valiantly searched the houses of that vicinity, giving sufficient warning to each house, to the redoubtable rebel, to enable him to escape. In a fonda they found a "hat," which is believed to have been the property of the great *pronunciado*. This was triumphantly marched off between a double line, as though the guard were apprehensive of its being galvanized into a live head. Negrete is a man of extremes—that is, he goes to the extreme of despotism and to the other end of liberty; he is extremely popular, and unpopular to an extreme. One half of the community says he is "the only real military man in Mexico," the other extreme is, that he is the 'grandest rascal in the republic.'

Foreign and Native Public Opinion—Testimony of the Press—Official Responsibility—Condition of the Laborer—The Old and New United States Consuls—Railroads.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 13, 1869.

He who looks upon the present state of Mexico, if he has any philanthropic feelings and any knowledge of better things elsewhere, can not avoid an intense sorrow at what he sees and hears, and an ardent desire that order and peace should be given after so long a period of tyranny and violence. Foreigners have been apt to lay the blame on the Mexican people, and they still declare that they are incapable of forming good institutions. The Mexican people themselves now generally charge the government with the fault, in not protecting them, in having its favorites only in office, with large salaries or with several salaries each man, with impeding the free election of the officers and representatives who are to be elected by the people; and they say that the constitution and guarantees are only so much waste paper from not being enforced.

What is certain is that this country, so favored by nature, is still suffering sorely from some cause, which must be attributed to the ignorance, errors or injustice of somebody. The people are probably originally no better or worse than others. When educated and moralized it is abundantly clear that none better are needed for citizens or friends. When ignorant, vicious and brutalized they are dangerous, terrible and the tools of the positively pernicious and wicked individuals who belong to the privileged and so-called superior classes, which the ancient despotic laws allowed and which the so-called republic still tolerates, either from not being ready yet to change them for the institutions of free nations, or, as the opposition to government say, because the rulers do not want to give the people as yet too much power. Any pettifogging lawyer has great power to oppress any one who is not in that ring, and horrible injustice is the consequence. The citizen has no defence except in the costly way of employing another of the same noble order. As the Inquisition and the King carried terror to every heart, only being pronounced, and their meanest agent had to be humbly and instantly obeyed, so the ancient laws are still—in form at all events—a threatening danger to innocent persons. The bold and wicked offenders, nevertheless, still ravage the country, destroying confidence, and, of course, paralyzing agriculture, industry and commerce.

The following two paragraphs are from the *Monitor* of yesterday. The first is extracted from a paper of Guadalajara, and gives an idea of the public security in the interior. The second may serve as a warning to Americans who have Mexican bonds:—

1 All the periodicals bring news of robberies, of kidnappings and of assassinations. What will the foreign nations say? And above all what will we say—we who are the ones robbed, kidnapped and assassinated?

We shall say that there are many who are robbed, that there are many who are kidnapped, that there are many who are assassinated, and that we shall make a *nove*-na (prayers for nine days) to Santa Rita, that she may deliver us from these burlesque, seeing that the entire nation can find no remedy, as it appears that we Mexicans cannot find one.

2. Yesterday, as we have been assured, the Spaniard and his partners who were arrested and committed to prison for having purchased *credits* of the United States against Mexico, have been declared justly prisoners—*Jus presos*—by the judge of the district.

The same journal of the 6th inst. published the official order of Joaquin Bernal, president or chief of Toluca, respecting their republican treatment of the collector of taxes. The United States Internal Revenue Bureau might take a leaf out of the Toluca book. This opposition organ entitles the piece:—

"The People is travelling rapidly towards its Felicity."

Municipal Presidency of Toluca.—Under date of the 15th of June the citizen Secretary General of the State says as follows:—

The government, desiring to remove as much as possible all obstacles to the collection of the personal tax, has seen proper to order that the collectors who do not collect in due time the sums assigned them shall be punished by imprisonment. If less than thirty per cent is collected, imprisonment of fifteen days, for more than thirty and less than sixty, seven days, more than sixty and less than seventy-five, three days. If in two months thirty per cent shall not be collected you will arrest them, to be punished for the fault of non compliance with the law by being put into the service of the armed force.

This order must be given in writing to each collector, and, besides, read to him, as he may not be able to read it; and it has the republican motto at the close—viz., "Independence and Liberty"—which is appended to all official documents to indicate that they emanate from the national, constitutional and present liberal government. What must be the character of the collectors who enter under such penalties?

The truth probably is that this is a good people in general, but badly educated and governed, and that their patriotism does not show itself in the form of an ardent love for the personality of those who are in power. They do not have that pride in them which others have for the officers of their own free choice. This coolness of the laboring and so-called lower classes, the "Indians," who compose the great mass of the population and really the most hopeful part of the future nation, has been used as a pretext for keeping them in subjection. But they show an intelligent appreciation of the position and a desire to have the benefit of the rights of man, which have been published, but not yet enforced.

It is worth while to notice an example of the tyranny which extends into various social matters. For example, the day laborer is paid nominally three reals, of twelve and a half cents each, daily. The boss or overseer has double. By virtue of this advantage the latter must be paid half a real daily by each laborer, "for his puque;" or if such black mail is not paid the laborer loses his work; and, work being always scarce, this has to be submitted to. The proprietor allows his overseer to do this, and it is regularly practised. These poor men have believed that any foreigners would be better than their countrymen as employers, and so Maximilian and the intervention got in and got the little popularity it did get until worse evils followed in its train. One who talks with these humble people and is in their confidence will hear that they have a high opinion of the United States people and their institutions; they got this in a great degree from knowing or hearing about the Americans who were here in 1847, who treated them and governed them much to their satisfaction.

Still the grand question remains how Mexico is to emerge from her ancient barbarism. Time will doubtless see this done, and means are at work, however slowly. But it is a pity that the present generation has not yet seen the relief their sufferings have deserved, and sad to think of it other generations must die without realizing a reasonable degree of security and prosperity.

The universally esteemed and long continued Consul, John Black, who has resigned from reasons of ill health and to return home, is still detained here by attacks which prevent his departure. The consulship is in charge of Mr. John Cripps, appointed by the Minister pending the arrival of the credentials of Dr. Skilton, the new appointee. Mr. Cripps, although of the Confederate faith, is now loyal to the restored Union and has always had the best reputation for integrity and faithfulness to what he professed to sustain, and has given much satisfaction to all for his energetic and honorable management of the consulate. Even by the most radical republicans the wish has been expressed that he might be continued in this charge.

Attention should be given to the insignificant salary allowed this important consulate in the capital of the leading American republic after the United States and in which we have so great an interest, present and future. Only $1,000 is paid, without perquisites—that is, the fees are received on account of the United States. The labor, if properly performed, should be paid at nearer five times that sum. It does not appear reasonable that the Consul, who does most of the work, should only have a twelfth part of what the Minister receives.

A cheering item is that some material works are progressing. The railroad towards Vera Cruz has been opened to Santa Ana Chautempam, thus giving railroad communication from this city to within thirteen miles of Puebla. This last section is promised to be opened on the 15th of September next. Then a day and a half of diligence will unite this railroad with that proceeding from Vera Cruz and terminating at Paso del Macho. The railroad and telegraph line from this city to Thalpam are completed and the telegraph is to be extended to Cuernavaca. But we do not hear yet of the promised completion of the telegraph to the Rio Grande and its union there with the American lines and those of the world.

The discussion of the rumored loan to Mexico and sale or mortgage of Sonora, &c., still causes much excitement, and it is said that the late Consul Brink, now in Vera Cruz, brings some documents bearing thereon, although nothing is really known. The newspapers talk against any such transaction with the United States; but the people in private would not object, especially if the American money is to be spread over this very necessitous ground. We shall see what Mr. Nelson brings and what relief General Grant may give; for it is generally thought his talent will help here also.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, dated May 28, report that the flag ship Piscataqua, the Ashuelot, Oneida, Iroquois, Idaho and Maumee were rendezvousing at Nagasaki. The Unadilla was cruising along the southern coast of China, and the Monocacy was at Yokohama, having arrived here on the 22d. The Aroostook was at Hakodadi.

The following changes had been made:—Lieutenant S. L. Wilson detached from Monocacy and ordered to Idaho. Lieutenant J. M. Gardner detached from Idaho to Monocacy. Ensign E. W. Very detached from Oneida, and Ensigns D. Delehanty and Alfred Force detached from Iroquois, all ordered to Idaho. Ensign F. H. Paine detached from Iroquois and ordered to Monocacy. Ensigns T. F. Meigs and H. G. O. Colby detached from Piscataqua and ordered to Iroquois. Master E. B. Thomas detached from Monocacy and ordered home per mail steamer. Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Miller detached from Unadilla and ordered to Piscataqua. Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. S. Kaufmann detached and ordered home.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Algonquin.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." So goes the old saying, and judging from past and present experience the Algonquin is a "thing" which the United States Government will enjoy forever as personal property. The Navy Department, on the 12th inst., promulgated the announcement that the sidewheel steamer Algonquin, of 974 tons, old measurement, would be offered for sale at public auction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 12 M. on the 26th day of June. This notice had the effect of attracting to the place of sale on Saturday about six shipping merchants, which small assemblage formed the group gathered about the auctioneer, who mounted a pile of lumber near the Receiving Storehouse, at the Navy Yard, at the hour appointed. This functionary began by stating that the hull, spars, anchors, two boats and other appurtenances belonging to the United States steamer Algonquin were offered for sale; that she was a new vessel, and in excellent condition, to which fact Captain Strong—who was then present—could bear testimony. The captain, however, somewhat disconcerted the auctioneer by stating, for the information of the party, that he knew nothing about the vessel, but he presumed that the gentlemen interested in the sale had examined her before coming there. This was a slight drawback to the auctioneer, who then continued—that the terms of the sale were $10,000 deposit on the day of sale and the remainder within three days, and then began with "How much am I offered, gentlemen? $40,000 shall I say?" Nobody said so. "$35,000? $30,000? who says $30,000?" But nobody said anything. "The ship is new, and worth every cent of $75,000, gentlemen," politely though emphatically added the crier. "$20,000? who says $15,000?" Some one nodded assent at that figure, and away went the auctioneer trying to "bear" up that price. It was uphill business, but the Algonquin was run up eventually to $20,000, and then in sums of $50, to $20,500, at which latter figure, being nearly exhausted in breath, the auctioneer knocked down "Mr. Dickinson's failure to the United States government," no sale being effected. This vessel, it will be remembered, was the one which experimented with the Dickinson engines against the Forbes engines, with which the Winooski was run during the celebrated trial in Long Island Sound in January, 1866. Since then she has been lying in ordinary at the navy yard.

French Men-of-War.

The French imperial navy brig-of-war Obligado, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in company with the school ship Jean Bart on Monday last, is now lying off the buoy there. She met the latter vessel at Martinique, W. I., and escorted her to New York, taking on board a squad of the midshipmen for instruction and perfection in drill and seamanship. Her officers are as follows:—

Captain—Landolfe.
Lieutenants—Hardy, Dorlodot, Peyronton.
Surgeon—Fangeon.

Her crew numbers about 100 men. Her battery consists of four brass pieces. She is one of the old-fashioned twenty-four-gun brigs of the Imperial Navy, however, and is admirably adapted for her present service as a vessel of instruction. Her lines are fair and her sailing qualities are said to be commensurately good. The Obligado will remain here until her more pretentious consort is ready for sea.

THE JEAN BART,

which vessel went on the drydock at the yard on Tuesday last, will remain here for a month at least, during which time she will undergo a pretty thorough overhauling, "from stem to stern," and from "royal truck to keelson," preparatory to her again proceeding on her cruise. Her officers claim to have been most favorably impressed with their treatment by the people of New York and vicinity, and to be delighted with the scenery with which it abounds.

A YELLOW FEVER SHIP AT SAVANNAH.—Acting Health Officer Dr. Duncan returned yesterday afternoon to this city in the tug Bramell, after a visit to the Norwegian ship Verterinden. He reports that she sailed from Matanzas on the 15th inst. The captain came on board sick and died on the 17th of yellow fever. A sailor was taken sick on the morning of the same day and died on the evening of the 19th inst. Another sailor was attacked on the 15th and died on the night of the 21st. Another who was sick is now convalescing. The rest of the crew, consisting of the first mate, Robert Lloyd, the second mate and eight seamen, are well, but in a very destitute condition, needing medical assistance and necessary supplies. The first mate reports that the ship sailed from Matanzas in an unfit condition for sea having one man short in the crew, and being short of water and bread. The name of her captain, who died, was V. E. Vaug. The names of the two sailors who died we have been unable to obtain. The ship hails from Kragero, Norway. The Bramell towed her into Tybee outer roads. The health officer had the ship fumigated and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the infection. He reports the disease as of the malignant type.—*Savannah Republican.*

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report to President Grant from Commissioner Morris—Failure of the Company to Keep Faith with the Government—The Road Not a First Class One—Its Probable Sale and Heavy Loss to the United States—Suggestions Made.

Mr. Isaac N. Morris, one of the commissioners appointed to examine the unaccepted portions of the Union Pacific Railroad, has made a report to the President, in which, after giving a history of its construction and its present condition, he makes the following statements and suggestions, which will be found of curious interest to the public. He says:—

The charter of the company provides that these bonds should be a first lien on the road, rolling stock, &c.; that no more than every alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of the road should be given and that payment of bonds should only be made when forty miles were finished. No permission was conferred on the company to issue mortgage bonds at all. In this case, as in similar ones, the company went back to Congress, not to surrender any right they had acquired—for corporations never do that—but to ask additional grants and privileges. They asked that the government bonds be made a second lien upon the road, and that they be allowed to issue mortgage bonds in amount equal to government bonds, and that these mortgage bonds, issued by themselves, should be the first lien; that they should have every alternate section of land for twenty miles on each side of the road instead of ten, and that they should receive bonds when each twenty miles of road was done, instead of when each forty. The legislative body, most unfortunately for the country, granted their request. The result will be a sale of the road on the company's mortgage bonds, which are a first lien, and the government will get nothing unless it prevents itself being made a party to the proceedings and thus forces a settlement or compromise, which, however, would amount to little or nothing in the end, for it would yield everything in the controversy.

Ten or fifteen millions of the company's mortgage bonds will fall into the hands of some one; how can be imagined. The interest will not be paid, the bonds will be foreclosed, and who is to bid against the holder of them, representing, as he will, a powerful moneyed interest? No one. The government cannot do it. If it owned the road ninety per cent of its earnings would be stolen and it would soon run down. No individual would have the means of doing it, and while the government will lose the amount of her bonds the holders of the major part of the mortgage bonds, who will not be shrewd capitalists, but unsuspecting widows and minors, will lose from fifty to seventy-five per cent on their bonds, because they will only receive upon them a *pro rata* of what the road sells for. I am only writing here the experience and history of the past and what interest prompts men to do. Whether the present company operate the road or not (many believe it is not their purpose to do so) the result will be substantially the same. The great object will be to get clear of the government lien by foreclosure and sale under the mortgage bonds. This will be done unless the government, as I have already suggested, refuses to allow itself to be made a party to the chancery proceedings, or unless the suggestions contained in the following paragraph are acted on. They are of the highest importance to the whole country.

The amendatory act of July 2, 1864, subordinates the government lien, secured by the charter, to the mortgage bonds issued by the company. The twenty-second and last section of that act declares "that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act." The words "at any time" may perhaps be regarded as subject to some limitation. The courts might hold (I even doubt this) that this salutary protective clause would not apply after the completion of the road, or more certainly after its acceptance by the government. Before that time there is no question but it follows the mortgage bonds wherever they go. No matter in whose hands the bonds are found the plea that they are held by innocent parties, so often interposed, cannot avail. The purchaser is bound to take notice of the law which constitutes a part of the condition of the bonds, as much so as if it were written upon their face. The road is not completed nor anything like it, and the power is yet in Congress to protect the government. This should be done promptly and effectually. The government bonds should be restored to a first lien, as they stood in the original charter, and the mortgage bonds of the company should be made a second instead of a first lien. This done, all cavil and difficulty with the company will be at an end. The government has supplied means far more than sufficient to build the road, and why should it be given away? What moral or equitable right has any set of men to it? The money of the people built it. The provision in the amendatory act granting an extra quantity of land should also be repealed or suspended until the road is constructed as required by law. At least an opportunity should be offered for this legislation to transpire before another dollar is paid to the company.

While it cannot be regarded that Congress chose the most appropriate time to pass the resolution approved April 10 last past, authorizing the President to appoint a commission of five to examine the whole road, after the subsidies had been nearly all paid, without any hope of their recovery, still that resolution must be regarded as an expression of Congress that it did not regard any part of the road as finally accepted. It may be that body was looking to the restoration of the government lien by its action before it was precluded from doing so by lapse of time. The title of the resolution would seem to establish this conclusion. It is as follows:—

Joint resolution for the protection of the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company and for other purposes.

The "interest" of the government is now attracting attention, and it is to be hoped that consideration will be sufficient to lift railroad matters out of the grooves in which they have been running—something for the people and not everything for corporations.

If the subsidies should be all paid and the lands conveyed now the railroad companies would have no inducements to go on and finish their roads. On the contrary, it would be for their interest to keep them only in possible running order, even if they intended to operate them in the future, until the sale is made on a portion of the mortgage bonds and the government lien extinguished, for the reason that the worse condition the road is in the less it will bring. The temptation to do this is too great to be resisted. Wiping out an encumbrance of some fifty odd millions of dollars on the roads, when it can be done by a short chancery proceeding, is an advantage railroad gentlemen will not be slow to see and avail themselves of. The practice of government and communities furnishing the means to build railroads and then allow those who take the contract to build them, for that is all it is—without investing a dollar of their private means, to own them after they are built, is not a very wise system of financiering on the one hand, but excessively shrewd on the other.

There is still another and more powerful argument why the railroad companies should be held to the strict letter of the contract and receive no more special favors. They are not released from the provision of the sixth section of the charter, which requires them to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the government bonds; only from the provisions of the fifth section making the bonds a first lien. The following statement will show the amount of bonds issued on each mile of the road, or to be issued:—

UNION PACIFIC.

The eastern base of the Rock Mountains was fixed at a point 525 miles west of Omaha, on the sand plains.

525 miles at $16,000		$8,401,248
150 miles at $48,000		7,200,000
324 miles at $32,000		10,397,504
1,000		$25,998,752
From the 1,000 mile post to Promontory Summit, a distance of 86 miles, bonds have not been issued, neither has it been decided as to which company will be entitled to receive them. They would amount, at $32,000 per mile, to		$2,752,000
Total		$28,750,752

NOTE.—It has often been asserted that the Union Pacific Railroad is not 1,086 miles long. I know nothing of the truth of this. The government, however, should have the length of all the roads upon which it has issued bonds measured.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Western base of Sierra Nevada Mountains was fixed at a point seven miles west of Sacramento.

7 miles at $16,000	$114,880	
150 miles at $48,000	7,200,000	
512 miles at $32,000	16,410,240	
670	$23,725,120	
20 miles not reported on, terminating at Promontory at $32,000	$640,000	$24,365,120
1,776 miles, aggregating		$53,115,872

The above account does not include $6,303,000 of bonds issued to the Eastern division of the Union Pacific, $1,628,320 to Sioux City and Pacific, $1,600,000 to Central Branch Union Pacific and $320,000 to Western Pacific, all issued under the same law, subject to the same conditions and similar in effect. These bonds aggregate $9,851,320. Add the amount to the $53,115,872 and the result is $62,967,192 as the amount of railroad bonds issued by the government. The different companies to whom the bonds were issued, now owe the government $2,331,963 for interest they should have paid on the bonds, but which the government was compelled to pay for them to preserve its credit. From this what may be expected in the future? If the company cannot now, with all the immense resources with which they have been supplied, pay the interest on the government bonds, how can they hereafter pay interest on all the bonds?

I will not, however, run over in detail the whole question of finances as connected with the main road and branches. The Union Pacific is enough for illustrative purposes. The tabular statement given shows that the road has received, or is to receive, in government bonds $28,760,752. Its mortgage bonds amount to precisely the same, so that the whole bonded debt of the road is or will be $57,401,504. Divide $28,750,752 by 1,086, the length of the road, and it will show the average paid upon it per mile in government bonds is $26,473. This is or should be more than its actual cost. To illustrate, I will state that General M. F. Hurd, of Grinnell, Iowa, one of the engineers engaged on the work, informed me that it cost $3,000 per mile on an average (it would not cost over $1,500 in the States) to grade the road in Salt Lake Valley for fifty-three and eight-tenths miles; that the average cost of the ties was ninety cents each, or $2,340 for 2,600, the number used per mile; that the iron cost on the ground $100 per ton; that a hundred tons were used per mile, costing $10,000, and that it cost $600 per mile to lay the track. Add these several sums together and they give $15,940 per mile as the actual cost, while the company receive $32,000 per mile from the government. The $15,940 does not include an allowance for rolling stock, telegraph, &c.; but deduct $6,000 per mile for this purpose and there remains $9,940 per mile. Still add to this the mortgage bonds for $32,000 per mile, first deducting $6,000 per mile to be expended for telegraph, rolling stock, &c., making the whole allowance to be used for such purposes $12,000 per mile, and add the remainder, $26,000 per mile and the $9,940 together, and it will show a surplus of $35,940 per mile above the cost of the road. This result will enable a man of ordinary intelligence to determine whether the members of the company paid anything out of their own pockets to build it. But take the average per mile for the whole distance of 1,086 miles furnished in government bonds, to wit—$26,473—and who doubts but this of itself should be sufficient to build and equip the road and construct a line of telegraph, and there is still left $32,000 per mile in mortgage bonds in the hands of the company, making in all $34,752,000 for the whole length of the road, 1,086 miles. These figures are drawn from experience and reason. The exact amount made by the company will never be known, for it will never be to their advantage that it should be. The company receive, besides the bonds, from the government every alternate section of land on each side of the road for twenty miles, aggregating for the 1,086 miles, if it followed a direct line (as it does not it will be somewhat less), 13,900,800 acres, or 12,800 acres per mile, which at $3 per acre amounts to $41,702,400. Add this amount to the $34,752,000 of bonds, and we have a sum total of $75,454,400—enough to make seventy-five individuals millionaires. But throw half of this away and you have nearly thirty-eight millions of profit left for distribution among a few men, to say nothing of capital stock. I am satisfied my estimate is low.

Divide $53,115,872, the whole amount of government bonded debt on the two roads, by 1,776, the number of miles from Omaha to Sacramento, and it gives $29,907 as the average government subsidy per mile. Add to this the same amount for mortgage bonds, and it will show the whole average bonded debt of the road to be $59,815 per mile, or $106,231,744 in all, upon which the government has only a second lien on half the amount, $53,115,872. Upon the main road and branches, inclusive, it has a second lien for $62,967,192, furnished in bonds, bearing six per cent interest. It is an easy thing to create a public debt, but not so easy to pay it out of the labor of the producing classes, who have to pay all public debts, and not the millionaire.

The Union Pacific (I know nothing of the Central Pacific in this regard) has provided for issuing $100,000,000 of capital stock, and has actually issued about $25,000,000. This stock has been selling in the market heretofore at seventy-five to eighty cents on the dollar. How much it is worth now I am not advised. How much it will be worth when it is not held by those who hold the controlling power over the road, intelligent men can judge.

RECAPITULATION.

Railroad companies to the people, Dr.
For $53,115,872 of government bonds.
For $53,115,872 of mortgage bonds.
For $3,334,962 interest paid for their use.
For $60,477,056 for 23,492,352 acres public lands.
For $100,000,000, amount of capital stock authorized to be issued on the above basis, about twenty or twenty-five per cent of which is in the hands of the public.
For income of said roads.
For the railroads themselves, the rolling stock and all property of every nature and kind connected therewith.
The people to the railroad companies, Dr.
For the privilege of riding over said roads by paying for it.

The amount realized for the capital stock, whether twenty-five, fifty or one hundred millions, is so much additional gain to the company.

So the companies have the bonds, $106,231,744—the benefit of $3,334,962 in trust paid for them by the government—the capital stock amounting to as above stated, $100,000,000; the lands, $60,477,056—proceeds of 23,492,352 acres, and own the road and all the property connected with it besides. This is what is called in this country the enterprise of capital and its investment for the public good. It may be a misnomer.

If Congress made a bad bargain I am not for repudiating it. I think, however, the government should protect its interests by availing itself of all reserved rights, and insisting upon a rigid compliance on the part of the companies with their engagements before anything more is paid or the lands patented. There is certainly nothing wrong in this. The right to pass over the roads, such as they are, by paying for it is all the people will get for the enormous amount they have been compelled to contribute for their construction, and they are certainly entitled to have a "first class road" "in all respects," that they may be assured of life and limb. Unusual care should be taken in operating this road, as well as in constructing it, for if a serious calamity should happen to a passenger train, it would be almost impossible to obtain medical aid and proper shelter for the wounded, so sparsely is the country settled.

I will add, in conclusion, that on my return to Omaha I was shown a prepared report, gotten up by an officer of the company, on the first section of twenty miles of the road west of the last accepted section, setting forth it was constructed in strict compliance with law, and was told that other similar reports for the remaining sections were in progress of preparation; that such was the accustomed way for reports to be prepared for Commissioners, and then they signed them. Not being satisfied that I could, without a violation of duty, adopt the usual form and sign such a paper, I have prepared this report for myself and as expressive of my own views.

PERSONAL.

I regret being compelled to go over the road without my associates, in consequence of a misunderstanding of the time the Commission was to meet at Omaha, growing out of an unexpected delay in instructions. I should have been highly gratified to have accompanied General Warren and Hon. James F. Wilson. As that pleasure was denied me I was obliged to perform my duty by making the necessary examination alone. Not even the privilege of consulting either of these gentlemen before this report was prepared was afforded me. I therefore submit it for myself. Most respectfully,

ISAAC N. MORRIS, Commissioner.

MAY 28, 1869.

THE EXPELLED NEGRO LEGISLATORS IN GEORGIA.

Letter from Judge Fleming on the Decision of the Supreme Court.

SAVANNAH, June 23, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 21st inst., requesting me to give my opinion upon the effect of the decision lately made by the Supreme Court of Georgia upon the status of the expelled negro members of the present Legislature, is received.

I have no idea that my opinion will have, or indeed ought to have, any weight in "moulding public opinion;" but, as you desire it, and only because you desire it, I will give it. I can see no reason why this decision should have an effect different from other decisions. The decision of a court decides the case in which the decision is made, and of course becomes a precedent for the decision of other cases in which the same question arises. But whoever heard that the decision of any one case decided every case involving the same questions. There must be a separate decision in every case as it comes up. The case decided by the Supreme Court settles the question that White, although a negro, may hold the office of clerk. It can have no other effect beyond the retaining of White in office, except as authority to control the decision of other cases as they arise involving the same question. But the decision will have to be made in every case. It cannot possibly have the effect to put in or out of office others who are strangers to the judgment. Is it not a well settled principle that a judgment binds only the parties to it? There are some cases in this county (Chatham) where white persons have been installed into office by the Ordinary, who, I think, very properly felt it his duty to do so, under the decision of Judge Schley. Can it be that the effect of the decision in the case of White is to put them out and put the negroes in? Could a judgment of ouster be entered up against them on the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of White? Can these negroes be put into office except by proceedings regularly instituted for the purpose? I think not.

The same, I suppose, is true of the negroes who were elected to the Legislature. The decision in the case of White cannot put them in or the white men out, and for the simple reason they were not parties to that act.

And now comes the question, can the negroes elected to the Legislature make a case before the judicial tribunals of the State? I have no difficulty in saying they cannot. There is but one tribunal with jurisdiction to decide this question, and from the decisions of that tribunal there is no appeal. It is final and conclusive, there being no other tribunal before which the decision can be reviewed or reversed. That tribunal is the Legislature itself. "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members," &c. Constitution, article 3, section 4. Respectfully, &c., W. B. FLEMING.

A. R. WRIGHT, Esq.

A DIVORCE SUIT EXTRAORDINARY.—The Troy *Press* says that a divorce suit is about to be commenced in that city, based on most extraordinary grounds. It seems that for several months past a young man in that city has been a boarder in the family of a man living in the lower part of the city. There was a girl living in the family—a daughter—to whom the young man paid some attentions, escorting her to the theatre and to church on one or two occasions. There had, however, been no lovemaking on either part. Some two weeks ago the father of the young lady came suddenly into the room where she and her mother were sitting, and said to her, "Go and get ready; you are going to get married in an hour." The mother confirmed the statement, and told her to go and get a lady friend of hers, living near, to stand up with her. The girl asked to whom she was to be married. The father answered, "To Henry" (the boarder before mentioned). The girl took it as a joke and went and got her friend. When she came back a minister was present, and in less than ten minutes she was a wife. She now seeks relief from the marital bonds. She alleges that she was so confused and surprised on finding that her parents were in earnest that she did not know what she was about, and that she was married to the young man without her consent.

THE FIRST GEORGIA COTTON BOLL.—A gentleman from Burke county placed on our table yesterday the first cotton boll of the season. It was gathered from a cotton stalk growing on the plantation of Mr. T. S. Blanchard, of Alexander, Burke county. The boll is about half grown, and our informant states that it was not gathered from a volunteer cotton plant, but that in the same field from which this came there are many more of the same kind. There were no fertilizers of any kind used in this field, and yet we are told that the cotton in it will average in height a man's waist.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, June 24.*

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Interesting Letter from General Marcy to the Commission for Visiting Indians—Why all Previous Efforts at Civilizing the Savages Have Failed—Dishonesty of Traders and Agents—Suggestions for a Practical Settlement of the Question—The Reservations—What and Where They Should Be.

The following letter from General R. B. Marcy on the subject of placing Indians on reservations, teaching them agriculture and other elements of civilization, will be found very interesting and instructive:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1869.

Messrs. WELSH, BRUNOT and others, Commissioners for Visiting Indians, &c.:—

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request I take great pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following views regarding what I conceive to be the wisest policy that can be pursued toward the Indians at the present time. The civilization of the natives is a subject that has engaged the attention of philanthropists and Christians ever since the discovery of America; yet we seem to be to-day nearly as remote from an acknowledged satisfactory practical solution of the question as Columbus was when he landed upon the island of San Salvador, 377 years ago. Among the prominent causes of failure in the efforts that have from time to time been made to reclaim the American savages from a state of barbarism may be mentioned the salient fact that no consistent, just and benignant national policy has ever been inaugurated and persistently adhered to for any great length of time. Numerous treaties have been made with the different tribes, and the negotiations attended by the observance of all the diplomatic forms and ceremonies practised among independent, absolute nationalities. In some instances, however, these treaties, before they were ratified and carried into effect, have been so altered and amended as to very materially change their original signification, and this without the sanction or knowledge of the Indians. In other cases the failure of appropriations, or the malfeasance or negligence of unscrupulous or unfaithful agents, has prevented a strict adherence to treaty stipulations, and this has, of course, occasioned dissatisfaction among the Indians, as they expect every promise to be fulfilled to the letter, and when this is not done they regard the non-compliance as a wilful violation of good faith and integrity. No excuse or explanation of unavoidable accidents, or delays contravening the possibility of a literal fulfilment of a compact, has the slightest weight with them, and for this reason no pledges should be made to Indians when there is not an absolute certainty as to the power of executing them.

The policy adopted toward the aborigines by the early colonists of New England, Virginia and Georgia was eminently humane and praiseworthy, and the preliminary labors of missionaries among them were attended with results decidedly favorable. Unfortunately, however, the ultimate success of their efforts to civilize and elevate the moral character of the Indians was then, as has often been the case since, thwarted by the machinations of avaricious and designing white men, who, for the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes, have inculcated and practised among these simple minded children of the forest all the vices that disgrace civilized society; and these baneful adverse influences have generally preponderated over the teachings of better men, and the Indians have retrograded upon the scale of human progress to a position far beneath that which they occupied before they came in contact with the pale faces.

A wide diversity of opinion exists among the masses of the thinking people of the United States at the present day in regard to the wisest course to be pursued by the government toward the Prairie cause and have cost us many valuable lives and a great tribes. That these merciless freebooters have often made war upon our people without any sufficient expenditure of public money during the past three years is unquestionable. Those who have come in contact with them and suffered from their lawless and diabolical propensities very naturally entertain feelings of implacable hostility towards them and advocate a war of extermination as the only effectual means of settling the perplexing question, while the benignant impulses of others who have but little knowledge of the idiosyncratic nature of these particular tribes dictate the more benevolent and conciliatory policy of purchasing their good will with annuities and presents. The exclusive adoption of either policy is, in my judgment, unwise and inadequate to meet the present exigency of the crisis.

It is probable that we might in time, with a large force and a heavy augmentation to our already gigantic pecuniary national liabilities, annihilate the Indians; but this would be a slow process, as they are inured to war and are familiar with all the arts and subterfuges necessary to prosecute a successful partisan campaign, and with their numerous fleet and enduring horses they are at all times, except in winter, enabled to elude pursuit upon the vast expanse of the great prairies, every inch of which is familiar to them. Moreover they are well supplied with firearms and ammunition, so that the discrepancy between them and our soldiers is nothing like as great now as it was when their only weapons were the bow and arrow and the lance. To act against an enemy who is here to-day and far distant to-morrow; who at one time stampedes a herd of animals upon the headwaters of the Arkansas, and when next heard from is in the very heart of the populated districts of Mexico, laying waste haciendas and carrying devastation, rapine and murder in his steps; who leaves his women and children concealed in a locality far distant from the theatre of hostilities, and has neither depots nor magazines to defend, nor lines of retreat to cover; who draws his rations and clothing from the country he operates in, and is not encumbered with a noisy moving town on wheels, in the shape of a baggage train; who never comes into action without the advantage of numbers or position, and disperses and vanishes whenever the issue of a battle is against him, and who, under a preconcerted arrangement, assembles again at a point far distant; with such an enemy extermination would be a slow and exhausting process, exceedingly difficult of execution.

The humane peace policy would, in my opinion, be equally inadequate to accomplish the object desired, provided no other means were adopted but that of giving annuities and presents; for so long as the Indians are permitted to lead a roving life they will, whenever game fails to afford them sustenance, be compelled to steal or take from their neighbors. This policy has been thoroughly tested during the past twenty years, but has not thus far been attended with anything like satisfactory results. The Indians of the Plains do not seem to have the most distant conception of the sentiment of gratitude, and appear unable to comprehend the motive which inspires an act of benevolence or charity, and they (unlike their brethren who once occupied the Eastern States, who were said to have been grateful for favors received) invariably attribute it to fear or the expectation of reward. When they make a present it is with a view of getting more than its equivalent in return. The Indian practice of giving and receiving presents, as well as their diplomatic attributes, do not seem to have undergone any great changes from the customs of their ancestors. When William Penn arrived among the Indians living upon the present site of Philadelphia he wrote a letter to his friend, Robert Boyle, in which this paragraph occurs:—"In treaties about land or traffic I find them (the Indians) deliberative in council, and as designing as I have ever observed among the politest of our Europeans. I have bought two large tracts, and had two presented to me, which cost me alike." D'Iberville, the first governor of Louisiana in 1702, in a manuscript memorial on the subject of Indian policy, the original of which is in the archives at Paris, says:—"It is imprudent to accustom the savages to be spoken to by presents, for, with so many, it would cost the king more than the revenue derived from the trade. When they come to us it will be necessary to bring them to subjection, make them no presents; compel them to do as we wish, as if they were Frenchmen."

In my humble judgment the practice which has existed for many years of licensing white traders, who for the most part are of the most dissolute and unscrupulous order of humanity, is unwise in the extreme, for the reason that they exercise a most pernicious and controlling influence over the savages. They sell them whiskey, debauch their women, furnish hostile tribes with arms and ammunition, and all their energies are exerted to perpetuate their traffic, which would be so diminished as to become unprofitable if the Indians had fixed habitations and cultivated the soil. D'Iberville wrote to the authorities in Paris in 1702:—"No Frenchman (traders) should be allowed to follow Indians on their hunts, as it tends to keep them hunters, as is seen in Canada, and when they are in the woods they do not desire to become tillers of the soil." A very powerful influence has, without doubt, been wielded by Indian traders for many years past, but it has only been about forty years since their claims against the Indians for goods sold them have been recognized or provided for in treaties.

On the 7th day of December, 1835, a conversation took place at Fort Snelling between the commanding officer and the Sioux agent (a very excellent and honest man, by the by), which goes to show that the traders were not without influence in those days. Speaking as to the probabilities of a new treaty being made the agent said:—"I do not know but such a treaty might take place. It is desirable on the part of the traders of the American Fur Company that a treaty should be had with the Sioux. The treaty of 1830 first indicated a disposition to cause the United States to pay for lost credits. I then defeated their object; for I view the allowance of all such claims as a fraud committed upon the treasury, although legalized by a treaty. The company are much opposed to me on this ground, and fear me, and would be glad to have me out of the country. I know too much and they are fully aware of my independence. I am determined at some future day to address the President. He abhors iniquity and deception and he will protect me."

General Z. Taylor, who served a long time upon the Western frontier and saw a good deal of Indian traders, did not entertain a very exalted opinion of their morals. In the year 1830 he was one of the commissioners for making a treaty with the Indians at Prairie du Chien. For some reason the traders interposed such obstacles to the consummation of the proceedings that the General, in a letter written at that time, said, "Take the American Fur Company in the aggregate and they are the greatest scoundrels the world ever knew."

But to return to the subject of the Prairie Indians. Until within a few years the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, a portion of the Sioux and other nomadic tribes have lived exclusively on buffalo meat, many of them never having tasted bread in their lives, and up to this very day not one of them ever planted a seed. Thirty years ago they roamed at will over all that vast district of country lying between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri river, and it was only at rare intervals that they came in contact with a white man. The few white men who crossed the Plains were traders, trappers or adventurers, not sufficiently numerous to molest the game or otherwise disturb the Indians, who for the most part continued peaceable and well disposed. The condition of Indian affairs is, however, very different now. Rich gold and silver mines have been discovered and developed within the last two decades. Towns, Territories and States have, like mushrooms, sprung up throughout our vast mountain ranges, and the hunting grounds of the Indians have been encroached upon and intersected in every direction by numerous roads that are annually traversed by thousands of emigrants, who kill and disperse the buffalo and come into continual conflict with the savages. Hence the Indians have learned to look upon us as enemies who are crowding them on all sides and depriving them of their means of subsistence, and war to the knife has been the result.

I do not for a moment suppose that the itinerant warlike propensities of the prairie tribes can at once be eradicated and a disposition for peaceful agricultural avocations substituted therefor. Their instincts, education and habits of life from time immemorial have been in direct antagonism to those of civilized peoples. Predatory warfare, with its concomitants of horse-stealing, kidnapping, pillaging, assassination, scalping and other barbarities, instigated by their savage nature, and sanctioned and commended by their moral code, has been carried on for too many generations to render it probable that they will at once lay it aside and adopt our ideas and customs. It can scarcely be expected that the young men of the present generation who from infancy have been taught to believe that war is the only honorable profession, and that the occupation of a farmer is degrading in the extreme, should ever be prevailed upon to work in the field and become husbandmen. On the contrary it is presumed that when their tribes are placed on reservations they will often steal away on war or raiding expeditions in spite of all the efforts of our authorities. Indeed such has already been the case with some of the Indians who were located south of the Arkansas. They have committed depredations in Kansas, and this fact has been adduced by the enemies of the colonization scheme to prove the experiment a failure. Whereas, in my judgment, this is nothing more than what might have been expected, and I believe that with the assistance and encouragement it will be in the power of the government to afford these people, the women and children, who are industrious and capable of performing a great amount of labor, can be induced to work in the field, and after two or three crops have been raised they will perceive that their condition is so much improved that it does not seem unreasonable to predict that the next generation of men will prefer the certain and abundant products of agriculture to the precarious and meagre results of the chase.

The Prairie Indians, having recently felt the power of the government and received a sound chastisement from Generals Sheridan and Custer, will not be likely to forget it soon, and the majority of them will probably be glad in future to remain upon their reservations. As a check upon the lawless propensities of refractory young warriors the chiefs should be held responsible for all the acts of their followers, and when any of them commit depredations they should be required to give up the perpetrators to our authorities to be dealt with according to law. Many persons are fully impressed with the honest conviction that the Prairie Indians cannot be civilized, but this I believe to be fallacious, as will be apparent from an experiment that was tried some years since with the Southern Comanches.

It will be remembered that when the republic of Texas was annexed to the Union the State was permitted to reserve the exclusive proprietary tenure and control over all the vacant domain within her extended boundaries. In 1853 the Legislature of the State appropriated a small fraction of this land in perpetuity for the colonization and use of the Indians upon her borders, authorizing the United States authorities to locate this land upon any part of her vacant territory. In accordance therewith I was ordered, in 1854, to select and survey the reservations, one of which was located on the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, and was designed for two bands of the Southern Comanches, known as "Senaco's" and "Ketumsee's" bands. The greater part of those Indians went upon the land, and an excellent agent (Major Neighbors), who had their welfare at heart, was appointed to take charge of them. Farmers and mechanics, with all the cattle, agricultural implements and tools necessary for instructing them in the rudiments of husbandry, were liberally supplied by the government, and they were assured that this locality would be their permanent home for all time.

Up to that period they had been exclusively a hunting people, having never raised a crop or even put a seed in the ground, yet they manifested a perfect willingness to try the colonizing experiment, and cheerfully submitted to their new manner of living. Their women and children and some few of the men worked well, and under the teachings of the farmers they made commendable progress, so that in the course of two years they fenced and cultivated very respectable little farms and were in a fair way of speedily becoming self-sustaining. Moreover, they seemed to be gradually acquiring an attachment to their novel method of life, and encouraging hopes were entertained that they would ultimately become civilized; but unfortunately for the successful consummation of the experiment, some of those numerous outlaws on the western borders of Texas happened to get their eyes upon the improvements, and believing it an object to acquire possession of them, they levied a large force of their confederates, marched in the night to the reservation, and without the slightest provocation or excuse made a sudden descent upon the unsuspecting [illegible]ches and indiscriminately slaughtered a large number of men, women and children. Those that succeeded in making their escape wandered off into the Plains with the firm conviction that the entire white race was treacherous and inimical toward them, and as a necessity they resumed their nomadic life and commenced a retaliatory war upon our people, so that the colonizing scheme had to be abandoned with them. I understood that their lands and improvements were seized by the filibusters, and, for aught I know, they may still have possession of them. Major Neighbors, who unhesitatingly gave expression to his opinion regarding the turpitude of the proceedings, was a short time afterwards inhumanly murdered by one of the cowardly gang, who shot him in the back, but was, of course, never punished for it.

Where the Indians have been allowed to occupy their lands permanently, as in the cases of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, the most satisfactory results have been obtained. These tribes, through the persistent and continued efforts of the government authorities and the missionaries, have gradually cast off the habits of the hunter and adopted those of the agriculturist, so that now we find them occupying comfortable habitations, and possessing well tilled grain fields, with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, more than sufficient to supply all their necessities. They also have churches and schools, that are well attended, and they have adopted a form of government similar to that of the United States.

They elect their presidents or chiefs periodically, hold their legislative and court sessions as regularly as with us, and previous to the rebellion were eminently prosperous and increasing in numbers. Indeed, their condition, both politically and socially, would bear favorable comparison with that of the white settlers upon the borders of Texas and Arkansas, and laws were more respected and better enforced among these people than they were among their white neighbors. These gratifying results have been mainly brought about, as I remarked before, through the agency of a few zealous and good men, who have labored faithfully among the Indians for many years, and taught them, besides agriculture and the arts, to reverence the principles inculcated by our holy religion. Some of them are educated and accomplished men and wealthy planters, and a few of them are ministers of the gospel.

I have mentioned these facts somewhat in detail, in order to show the fallacy of the opinion entertained by many that the wild Indian is incapable of being civilized. The time must soon come when game will fail to afford subsistence to the nomadic tribes of Indians, and, as they have no knowledge of agriculture, they will soon be, unless the government provides for them, forced to the alternative of depredating upon the border white settlements or dying of starvation. The government will soon be driven to the necessity either of making continual warfare upon them until they are exterminated, feeding them perpetually or of placing them upon reservations and teaching them to till the soil, and thus in time enabling them to become self-sustaining.

The disposal of these people in such a manner as to afford a reasonable guarantee for permanent security both to the white man and Indian is a problem that has engaged the attention of both our civil and military authorities for many years, and numerous experiments have been resorted to in colonizing them on reservations of public lands and attempting to instruct them in the rudiments of agriculture; but, for the reasons that have already been stated, and for the additional reason that they have in most instances only been allowed to occupy these reservations for a few years, after which they have been forced further and further back until they ceased to take much interest in the lands allotted them, and returned to their roving habits, the experiments have in many instances proved abortive. To insure success in civilizing wild Indians I regard it as absolutely essential that they should have permanent locations which they can call their own, and in the possession of which they should be protected by the government from molestation by designing and unprincipled border white men; and this can best be accomplished in a region of country that the military authorities can control, which is not frequented by the whites and as far removed as possible from the great routes of travel over the plains. Another condition indispensable to a good Indian reservation is that it should be suited to agriculture. All the arable lands west of the Missouri river, in the direction of New Mexico, Colorado and Montana, through which the tide of emigration to the mineral districts is annually setting and rapidly being taken up and cultivated by our adventurous pioneers, and there is no suitable resting place in this direction for the Indians. If they were located anywhere in this section of country they would, therefore, be in continual conflict with the white settlers, and would soon have to be removed somewhere else, so that we should only gain a temporary respite from the difficulties that now confront us with some of the tribes.

One example, which has come under my own observation, will suffice to show the unwise policy of establishing Indian reservations on the track of emigration and settlement. When I first visited Wisconsin, in 1833, the Winnebago Indians were located in the country surrounding Fort Winnebago, where they had lived for generations in prosperity and happiness. Soon after this that section was wanted for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indian chiefs were invited to visit Washington. Believing that the motive was to prevail upon them to sell their lands they at first objected to go. They were answered, as I was informed, that no such purpose was contemplated and that they would not be asked to dispose of their country. Upon this pledge some of the minor chiefs were prevailed upon to accept the invitation, but the greater part of the principal men remained at home. When the delegation reached the capital they were at once importuned to dispose of their lands, but they declined upon the ground that they had no authority for negotiating a treaty; on the contrary, that they were specially instructed by the tribe before they left home to make no treaties whatever. Notwithstanding this they were detained at Washington a long time, until at length they became so homesick and so anxious to return to their people that in order to get away they were finally induced to sign a treaty disposing of their reservation, and although the compact never received the sanction of the tribe they were held to it, and under its stipulations were removed to Turkey river, fifty miles west of Prairie du Chien, and this they were assured would be their permanent abiding place for all time. Although the arrangement was far from being satisfactory to the majority of the tribe, yet there was no alternative but to submit, and they went to work improving their new homes, not anticipating any further molestation; but to their astonishment they were soon encroached upon here by the white pioneers and were again forced to remove to Minnesota under a new treaty.

In a few years another treaty was brought about with them, and a third removal ensued to a different part of Minnesota, and similar causes operating there shortly afterwards caused them to be removed to a reservation on the Upper Missouri, above Fort Randall, where game was scarce and where the soil was so arid and barren that but little grain could be cultivated, and it became necessary to subsist them from day to day upon rations issued by the government. The consequence was that the Indians soon became dissatisfied, and many of them deserted the reservation and scattered in small parties over the country searching for spots where they could cultivate corn and find game.

The course that has been pursued toward these Indians, and which may have been the result of circumstances without the control of the government, has proved most disastrous to them, causing such a rapid diminution in their numbers that there is now only a miserable remnant of half-starved beggars remaining. The history of the Winnebagoes presents a correct type to that of many other tribes which were once numerous and powerful, but which, from similar causes are now almost totally annihilated. The contrast between the present condition of the remnants of tribes that formerly lived in the Eastern States and that of the Indians I have alluded to west of Arkansas is most striking, and affords a key to the solution of the troublesome question as to the wisest policy to be pursued toward the red man.

As I said before, the insurmountable difficulty we have heretofore encountered in carrying out the colonizing policy has resulted from the fact that the Indian reservations have been required for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indians have been forced to give way; but if a section of country can be found where the white settlers would not be likely to intrude, and which possessed the requisites that have been mentioned, that, it seems to me, would be the place to locate the prairie Indians. On the 30th of September, 1830, a treaty was entered into with the Choctaw tribe, wherein the United States ceded to them all that vast tract of territory included between the Canadian and Red rivers, extending from the western boundary of Arkansas to the 100th meridian of west longitude, embracing an area of about 30,000 square miles, and equal in extent to the entire area of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and more than a square mile for each and every man, woman and child in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Choctaws a few years since ceded to their neighbors, the Chickasaws, a portion of the southeastern part of their reservation, but these two tribes only occupy the eastern borders of the tract, their sparsely populated district not extending much beyond the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude, thus leaving some 20,000 square miles of territory which they have no use for, and which they have leased to the United States for the colonization of other tribes, and it is upon this tract that our authorities have recently placed the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The tract embraces the Washita Mountain range which is about forty miles in length and intersected with many fertile valleys, abounding in excellent wood, water and grass. Besides this there is a great extent of other desirable farming lands, which are elevated and gently undulating, interspersed with prairie and timbered lands, and bountifully supplied with streams of pure spring water. The soil here is exceedingly rich and productive, and everywhere covered with a heavy coating of rich nutritious grass, admirably adapted to stock raising and the culture of cereals. The climate is highly salubrious and eminently calculated to promote the health of laborers.

The original Choctaw reservation embraced nearly all the arable lands lying between the Red and Canadian rivers. West of this the country is arid, barren and almost destitute of woodland. The available portion of the reservation will be ample for all the tribes that are now being collected upon it, and probably sufficient in extent also for the numerous bands of Sioux in the country bordering the Upper Missouri, should that section prove unsuitable for agriculture. In my opinion the extreme aridity of the soil upon the waters of the Upper Missouri, with the destruction to vegetation resulting from the annual raids of innumerable multitudes of grasshoppers that have swept over that entire section for the past four years, will render this anything but a desirable agricultural locality. Every vestige of a crop for 1,500 miles over which I travelled last summer in the Sioux country, including the settlements along Red river, in the Hudson Bay Company's territory, had been devoured by grasshoppers. The portion of the Choctaw reservation set apart for the wild tribes does not lie in the track of emigration, as upon the south and west it juts up to the border of the great American desert of the Llano Estacado, over which roads cannot be made on account of the entire absence of wood or water, so that all travel from the east toward the mining districts and California must of necessity deflect to the north or south of this. The consequence is that there is not a road passing over it west of Fort Washita that is travelled by white men except for military and Indian purposes. Hence you will perceive that Indians located upon this tract will be removed from contiguity with the border white settlements, away from the great overland thoroughfares, and with an intermediate connecting link of civilized Indians who are friendly to both races, and whose prosperous condition and example would doubtless have a good influence upon the wild tribes, exhibiting most clearly to them the great benefits to be derived from husbandry and the culture of the arts of civilization.

Until the Indians are taught the rudiments of agriculture they will, of course, have to be subsisted by the United States; but in the section of country under consideration corn and beef are cheap, and when it cannot be procured from the civilized Indians it can be had at low rates in Arkansas and Texas, and transported during the high stages of water up Red river to near the reservation.

In conclusion I remark that, in my humble judgment, the system of Indian affairs as recently inaugurated by the government will, if carried out and perpetuated in the same benevolent spirit that it was conceived, result in more lasting benefits to the red men than anything that has ever before been done for them, and I believe that the appointment of agents from the philanthropic disciples of William Penn, who, ever since the first treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, have maintained the kindest disposition towards them, will prove eminently wise. Even the wildest Indians possess as keen an appreciation of right and wrong as any other people, and they understand perfectly well that they have often been defrauded by dishonest agents, and this knowledge has contributed more than all other causes combined to destroy their confidence in our authorities, as well as to incite them to hostilities; and if the "Friends" pursue their usual just and honorable course in their dealings with the Indians it will doubtless tend greatly towards the restoration of confidence, harmony and good feeling. Payments of annuities and distribution of presents were, previous to 1849, made to the Indians by army officers, and I have yet to learn of the first complaint having been made by the Indians against them or of the first dollar ever having been withheld from the Indians; and it was rare in those days that we had any trouble with them, and in those instances the difficulties invariably grew out of their hostility to being removed upon new reservations. Do not these facts afford a cogent argument in support of the wisdom of returning to the old system of disbursements, with a reasonable guarantee for future fair dealing?

The Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, who have evinced a desire to aid in the work of civilizing their untutored brethren of the plains might be able to render very efficient service as farmers and instructors in husbandry. If the white missionaries, instead of searching for heathen in foreign lands, would practice the maxim that "charity begins at home," and turn a greater portion of their attention to the savages on the prairies, who, up to this moment (with the exception of some of the Sioux) have not the remotest conception of the first principles of the Christian religion, they might, in co-operation with good agents and farmers, accomplish important results. The zealous and disinterested labors of Father De Schmidt among the tribes about the head-waters of the Columbia and Missouri rivers, and the successful results of the efforts of the Protestant missionaries with more eastern tribes, conclusively show this. The large tribe of Navajoe Indians, numbering about 7,300 souls, who have recently, at their own urgent request, been returned from the Pecos river to their old haunts in the mountains west of the Rio del Norte, are kindly disposed and anxious to become civilized. Their men and women are eminently industrious and willing to work in the fields, but unfortunately their lands upon the Pecos, on account of the alkali in the soil, did not yield much grain. The northern part of their present reservation, as well as the adjoining country upon the head waters of the San Juan and Los Animos rivers, which is occupied by the Capota and Womenoche Utes, is one of the very best grazing and stock raising sections I have ever seen. The best quality of grass grows most luxuriantly all over this country, it is well watered with numerous spring brooks, and there is a great abundance of pine timber. Animals can subsist here during the entire winter upon the grass in the sheltered valleys. The soil is rich in many of the valleys and the frequent showers during the summer months would probably obviate the necessity of irrigation in the cultivation of grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY, Inspector General, U. S. A.

FROM NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS BY WATER.—Captain Joseph Brown yesterday left the city for New York, his mission being to charter a vessel to make the experimental trip of which so much has been said in the papers lately. It should be remembered that this is only an experiment and a fair trial only can demonstrate the success or failure of the project. Whether the circumstances favor a fair trial at this time cannot now be told, and therefore it would be prudent for our merchants and others not to be too sanguine in the premises. Nevertheless Captain Brown seems to have confidence that, with the vessel once chartered, there need be no fears about being able to bring her to St. Louis and take her back to New York safely, and that with a moderate, if not a full, cargo.—*St. Louis Republican, June 25.*

OHIO.

The Contested Election Case of Eggleston and Strader—Pendleton, McClean and Vallandigham in Council—The Gubernatorial Contest—Probable Democratic Candidates.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1869.

According to promise made in my letter to you of the 19th, I have seated myself to give you some political jottings down and party inklings from this standpoint in Ohio; for, notwithstanding Cincinnati and Hamilton county are both largely republican, notwithstanding the election of Strader, democrat, over Eggleston, republican, at the last election, here the leading politicians of both parties most do congregate. Speaking of guns, the election of Strader, who "is no orator as Brutus was," and who, like "Single Speech Hamilton," made himself famous by the only address delivered by him on the stump during the entire campaign, which was short and sweet—"Never mind the weather, boys, as long as the wind don't blow"—rather surprised all parties, and none more so than "Benjamin," the then Congressman, himself. Now the aforesaid Benjamin owned a line of freight boats on the Miami Canal, while his opponent, P. Wilson, owns all the omnibuses running to the various railroad depots of Cincinnati; so that the contest, like many of the battles of the rebellion, was really a land and water fight. The naval commander—that is, the admiral of the fleet of scows on the "ragin' canawl"—proved but a "slow coach" along side the omnibus man. After going to Washington and seeing how the land lay, counting noses and comparing notes, it kind of struck in on Benjamin that his opponent, who is reputed to be both wealthy and pious, had been elected by buying up republican votes, and thereupon he served a notice upon him that he would contest his seat. Accordingly both parties have been industriously engaged in taking testimony until within a week or so, long after the time named in the commission. The result has not transpired; but if Strader was elected by buying up the independent sovereigns the case stands a good deal in the light of a suit once argued before the Supreme Court of California, in which one of the suitors, although not an attorney admitted to practice in the court, was allowed to argue his own case. In the course of his remarks he charged that the opposite party had bribed the Court below to decide in his favor. Judge J. C. Baldwin, author of those two popular works, "Flush Times in Alabama" and "Representative Men," leaning over from the bench, quietly remarked, "Mr. ——, why did you not do the same thing, and beat him at his own game?" "I would have done so, your Honor," innocently remarked the old cock, "but the fact is, Judge, I hadn't the money." But Eggleston would not have gone into the contest without polling the vote of the majority of the House and making his "calling and election sure." Still, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The bitter feud between Ben Butler and Bob Schenck, who let the Committee of Ways and Means go it alone to California minus a head—that is, without a chairman—and recently ran off to Europe, as he remarked to a personal and political friend, to get rid of the host of office-beggars besetting him, will wax hot and furious at the opening of the next session. Splits must inevitably take place, and party schisms be the order of the day, and Benjamin may ultimately make nothing by his motion, leaving "Wils" to slip into his seat. The fact is, the precedent set by the democratic party in ousting Lew Campbell and voting in Vallandigham in the famous Third district contest, has reacted upon the party a thousand fold. No sane man acquainted with the facts—no matter to what party he belonged—but what believed that General George W. Morgan was elected by a larger majority three years ago, yet Delano appealed to the majority of his party in Congress, and they voted him his seat in the face of all the law and the facts in the case. Humphrey Marshall being in the Capitol when one of these reactionary cases was decided, and the democracy were, much against their will, forced to take a dose of their own medicine, remarked significantly, "Methinks I see the ghost of Lew Campbell stalking through these corridors."

A few weeks since I saw a strange meeting—that is, the coming together of a most interesting trio—in one of the streets of this city. It was that of George H. Pendleton and his Fidus Achates, his particular man Friday, his groomer and trainer, Wash McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in a buggy, and Clement L. Vallandigham on the sidewalk. What the subject of the confab was is not for me to say, nor is it germane to the matter in hand; but the singular meeting of these parties was most suggestive. And here allow me to digress, and give you a little bit of the secret political history of the past two years. After the defeat of Allen G. Thurman for Governor of Ohio by a small majority, although the negro suffrage amendment to the constitution was voted down by nearly 50,000, the democracy carrying the Legislature, in which they had a decided majority on joint ballot, a tremendous mass glorification meeting was held at Hamilton, Butler county, in which Chris Hughes, a life-long democrat, introduced a resolution undoubtedly written by "Val" himself, endorsing Vallandigham for the United States Senate. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the latter, he was largely beaten in caucus by Thurman, who was subsequently elected. While making his canvass in Columbus Vallandigham remarked, with that peculiar hyena manner he has of showing his teeth when excited, "Let George Pendleton dare to oppose me for the United States Senate, and I'll cut his throat politically, G—d d—n him!" Although Pendleton took no open part in the fight, his feelings were undoubtedly in favor of Thurman, the successful candidate. Mark the sequel: On the 6th of July, one year ago, six of the Ohio delegates to the Tammany Hall Convention retired, giving place to who? Clement L. Vallandigham, Allen G. Thurman, George E. Pugh and three others, whose names the writer of this does not recollect—all professed Pendleton men, of course. Vallandigham gets in, and, while voting all the time for Pendleton, is really co-operating with Dan Voorhees and the other recusant delegates from Indiana, who, in the face of their district and State instructions to go for Pendleton first, last and all the time, took up Hendricks and went for him on every ballot when Pendleton had the slightest approach to a nomination. But the beauty of the whole matter was that upon the meeting of the Convention on the morning of the 7th of July, Vallandigham is selected by McLean to read the letter of declination, written him by his friend and candidate on the 3d, thus not only permitting him to kill off his man, but allowing him to preach his funeral sermon afterwards. When the writer of this asked McLean, some months since, "why was this thusly," in reply to the question how he came to open the door and let Vallandigham in to slaughter his man, he answered and said, with decidely more emphasis than piety, "G—d d—n him, he promised to behave himself, and we thought that through him we could get certain Southern votes, that we could not otherwise get!" "Did you get 'em?" "Not muchly, I reckon." Vallandigham said in his letter published since the election, that had not Seymour been nominated, Chase would have been within an hour. McLean was undoubtedly the head and front of the movement to withdraw Seymour, and put up Chase, immediately after the elections in Ohio, Indiana and other States—a move that was fatal to the democratic cause, as it was the presage of a most disastrous defeat. The fact is that Wash McLean is a power in a city, county or State campaign; even here he is fast losing his grip; but when you give him the entire Union—"the whole unbounded Continent" for a field—he is most wofully wanting, and no man knows it better at this present writing than George H. Pendleton.

These parties are interested in a good many operations, and are much more successful as financial than as political operators. The paper under McLean's control, the *Enquirer*, James J. J. Faran, ex-member of Congress and ex-Postmaster of Cincinnati, being a joint partner with McLean, and edited by McCullough, better known as "Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* two years since; and G. M. D. Bloss, author of the "Campaign Life of George H. Pendleton," is fast losing caste with the old line democracy of Ohio; in fact, some of the journals of that class in the interior of Ohio are already making the inquiry if that paper is not the organ of the republican party of Ohio. The course of the *Enquirer* in advocating the claims of General Samuel Fenton Carey, the new fledged democrat elected to Congress two years ago by the working men of Cincinnati—"the man of the brawny hand," as he is familiarly styled—does not go down with the sterling democracy of the Buckeye State, and if the *Enquirer* is really a democratic sheet the fact cannot be proved by such wheelhorses as Chris Hughes, of Old Butler, who assailed the course of the paper in the last Ohio Legislature, and the other old standbys of the party.

In addition to the candidates just named for the nomination for Governor at the 7th of July convention at Columbus General J. Durbin Ward, or, as he now styles himself, Durbin Ward, and Milton Saylor, both of Cincinnati, are spoken of. The former was late United States District Attorney here under Andy Johnson. He is a fair lawyer and his war record is good, on which account he was put up by the democracy of the Third district to run against Bob Schenck two years ago. He was also a candidate before the democratic convention of the same district last fall, and came within one vote of a nomination, when Vallandigham stepped in, took the oyster and handed Ward and Chris Hughes each a shell as a memento—"When this you see remember me." The other candidate from Southern Ohio, Milton Saylor, is a rising young man, who does not want the office, and most probably could not get it if he did. As General Thomas Ewing registered himself in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention held in Cooper Institute concurrently with the Tammany Convention last July as a citizen of Kansas, he is, of course, ineligible, and could not come back to Ohio and run for Governor without being liable to the imputation of being "a carpet-bagger." The probabilities are that Rufus P. Ranney, from the Northern part of the State, will be the nominee, or some new man not now spoken of will be taken up.

As I predicted in my last the delivery of the Republican Convention which met in Columbus to-day was remarkably easy, the present incumbents, Governor Hayes and Lieutenant Governor Lee, being nominated by acclamation. The presiding officer, Senator John Sherman, delivered himself of a speech, and the nominee for Governor read a written address, charging all sorts of extravagances and corruptions on the last democratic majority in the Legislature. Everything was harmonious, everything was lovely. Grant said, "Let us have peace," and the Bostonians had a peace jubilee. As Corning said to the people of Springfield at his reception last Christmas, Grant is happy, I am happy, Mrs. Grant is happy, the little Grants are happy, Mrs. Colfax is happy, and the little Colfaxes that are to be will be happy. In fact, all of us "may be happy yet."

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 179

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SIGGERY DIGGERY DOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—ENOCH ARDEN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—DORA—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CORALINE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NICK OF THE WOODS—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—EAST LYNNE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place and Eighth street.—WONDERS FROM ALASKA.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE COOPERS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 28, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 27.

The republicans in the Spanish Cortes have been warned that their presence cannot be tolerated as advocates for a republic, as anarchy would ensue. A change in the Ministry is imminent.

The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to M. Schneider on the policy of the government, which has caused him to withdraw his resignation as President of the Corps Legislatif. The new Atlantic cable is progressing favorably, and one hundred had been paid out up to Saturday noon.

Japan.

Our Yokohama letter is dated May 28. The People's Parliament, convened by proclamation of the Mikado, had assembled in the Castle of Jeddo. The proceedings were modelled on the system pursued in the United States and England, but the power of the Parliament does not extend beyond advising the Mikado. The Daimios are strongly opposed to the reform which the convening of a body even so powerless as this implies, and insults to foreigners are becoming more numerous and serious.

China.

Our Hong Kong letter is dated May 18. The news has mainly been anticipated by the Atlantic cable and the San Francisco telegraph.

St. Domingo.

The town of Azua is reported to have been captured by ex-President Cabral.

Miscellaneous.

Our Washington correspondent has had an interesting interview with Andy Johnson, which will be found detailed elsewhere. The ex-President arrived in Washington last evening.

The President is uneasy over the dim prospects of a republican victory at the coming election in Pennsylvania. As Geary is not the choice of the Curtin or the Cameron factions, he urged him to decline the nomination for Governor and offered him a better place, but Geary refused. John Covode called upon the President on Saturday and told him that the contest would be very close, owing partly to Grant's choice of Pennsylvania men for office.

The Narraganset has arrived at Key West from Havana, with six officers and three of her crew down with yellow fever.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa sailed from Charleston, S. C., yesterday, with the monitor Sangus in tow.

Cubans in Washington, who are officially connected with the revolutionary authorities, have recently had informal interviews with the President and several Cabinet officers, and, as a result, they say that an agent is to be sent to Cuba to report upon the strength and prospects of the insurgents, and if the report is satisfactory belligerent rights will probably be accorded them at once.

General Van Wyck, of New York, is about to canvass Virginia for Wells, the radical candidate for Governor.

Borie, it seems, recommended Robeson as his successor, and the President, in order to study his points, had him invited by Borie to accompany the Presidential party to West Point. On the way the President drew Robeson out, and being satisfied with the display astonished him with an appointment.

General J. C. Robinson recently called upon the President, and thanked him for appointing his son a cadet to West Point, but declined the honor on the ground that the President had already appointed the same young man a cadet at the Naval Academy.

The printers' protest asking for a revocation of the charter of the Washington Union, has been signed by 200 printers in Washington. Several printers from the government printing bureau have been excused from signing it, as it denounces that office as a "rat" office.

Vice President Colfax and wife are at Newport, R. I., and yesterday visited Ida Lewis, the Light House heroine. The Vice President thanked her in the name of the nation for her heroic efforts in saving life.

It is said that somebody pretending to be Mosby, the guerilla, has been travelling through Central New York trying to get himself honized; but in the course of his rambles he met an old farmer, who threatened to hold him responsible for the murder of his son. An "unpleasantness" was avoided only by the so-called Mosby leaving town as soon as possible.

General R. B. Marcy has written a letter to the commission for civilizing the Indians, in which he suggests that the Indians have heretofore been kept to their roving life by the encroachments of white men upon their reservations, and proposes that permanent reservations, from which extending civilization will not drive them, will prove the most practical plan for settling the question of their civilization.

Secretary Boutwell has decided that women are not eligible to appointments as collectors of customs, even at such an insignificant place as Port Shieldsboro', Miss.

In consequence of the arrival of a fever ship at Hampton Roads, General Canby has ordered the establishment of quarantine regulations at Fortress Monroe.

The City.

Dr. Chapin preached yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity on the life and body being more than meat and raiment. Rev. Charles B. Smyth preached at the Eleventh street Presbyterian church on the work for the Protestant coalition and the Ecumenical Council. Henry Ward Beecher preached on the homely illustrations of the Scriptures. At the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church Rev. H. D. Northrop preached from the text "One dieth in his full strength," during which he paid a touching tribute to the late Henry J. Raymond.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river, at ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow (Tuesday), for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and passengers.

The steamship Atalanta, Captain Pinkham, will sail from pier No. 8 North river at eight o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning for London direct.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel Steinberger, of the United States Army; C. B. Morgan, of San Francisco, and Mr. Hickson, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

General Bussey, of New Orleans; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and General W. W. Wright, of Leavenworth, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

N. G. Clark, of the United States Navy, and Henry Otis, of New Orleans, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Thomas E. Richardson, of Massachusetts, is at the Coleman House.

Matt. H. Carpenter, of New York; J. B. Ferris, of Connecticut; Senator Nye, of Nevada; General Hudson, of California, and W. Prince, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. T. Emerson, of Montreal; H. E. Conover, of San Francisco, and Dr. R. Williams, of Buffalo, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Major W. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, and General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The National Bank Organization—Preparation for the Coming Conflict.

A movement of significant importance to the general interests of the country and pregnant with results of an economical and political character to the entire community has been consummated in this city during the past week. For the last six years efforts have been made by skilful and designing men to organize a general association of the national banks of the country for the purpose of enabling these institutions to act as a unit in matters of common concern to them. During the past week this aim has been attained through a convention held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which delegates from national banks in nearly every State in the Union were present, and the association is now organized and in full operation for good or for evil. It assumes to be a voluntary organization, but it will be readily seen by every practical man that, as soon as any considerable number of banks begin to act together as a unit, the other banks must come into the organization and obey its behests, or be ruled out as "rats" that are not to be permitted to participate in the business and exchanges of the country.

Very few figures will suffice to show what a power this organization will possess in the land for political or other purposes. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency presented to Congress at the opening of the last winter session the total number of national banks at that date was 1,629. The amount of loans reported by them was a fraction over $3,351,000,000. This sum was distributed in 1,755,283 distinct loans, and if we suppose that only two persons on the average were interested in each loan we find that an aggregate of 3,500,000 persons are affected by the policy of the banks. Many of these loans were no doubt made to parties who were already borrowers, and the number is fictitiously great; but, on the other hand, as the policy of the banking interest affects many persons who do not appear as borrowers on their books, we may safely assume that three and a quarter millions of men, filling the most active circles of trade and manufacture, are bound, for weal or for woe, by the pocket nerve to the car of the National Banking Association. To this element of power we must add the significant fact that every Senator and Representative in Congress, in fact or in aspiration, is probably either a stockholder or director in some one of these banking associations.

With this practical exhibit of the power the organization will possess we may now look at its professed motives of action. Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, in his opening address as chairman of the convention, after duly praising our national banking system as the best ever devised by human wisdom and stating that it is so interwoven with the business interests of the country as to form "a community of interests between the banks, the government and the people," proceeded to say:—

> The object of this convention is to make a new organization which will aid in perfecting the system and as far as possible accomplish the beneficial purposes intended by their organization, namely, sound and well managed business banks and a prompt redemption of their currency in gold and silver. It is very obvious that the country must pass through an important crisis before we reach specie payments and that there must be mutual aid and co-operation by all parties in accomplishing that result. * * * But when will specie payments be resumed? This is a difficult question to answer. If the Supreme Court should decide the legal tender clause unconstitutional in rendering judgment upon the Kentucky case, which has been argued and submitted, it would compel a return to specie payments at an early day. But if no such decision is made it is very uncertain when resumption will take place.

Expressed in shorter and plainer terms, the acknowledged object of this banking association is to save themselves during the coming convulsions that will attend the transit of the country from a paper to a specie currency. All history shows that when great financial changes occur the banks are the first to take the alarm and to protect their own interest by pressing their customers to the wall. That we are approaching a period of great financial changes no sane man doubts, but what events will hasten or delay their development is one of the secrets of the future. Mr. Spaulding evidently thinks that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kentucky case, which has already been argued and submitted, may bring them about at an early day. All human decisions, not excepting even those of the Supreme Court, are more or less influenced by the emergencies of the hour, and principles bow before the needs of every community. Does it perhaps occur in this connection to Mr. Spaulding that a president representing sixteen hundred organized national banks might be listened to by a Supreme Court?

The fact is we are approaching a great financial and political convulsion, in which the old stormy discussions of the Jackson and Biddle period are to be repeated; when the artificial contrivances and schemes of the bank managers to plunder the merchants and the people will be laid bare; when the political corruption that now feeds on banking and railroad jobs, legislative concessions, land grants, tax levies and the innumerable paraphernalia of legislative halls and lobbies will be brought to account, and whoever shall be found to blame for any portion of the now growing evils will be assailed and swept away with all their proud franchises and privileges. As for the national banks, they already are obnoxious to much just complaint. The extraordinary concessions by which the government pays them eighteen millions of dollars a year in gold without service to the country of any character; their schemes by which periods of artificial stringency and relaxation in the money market are produced for their own profit; the facilities and stimulus they afford to middlemen in every branch of trade to monopolize and carry products, for the purpose of forestalling consumption and keeping up prices, and their thousand and one contrivances to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, are working a steady change in the public mind against the present banking system. The new banking organization is for offensive and defensive purposes, and will play an important part in the future political struggles of the country. Business is king, and the national banks aim to be the regent of the land.

IS IT TRUE?—It is said in London that Motley is more disposed than even Reverdy Johnson was to look upon everything done by an Englishman in high life as a special grace and favor to the human race—in fact, that he is the most desperate toady of the lot in the company of aristocrats. In the Boston libraries the "peerage" is better thumbed than any other volume.

A "Tempest in a Teapot."

This phrase is applied by a Putnam county paper to the prosecution of the proprietor of a hotel for allowing the refuse from his gas house to mingle with and contaminate one of the fountain heads of the water from which the people of New York receive their supply. It is very true that the teapot has a good deal to do with the question. And how long is it since a baker's dozen of stalworth Down East lumbermen were poisoned unto death—according to the papers—simply by accidentally boiling a solitary lizard in a teapot? Now, take the case of the citizens of New York. Every well regulated family in the city has its teapot—if it do not there is likely to be a tempest among the women. Now, imagine the amount of poison boiled up in these teapots every morning and evening, all through the vile and deadly stuff allowed to escape from a gas meter forty or fifty miles away, and dripping into a little stream, perhaps part of the time dry as a barn floor, but, nevertheless, one of the head waters of the great Croton lake. Imagine more than half a million lives daily jeopardized by this gas house poison boiled in the family teapots of New York. The Down East lizard story sinks into insignificance beside this unparalleled and diabolical Lucrezia Borgia plot to make way with the entire population of New York through the instrumentality of such a harmless family utensil as the teapot. If the whole matter were turned over to the consideration of a *tea-party commission*, composed of old women, a proper solution would be speedily arrived at and the monster guilty of this enormous crime receive condign and well-merited punishment. Every teapot in the city is at this moment already boiling over with indignation.

MANDARIN BURLINGAME is confident now that his success in his great mission is certain. Lord Clarendon has proved a liberal ally in difficulties. Both Europeans and Americans in China, as it is not generally known, were in actual conspiracy against him, and much of the recent Chinese news was manufactured to damage his career. Mr. Brown, his secretary, who has a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, is an attaché of the British Embassy at Pekin, and is on leave, and a final blow was aimed at Burlingame in the recall of this gentleman. Here Clarendon came to the rescue, here gave Brown indefinite leave of absence, and declared his own faith in Burlingame's policy.

"GENERAL" ROBESON, the new *Secretary of the Navy*, is one of the soldiers who "never set a squadron in the field."

HANDY FOR THIEVES.—Thieves are progressive as well as other men, and keep up with the growth of our civilization. They have taken special note of the tendency of our people toward hotel life, and, like George III. with Patrick Henry's treason, are disposed to make the most of it. Women thieves board at the hotels regularly and pursue their avocation with patient security, and men thieves take a room for a night as a base of operations from which they descend on the several neighboring apartments.

MURDER MOST FOUL.—No recent crime has shown a more reckless disregard of life than that of Hastings, who killed the keeper of a rum shop in Houston street.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.—The case of McVeany and Culkin, before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, is closed, though no decision is yet given. McVeany submitted as his case a judgment of the Supreme Court and a frothy argument from an astonishing legal light, and Culkin submitted his certificate of election, &c. As the case has previously been heard by the Board on its merits and been decided in Culkin's favor, and now only comes up apropos to the order of the Supreme Court, there can be little doubt that the decision will be that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction.

WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.—Diseases incident to the climate and the season are already raging in Cuba, and the camps of both sides suffer. Cholera, dysentery and the vomito may not subdue the resolve of the Cubans to be free, but no resolve of less moral grandeur than this can withstand such forces, and we suspect they will subdue the desire of the Spaniards for power and dominion. Soon in Cuba the war will subside to such a state of suspended animation as we observe in the war of Spain with the South American republics.

Mexico—What Shall We Do With It?

We publish to-day a short but crisp news letter from the city of Mexico. "The entire foreign population of that decaying republic looks hopefully for annexation, absorption, an American protectorate, or any other change which will insure security to life and capital and progress to the country. The Mexican people are anxious and will watch most jealously the behavior of Mr. Nelson and an outcropping of Grant's Mexican policy." This is a graphic and exact picture of the condition of the public mind in Mexico. The growth of the contiguous northern republic is projecting the shadow of a colossal figure over the land, which every man sees and recognizes. Those who have interests at stake in the commercial channels of the country contemplate it hopefully, while those whose welfare is connected with the landed and labor interests look at it doubtfully and suspiciously because they know not how the impending and inevitable change will affect them.

No sensible man—no, not even a sensible, thoughtful Mexican—believes that order can be established permanently in Mexico without the interposition or aid of some other nation more powerful and more advanced in civilization, and there is no nation that can interpose or give a helping hand but the United States. As to the development of the wonderful natural resources of that country and its progress in wealth and population, the Mexicans can do nothing themselves. Decay is seen everywhere. Though one of the richest and most beautiful countries in the world, a moral, political and material blight rests upon it, from which there is no recovery but by the infusion of new social, political and industrial elements. The day of either Spanish or native power has passed. Neither can hold Mexico up to the progressive spirit of the age or even to her present position. Under purely native Indian rule or that of the mixed races she must decline. The spasmodic efforts made under the government of the Indian chief, Juarez, to preserve Mexico are creditable enough, but nothing has been accomplished in the way of harmony or progress, nor could that government itself have preserved its existence but for the United States. The Mexicans may struggle against their fate and talk, as they are accustomed to talk, bombastically of their own powers of recuperation and of maintaining their national integrity, but their decay is beyond remedy, and they have to follow the fate of many greater nations in history in this inevitable dissolution.

These results are recognized in the recent speech of the retiring United States Minister at Mexico, General Rosecrans, on the occasion of a public dinner in the city of Mexico. General Rosecrans admits there is no hope for the future of Mexico but in the infusion of new elements, as those of immigration, railroads and other means of progress. But he remarks that these new elements must come soon or hope will be lost. He speaks, however, at the same time of Mexico preserving her own autonomy. That is an error. It is the fatal error that now holds the Mexicans back from progress. The fear of losing their autonomy has prevented immigration, improvements and progress, and is fast ruining the country. Nor will the American government and people undertake to improve Mexico and give her good institutions and liberal aid every way without sovereign power over the territory. We cannot undertake a mere protectorate over such a troublesome and helpless people. We must have the country, and then, with possession, population from every part of this country, with capital and enterprise, would pour into Mexico. It would be the history of California over again. The new elements would revolutionize in a peaceful manner old decaying Mexico, and we should have a new state of things, which would be far better than this humbug of a mere sentiment about preserving the autonomy of the nation. The only hope for Mexico is in admission to the American Union, and the sooner her people find that out the better. That is the only autonomy worth talking about or that is practicable on this North American Continent.

What Mexico needs is an insight to the manner in which this is to be attained, and a short view of its practical working after the step is taken. The problem of the manner must be worked out in Washington and constitutes the great policy which is to succeed the Monroe doctrine on this Continent. The resolution of General Banks, offered during the recent session of Congress, for the extension of a protectorate over St. Domingo, had a leaning in the right direction, but was inadequate to the great work before us. What is wanted is a clear and distinct enunciation of the fact that any of the republics south of us which desire to come into the American Union on equal terms with the existing members will meet a favorable consideration in Washington, with the assurance that their local and municipal legislation will not be disturbed and that all private rights will be respected. The recent amendments to our constitution make this step feasible to the republics south of us, and one successful example is all that is required to carry our boundary, without purchase or conquest, to the Isthmus of Darien.

WHEN all the bishops are gathered in Rome at the Ecumenical Council there will be a fine time for the devil all around the world.

THE VIRGINIA CANVASS seems to have set the official guillotine to work in a curious manner. General Canby, for political reasons, has removed from the office of Mayor of Petersburg General Newberry, a gentleman who was a faithful officer in the Union army and every way acceptable to the citizens as their chief civic magistrate. It would seem that for political as well as prudential reasons General Newberry should have been permitted to have retained his position at least until the people of Petersburg had had an opportunity to decide the matter for themselves.

COLORED MAN NOWHERE.—The following is the motto of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., *Independent Monitor*:—"White man—right or wrong—still the white man." But the white man won't be still, particularly in the South. That's what's the matter. As for the colored man, he is evidently "no whar" in the opinion of the Tuscaloosa editor.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The report of Commissioner Morris to President Grant on the unaccepted portions of the Union Pacific Railroad contains statements and suggestions which are both curiously interesting and seriously important to the public. Not being satisfied that he could, without a violation of duty, sign the reports prepared in advance by officers of the road for the signatures of the Commissioners, Mr. Morris has made the requisite examination himself and drawn up a report of his own. According to the best of his knowledge and belief this disinterested witness testifies that the government has made a bad enough bargain with the railroad companies. He would not, however, have this bargain repudiated. Only he feels bound to insist that government should at least protect its interests by availing itself of all its reserved rights and requiring a rigid compliance on the part of the companies with their engagements before anything more is paid or the lands are patented. After having shown what an enormous amount the people have been compelled to contribute for the construction of a road, over which they in return are to get only the right of passing by paying for it, Mr. Morris is certainly justified in his demand that the people shall be entitled to have a first class road in all respects, on which they may be assured against danger to life and limb. He rightfully claims also that unusual care should be taken in operating as well as in constructing it; "for if a serious calamity should happen to a passenger train it would be almost impossible to obtain medical aid and proper shelter for the wounded, so sparsely is the country settled." He may well say that what is called in this country the enterprise of capital and its investment for the public good "may be a misnomer," in view of the startling balance of accounts which he presents. He thus recapitulates the items of indebtedness on the part of the railroad companies to the people:—The companies have the bonds, $103,231,744; the benefit of $8,334,962 in trust paid for them by the government; the capital stock, amounting to $100,000,000; the lands, $60,477,056, proceeds of 23,492,352 acres, and own the road and all the property connected with it besides. On the other hand, the people are indebted to the railroad companies for the privilege of riding over the roads by paying for it.

Mr. Morris contends that in consequence of the unfortunate consent of the government to the request of the railroad companies that, contrary to the original provisions of the charter making the government bonds a first lien upon the road, these bonds should be made a second lien; that they should be allowed to issue mortgage bonds in amount equal to the government bonds; that these mortgage bonds, issued by themselves, should be the first lien, and that other additional advantages should be granted—the result must be a sale of the road under the mortgage bonds of the companies, and at heavy loss to the United States government. He declares, moreover, that the road is not completed, nor anything like it, and the power is yet in Congress to protect government by restoring the government bonds to a first lien, as they stood in the original charter, and making the mortgage bonds a second instead of a first lien. Certainly, if it be not too late to prevent the people and the government from being robbed on a grand scale, in order to make a few individuals millionnaires, Congress should prevent it promptly and effectually. The Pacific Railroad, which might be a national glory, should not be suffered to become a national disgrace.

THE RESULT.—Boston made a hundred thousand dollars by the jubilee, her merchants lost three times that amount through the suspension of business, and Gilmore gets a house and lot and fifty thousand dollars. Only Boston knows how to reward genius.

General Grant's Administration.

The country papers are still discussing the question whether General Grant's administration thus far has been a success or a failure. The Brockport *Republic*, one of the most respectable republican organs in the western part of this State, remarks that "General Grant evidently made a mistake in accepting a present while his name was before the public as a candidate for a high office. When he accepted the gift of a house he put himself under obligations to the donors. When at the latter period some of those donors are rewarded with high and profitable offices it becomes a very difficult if not impossible task to satisfy the public that they are not bestowed in consideration of the gift. However honest General Grant may be regarding the matter his acceptance of a present from certain persons, and then bestowing offices on those persons, leaves him open to a charge prejudicial to his good name." Added to this is a charge of ingratitude against General Grant for his neglect of some of his earliest and warmest political friends. But, adds the *Republic*, "as a whole General Grant's administration is thus far a great success." It is gratifying to learn this fact after the recapitulation of so many of the General's shortcomings. It is not unlike garroting a man and then expressing contrition for the act in a court of justice. We look in vain among our country exchanges for the utterance of any sentiment showing a warm and unconditional support of the administration of General Grant. So far as can be judged from the expression of public opinion thus far, Grant's personal popularity prevails chiefly among office-holders and hostlers.

STUCK IN THE MUD, PERHAPS.—General Burnside chivalrously volunteered to become bail for a "culled pusson" accused of theft on the cars. He went to court to do it, had not time to wait, and left, promising to return. He never returned, and Sambo had to be locked up. Was the mud so deep in the city on Saturday?

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Chinamen appeared at a reception of the travelling committee of Congress in San Francisco on Friday, and one of them made a speech on behalf of his countrymen, just as our adopted citizens from Europe do on the Atlantic slope. He complained of the unjust laws of California, and expressed his satisfaction with the national treaty, but "wanted the protection it promised." California will have to give up that point of State rights by and by.

THE GERMANS, it is said, want the German language taught in the public schools. Why? Do their children not know it already?

Church Services and Sermons.

Cosmopolitan and comprehensive in our intent and means for the improvement of the moral tone of our readers and the free diffusion of the principles of religion all over the world, we submit this morning our weekly report of the services and sermons which were observed and delivered yesterday in the churches of New York, Brooklyn, the more prominent of the neighboring cities and the suburban temples. The exhibit is consoling, and the effect will, it is to be hoped, be useful and permanent. In the contrarieties of the human mind, when urged onward by mere worldly considerations and carnal influences, it is difficult to subject it to a uniform system of pastoral control from the days immediately succeeding baptism to the moment of the pronouncement of the clerical *demittimus* at the bedside of expiring humanity. It is very apt to revolt from a one form church discipline; doubt, deny and reject, until it loses the divine essentials of Christianity as set forth in the Sermon on the Mount—faith going first and hope disappearing as a natural consequence, charity having taken fright on the entertainment of the incipient doubt of the infallibility and universality of that simple declaration of the whole "law" contained in the words "Love God above all things and your neighbor as yourself." To-day we present the means of reparation afforded to fallen man in the expositions of clergymen of different denominations, glad to observe all through the pulpit effort a very general absence of words of polemical disputation and the substitution of the accent of brotherly encouragement held out to men of all creeds in their common struggle towards a happy eternity. There were sermons on the words "All is Vanity," on the Ecumenical Council, on "Popery," and very many other open subjects and actual biblical texts, with a new theory as to the resurrection of the dead, a *memoriam* of a deceased editor and a profound acknowledgment of the vast power of the HERALD as an evangelizer, reformer and aid to the bishops. The gentleman who propounded the last named doctrine belongs evidently to the order of progress, and may have been ordained by the imposition of the piston rod of a steam engine and the end of an electric telegraph wire—when not in action—on his head and hands as symbolic of his mission. He showed how we had terminated the era of clerical plagiarism by asserting that if any man should attempt to publish a sermon of the Sunday before last in the HERALD to-day no one would read it, as the people do not want "stale" religion. This clergyman has got the exact idea. Religion is reforming itself and thus really Christianizing the world. The HERALD takes its part in the new apostleship.

SAFE AND SOUND.—General Dulce has arrived in Madrid from the quarantine ground off Santander. This proves that he is "sound" as a Spaniard on the Cuban question and safe at the same time.

The Racing Season.

The full reports which appeared in yesterday's HERALD of the first day of the summer running meeting at Prospect Park and of the final day of the trotting at Narraganset Park attest the liveliest interest of the sporting and fashionable world in the present racing season. At Prospect Park there were five races on Saturday, including a hurdle race. At Narraganset Park there was a large attendance of spectators, notwithstanding the rain. At the first trot the bay stallion Mambrino Prince was the winner, the best time (2:31¼) being made in the second heat. But the feature of the day was the trot between the Bashaw mare American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, George Palmer and the renowned Lady Thorn. A most decided victory was won by American Girl over Lady Thorn and the three other competitors. Time, on the first heat, 2:22½; on the second, 2:19, and on the third, 2:20¼. This was one of the most brilliant trots which has ever taken place on the turf. On the same day, at a five mile trot on the Fair Ground Course at Saratoga, Lady Palmer won without a single break—time, 16:04. On Saturday, also, the Buckeye trotting race took place at Cincinnati, while at the Toronto race, in Canada, the Dominion Plate was won by Raven—time, 2:30—and the United States Service stakes by the same horse. Saturday, in fact, must be marked as a white day in the American racing calendar. Why should not horse racing, with all its recognized advantages and without the evils too often attendant upon it in Europe, become as universally popular in this country as it has already become in France and as it has long been in England?

"THERE'S nothing so rare as a day in June," chants a contemporary. It would be nearer true to say that there's nothing so well done as a day in June.

SPANISH REPUBLICANISM.—The Spaniards who advocate a republican form of government in the Cortes have been notified that their presence in the legislative chambers is merely "permitted," that they cannot be "tolerated as accomplices of a republic" and that it will be necessary to "repress the people." Bonaparte the First, when striding to monarchy, said to the French Assembly, "Let refractory members leave the hall," and a company of soldiers cleared all out. Napoleon the Third executed the *coup d'état*. What is coming in Spain?

AN ORIENTAL correspondent assures us that the Chinese nation has grown from the ten lost tribes of Israel. If that is true it is a pity the other tribes were not lost also.

CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTION.—One of our contemporaries asserts that there is a favor readily granted to small politicians and refused to great ones—the favor, namely, of a free permit for all baggage coming from Europe. It protests on behalf of the great ones, it seems; charges that the attempt to collect duty from these gentlemen is a blackmailing operation, and pitches into Mr. Grinnell. Our contemporary is very ignorant in not knowing that the examination of trunks is in the Surveyor's department and that Mr. Grinnell has nothing to do with it; equally ignorant in not knowing that all this duty is performed now more fairly than ever before; and, we believe, impertinent as well ignorant in the assumption that General Dix would desire to avoid any ordeal or escape any burden imposed by the law of the land.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE LATE BATTLE IN CUBA.

Snubbing of Republicans in the Spanish Cortes.

A CABINET CHANGE IMMINENT

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH CABLE

CUBA.

Spanish Report of the Battle Between Puerto Padre and Las Tunas—Incessant Rains—The Vomito Spreading.

HAVANA, June 27, 1869.

Accounts have been received from Spanish sources of the fight between the government troops, escorting a train of supplies, and the rebels, on the road between Puerto del Padre and Las Tuñas. The insurgents attacked the Spaniards, and endeavored to capture the train, but were unsuccessful.

The rains are incessant in the interior and the vomito is spreading.

SPAIN.

The Republicans in the Cortes Warned—Arrival of General Dulce—Probable Change of Ministers.

MADRID, June 27.

In the Cortes yesterday the republican members were warned that their presence in the Chambers was permitted as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as the accomplices in a scheme for building up a republic; that the present condition of affairs could not long continue, as it would become necessary to repress the people, or anarchy would result.

General Dulce, ex-Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in Madrid, after several days' detention in quarantine at Santander.

Changes in the ministry are imminent.

FRANCE.

The Emperor on the Governmental Policy—M. Schneider's Resignation Withdrawn.

PARIS, June 27, 1869.

The Emperor has written a letter to M. Schneider, President of the Corps Législatif, in which he says:—"The policy of the government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation. Now, as before, elections will continue to perform the task of reconciling strong power with sincerely liberal institutions."

M. Schneider's resignation of the chair of the Corps Législatif has been withdrawn.

Progress of the New Ocean Telegraph.

BREST, June 27, 1869.

Despatches from the steamship Great Eastern report that up to noon on Saturday she had made 574 knots from Brest, and had paid out 636 knots of cable. The Great Eastern was detained three hours Saturday morning on account of the interruption of the signals. The defect in the cable was removed, communication restored and the expedition proceeded.

ST. DOMINGO.

Capture of Azua by Ex-President Cabral.

HAVANA, June 27, 1869.

Reports have reached Havana that ex-President Cabral has captured the town of Azua, on the southern coast of St. Domingo, near which place he recently landed.

CALIFORNIA.

The Democratic Primaries in San Francisco—Markets and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1869.

The democratic primary election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the delegation to the County Convention favorable to Mr. McCoppin, the present incumbent for Mayor.

Flour dull and a large stock on hand; sales at $4 50 a $5 37½. Wheat—Choice, $1 55 a $1 60. Legal tenders, 74½.

Mining stocks during the week were unusually quiet, all descriptions closing inactive and weak. The following are the quotations:—Alpha, 23; Chollar, 320; Confidence, 44; Crown Point, 54; Empire Mill, 70; Gould & Curry, 11; Hale & Norcross, 145; Imperial, 80; Kentuck, 176; Occidental, 16; Ophir, 22; Overman, 100; Savage, 84; Sierra Nevada, 49; Yellow Jacket, 58.

VIRGINIA.

Funeral of Kelley at Richmond—Indignation of Conservative Citizens at His Murder.

RICHMOND, June 27, 1869.

The funeral of Kelley, who was shot by Captain Calaghan, of the police, was attended this afternoon by a large crowd of citizens, notwithstanding a severe thunder storm prevailed. The affair assumes a political cast from Kelley's prominence as a conservative politician and from a general belief among whites that if his politics had been different he would not have been shot nor even arrested by the police captain who killed him.

MARYLAND.

Burial of John Wilkes Booth in the Family Burying Ground at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1869.

On Saturday afternoon, at Greenmount Cemetery, the remains of John Wilkes Booth, with those of the others of the family brought from Harford county, received funeral sepulture. All the deceased members of the Booth family in America now lie side by side, including Junius Brutus and his father Richard, who died in 1839, at the age of seventy-six years. The well known monument to the elder Booth has been erected in Greenmount, and in addition to the inscription commemorative of Junius Brutus Booth there has been added on the side of the shaft previously left blank the following:—"To the memory of the children of Junius Brutus Booth and Mary Ann Booth:—John Wilkes, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Henry Byron." At the interment on Saturday afternoon the remains of John Wilkes Booth, enclosed in a handsome burial case, were conveyed from the vault of the undertaker by pall bearers chosen from the theatrical profession who knew the deceased, at the especial request of the family. About fifty persons, including relatives and friends of the family, were present at the burial, the larger portion being ladies. The ceremonies were simple and unostentatious, the Rev. Fleming James, assistant minister of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, officiating. Near him, in a group, stood the aged mother of the deceased, the elder sister, Rosalie, and the brothers Junius Brutus and Edwin.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 26, 1869.

The following are the closing prices for the week ending to-day:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 380,000 boxes, 17,000 hhds. Exported during the week from same ports to foreign countries, 33,000 boxes, 1,700 hhds.; to United States, 9,000 boxes. There has been a large business in sugar during the week, but prices of all grades remain without quotable change, the market closing quiet but steady. Molasses closed dull; clayed 5¾ a 6 reals, and muscovado or common 6½ a 7 reals per keg. Lard easier at 19¾c. per lb. in tierce, 22c. in tins. Flour dull at $9 50 a $10 50 per bbl. Tallow buoyant at 10¾c. a 11¼c. per lb. Bacon firmer. Petroleum steady at 4 a 4¼ reals in bbls., and 4¾ a 5 reals in tins. Potatoes steady at $3 25 per bbl. Hams firm. Dry salted 24c., and sugar cured 2.c. per lb. Box shooks declining. Sales at 5¾ a 6 reals. Hogshead shooks quiet. Empty hogsheads quiet at $2 75. Hoops dull. Freights to Europe buoyant; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 50s. a 52s. 6d. Freights to America dull; per box sugar, $1 62½; per hhd. sugar, $6 50 a $8; per hhd. molasses, $3 75 a $4 75. Exchange on London 14 a 15 per cent premium; on Paris, ½ a 1 per cent premium; on United States, in gold, sixty days' sight, 2½ a 3 per cent premium; short sight, 4 a 5 per cent premium; in currency, sixty days' sight, 25¾ a 24½ per cent discount; short sight, 22½ a 21¾ per cent discount.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Reply of President Lopez to the Demand of the Allies for His Surrender—He Declines to Comply—Is Willing to Treat for Peace on Terms of Equality.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1869.

The following is the answer of President Lopez to the summons by the allies to surrender:—

HEADQUARTERS IN PARAGUAY, Dec. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

The Marshal President of the republic of Paraguay might well hold himself excused from giving a written reply to your excellencies, the generals-in-chief of the allied armies engaged in war with the nation over which he presides, because of the tone and language, unusual and inconsistent with the honor of a soldier and the dignity of the Chief Magistrate, with which your excellencies have taken occasion to convey to me the intimation to lay down my arms within the space of twelve hours in order to terminate so prolonged a struggle, threatening to throw upon my head the blood which been already spilled and which has yet to flow if I do not consent to the laying down of arms, and holding me responsible in person before my country, the nations which your excellencies represent and the civilized world. Nevertheless I choose to impose upon myself this duty, rendering thus a tribute to that same blood so generously poured out as well by my people as by those with whom they fight, as also to the sentiment of religion, humanity and civilization, which your excellencies invoke in your demand. These same sentiments are precisely those which influenced me more than two years since to rise above all the official discourtesy with which the elected ruler of my country has been treated in the war. I sought then at Gatalycora, in a conference with his Excellency the General-in-Chief of the allied armies and President of the Argentine republic, Brigadier General Don Bartolemi Mitre, the reconciliation of the four sovereign States of South America, which had already begun to destroy themselves in a notable manner, and yet my initiative and most earnest effort met with no other reply than disregard and silence upon the part of the allied governments and new and sanguinary battles upon the part of their armed representatives, as your excellencies can bear witness. Since then I have seen more clearly the tendency of the war of the allies against the existence of the republic of Paraguay, and, deploring the blood which has been shed in so many years of strife, I was silent, and, placing the fate of my country and her generous sons in the hands of the God of nations, I fought her enemies with the loyalty and earnestness I have shown, and I am still ready to continue fighting until the same God and our arms decide the definite fate of the cause.

Your excellencies are good enough to advise me of the knowledge which you possess of the resources which I can actually command, believing that I also am aware of the numerical force of the allied armies and of their resources every day increasing. I have no such information, but I have the experience of four years, during which this numerical force and those resources have never prevailed against the self-denial and courage of the Paraguayan soldier, who fights with the resolution of an honorable citizen and a Christian man, that a narrow grave may open for him in his country before he will see her in any manner humiliated.

Your excellencies have had the goodness to remind me that the blood poured out at Itorora and Abay should have decided me to avoid the bloodshed of the 21st of the current month; but your excellencies forgot, without doubt, that these same actions have demonstrated in advance how certain is the dependence which I place on the self-denial of my compatriots, and that each drop of blood which falls to the earth is a new obligation to those who survive; and before such an example can my poor head be affrighted by the threat so very unchivalrous (permit me to call it so) which your excellencies have deemed it your duty to convey to me?

Your excellencies have no right to accuse me before the republic of Paraguay, my country, because I have defended her. I do defend her and will yet defend her. She has imposed upon me this duty, and it is my glory to fulfil it to the last extremity; and for the rest, leaving my deeds to history, I have to account only to my God; and if it be that blood must still be shed, He will take note of it and of where the responsibility rests. I, for my part, am still disposed to treat for the termination of the war upon bases equally honorable to all the belligerents; but I am not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of my arms, called for by your excellencies, in order to treat for peace.

Thus, in my turn, I believe I comply with my imperative duty to religion, humanity and civilization on the one hand, and with that which I owe to the unanimous cry which I have just heard from my friends, chiefs, officers and troops, to whom I have communicated the demand of your excellencies, and with that which I owe to my own name and honor.

I ask your excellencies to excuse my not quoting the date and hour of your notification, inasmuch as it bore none, and was received in my lines at half-past seven this morning.

God keep your excellencies many years.

FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

To their excellencies, the Marshal Marquis de Caxias, Colonel, Major HENRY CASTRO, and Brigadier General JOHN A. GELLIAND IBES.

FLORIDA.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Narragansett at Key West with Yellow Fever on Board.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27, 1869.

The United States steamer Narragansett arrived here to-day with six officers and three men sick with yellow fever, but they are all doing well. She will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., to-morrow. It is reported that the flagship Contoocook will also go north.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

His Movements at Newport, R. I.—A Surprise Call on Ida Lewis, the Light House Heroine.

PROVIDENCE, June 27, 1869.

The Vice President and Mrs. Colfax left this city on Saturday morning for Newport, where they are the guests of Thomas Coggeshall, an old friend of Mr. Colfax. During the day they visited various places of interest, including Fort Adams, where they were received by General Hunt and staff, with the Vice President's salute from the guns of the fort. From Fort Adams the party were rowed in the government barge across to Lime Rocks Lighthouse, and made a surprise call on Miss Ida Lewis, to whom the Vice President expressed the gratitude of the nation for her noble heroism as manifested in saving eleven lives at various times at the risk of her own. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Colfax attended church in the morning and afternoon. To-morrow morning they will leave Newport for Providence, where the Vice President will have a reception of an hour in the City Hall, and then proceed by the midday train to Westerly, the residence of Hon. N. F. Dixon.

IS THIS THE CUBAN?

A Steamer "Brought To" by a Revenue Cutter in the Bay.

Last evening information was received from the Lower Bay stating that the steamship Catharine Whiting, which cleared from this port for Galveston and Key West on Saturday last, had been stopped in the bay and anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter McCullough at short range.

The HERALD of yesterday contained a full account of the departure of a vessel from this port late on Saturday night with 800 Cuban recruits on board, under command of Colonel Ryan. It was well known that the warm, murky atmosphere and the rain of Saturday night resulted in a heavy fog setting in, which was reported to prevail with great density from George's Banks to Cape Hatteras, and it was deemed probable by seafaring men that the vessels which sailed on Saturday hence would be detained until yesterday morning. It could not be ascertained on Saturday evening what the name of the Cuban craft was, and it is quite possible that the vessel detained may be the filibusters' vessel, unless she took all the risks and actually crept away through the fog. Of course her commander must be aware that to remain in the bay until morning would be certain to result in detection, and under these circumstances it is also quite possible that he would take any risk to get off. Meantime there is cause for anxiety until the matter is determined.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., adjourned on Saturday after having discharged a large amount of business.

George E. Webster, an insurance agent, died yesterday in Louisville, from injuries received the day before by falling from his horse.

Early yesterday morning fire broke out in Hicks & Houston's china store, in Nashville, Tenn., and progressed rapidly. Three stores were soon in flames, and the block was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $225,000.

The inward bound train on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad struck an omnibus yesterday, which was crossing the track at Ernst's station, Ohio, shattering it and seriously injuring the driver and slightly injuring six passengers. There were sixteen passengers inside and one on top of the omnibus.

The annual commencement of Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., was attended by 2,000 people. The exercises were of an interesting character and the graduating class was the largest which has left the college for years. A literary address was delivered by Mr. Seaton Gales, and the annual sermon by Rev. R. S. Moran. Two new professors are to be added to the faculty.

SUNDAY RESORTS.

STATEN ISLAND.

Silver Lake in a Thunder Storm.

The rush yesterday to Staten Island was immense. From nine o'clock in the forenoon to four in the afternoon every boat that left was crowded from top to bottom. An abounding multitude of quiet, well dressed pleasure seeking Germans were among the visitors to the island Eden, but all classes and all nationalities were adequately represented. The boat that left at twelve o'clock was uncomfortably crowded, and had perhaps 1,000 passengers on board, for half of whom there was barely sitting room. The steamer to Factoryville was crowded to the guards, but the hourly boats to the landings on the north side of the island carried away the great majority of passengers. The weather was singularly attractive. Everybody lounging around the Battery, the South ferry or the barge office seemed to feel an irresistible impulse to get abroad on the water to get the fresh breezes from the broad Atlantic and get the luxury at a cheap rate. Staten Island recurred to everybody's fancy as being exactly the place to spend a day without much trouble or expense. Therefore, it was that these ferryboats were thronged and that Staten Island was overrun with explorers. The ten o'clock boat brought down a large picnic excursion party, which disembarked at the first landing and started for Silver Lake, about one mile and a half inland. No carriages or omnibuses were employed, and the party, without a solitary exception, made the journey on foot. The sun, however, was considerably obscured, and no very great fatigue was felt by the pedestrian party in their patient journey up and down hill to the borders of the lovely lake called Silver. There is no spot on Staten Island one-half so beautiful as this—perhaps there is nothing in the whole of this large State of New York equal to it in rural attraction, and yet, singular to say, it is left to our German fellow citizens to find out, appreciate and enjoy this gem of nature's loveliness. The road to Silver Lake might be rendered vastly more attractive by the addition of a *trottoir* or sidewalk. The middle of the road in warm weather is not the most inviting path of progress in the world. But the lake itself amply compensates for all the little attendant hardships of the journey. Yesterday afternoon over 200 gayly dressed people occupied its border in groups of from two to twenty, laughing, chatting, eating, drinking and going through all the various moods and manners that indicate a state of high social enjoyment. The most melancholy occurrence that happened in a long time to a party of gay and festive excursionists, such as lounged and lingered on the emerald borders of the lake, was the rain storm which at a quarter past four o'clock suddenly burst upon the world. Nobody seemed to be thinking of this pluvious visitation, and certainly no provision was made against its damaging effects. Down it swooped like an eagle on its prey—quick, sudden, sharp, remorseless. A hundred girls, dressed in light lawn and shod with paper soles or something very nearly as frail, went down, so to speak, under the terrific deluge. They wilted like crocus petals under a tropical sun. There was no shelter anywhere except such delusive protection as the burdened foliage of the adjacent wood offered. One hour's fierce and incessant rain transformed that bright, hopeful and happy crowd into a mass of bedraggled and dirty muslin, clinging pantaloons, dripping and destroyed wide-awakes and silk stovepipes, and ladies' dresses looking extremely like a quantity of chewed up straw paper. Silver Lake lost its sparkling charms, and many a masculine heart indulged the profane thought of wishing the silvery sheet was turned into the lake of Sodom. Not many persons stopped in Tompkinsville, the first landing, but quite a large crowd patronised Clifton Park and a still larger number rambled from Vanderbilt's landing down to Fort Wadsworth and away to Southwell's brewery and the Four Corners. There was very little disguise in the matter of retailing stimulating comfort among the saloons on the island. At the first landing lager *galore* was drunk on the open green in face of the lazy perambulating policemen. At New Brighton and Port Richmond the visitors from New York appeared in unusually strong force. Hamilton Park was overrun and the grounds around the Sailors' Home, at Snug Harbor, received a particular share of attention. At Factoryville there seemed to be a grand reunion of old friends and acquaintances, and in the private houses of that charming village a good deal of old rye and such other exhilarating nectar was freely dispensed. But the terrible storm in the afternoon was a damper that everybody on Staten Island felt more or less.

CONEY ISLAND.

The Breeze, the Brine, the Breakers and the Bathers on the Beach.

There was a tremendous crowding and pushing, and pulling and tugging between men and women and children, all in their Sunday-go-to-meeting attire, as the excursion boat to Coney Island drew up to the wharf and the gang plank was thrown on the dock, with a shout from the jolly captain that would have startled even Rip Van Winkle out of his lazy sleep. Crowding! Why, it seemed as if every man in the city who didn't live in Fifth avenue and who had the good (?) fortune of having a wife and a baker's dozen of children, had turned out for the occasion. There was the man from Baxter street, who brought his organ and his indispensable monkey along, which didn't pay any fare by long odds; the dashing young dry goods clerk from the classic precincts of Chatham, but who looked so sweet on everybody as he tripped along the upper deck, and who evidently felt, in his inmost soul, that, in the matter of highly-colored necktie and frilled shirt-bosom, he surpassed all creation; the first class liquor dealer, all sleek and shining in a bran new suit of black and a cleanly-shaven face, with four or five brass rings on his stubby fingers, made ruddy by frequent contact with cocktails made to order; not to mention the irrepressible young man from the Eighth ward, with his white hat and impudent stare, accompanied by his lady, with an excruciating Grecian bend and face and jewelry that shone as brightly as gold itself. In fact the human cargo on board the boat was a something that can't be met with every day in the year, and the boisterous way the young bloods took it into their heads every once in a while during the voyage to make mince meat of some gentleman who did not swear strong enough to suit their idea of how the aristocracy ought to swear was astonishing to the unsophisticated. The little steamer was literally packed with the motley crowd, and the barroom, which does not pay any license and never intends to, and the big, fat man from Vaterland and his little vrow, who retailed cakes and ice cream and candy, reaped a rich harvest accordingly. The sail down the bay in the morning was a delightful one, notwithstanding all the human drawbacks, and by the time the boat reached the wharf every man and a good many of the women and several of the children had imbibed so much lager that it required no little exertion on the part of disinterested parties to get them safe on the sandy beach. Then came the bathing. The crowds flocked about the houses and the proprietors rubbed their hands gleefully. But they were one price men and could not lower their rate for the President himself; so there was bickering and growling and sometimes interchanges of appellations more loud than agreeable; and then everybody who felt too hot to remain out of cold water got himself into a bathing suit and did his particular best not to swallow any more salt water than he could help after he had plunged among the breakers. The men were not the only bathers, for the beach was lined with women in "swaddling clothes," who contented themselves with lying in the sand and allowing the waves to dash over them, except when some of the more daring of the rowdy crowd saw fit to shoulder them bodily and wade out into the breakers with them—which, being a very modest way of entertaining the lookers on, caused a good deal of merriment among the small boys who lined the shore and wondered why the women did not object to the thing. Three card monte men also formed a great attraction for many who did not know the difference between cheat and pig, no matter what card turned up: and although the police smoked their cigars complacently, and warned the "proprietors" to carry on their little game "some place where we can't see you, you know," there were greenhorns who got fleeced, and men who laughed in their sleeve most heartily, and drank cheap champagne with New York politicians afterwards. But everything worldly has an end, and so had Coney Island festivities yesterday. A violent thunder storm broke over the island, just as the boat was waiting for people who wanted to leave before dark. The whistle blew its shrill blast and the thunder rolled, and then came the rain in torrents, but by no means as a consequence of the whistle. People in the breakers rushed toward the beach, probably because they didn't want to get wet any more than anybody else, and the folks on the shore picked up their duds and rushed for the wharf. Many of the women pulled their clothes over their heads, and, in their hurry to get out of the storm, picked up somebody's child instead of their own, and let the waif drop in the sand *sans cérémonie* when they discovered their mistake. The men tried to shelter the women with their coats; the women tried to shelter the children with anything that came handy, and the children screamed in order to make people understand that they were alive and kicking, as they decidedly were. Finally everybody who managed to don his own clothes or somebody else's got safely on the boat, and the steamer plied its way slowly up the bay while the pickpockets said their devotions as piously as usual, with their hands in their neighbors' pockets.

HOBOKEN AND THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.

Three years ago a warm summer day such as yesterday was would have driven 10,000 of the New York inhabitants to seek the cool shades of Hoboken. But a remarkable change is taking place. The thousands may now be written hundreds. Four fifths of the Sunday visitors are German and are almost exclusively the poorer class. There was no spot within easy reach of New York that could compare with the Elysian Fields for recreation, enjoyment and repose. But where is that retreat now? A few landmarks indicate where it was, but beyond this it has lost all semblance of its former self. A spreading, thriving city encroached upon it and stores of every kind will soon stand on the base ball grounds. The Hoboken ferry-boats were crowded yesterday, but with the vigilance of the police and the deck hands everything approaching disorder was wiped out. A few notorious pickpockets were on board, but they dared not venture on shore lest the operation of Jersey laws might prevent their returning to the metropolis for some years. When thieves and rowdies come under the tender mercies of Recorder Pope they are "booked for Trenton," as an unfortunate remarked a few days ago while being conveyed to the county jail. A large number of lager kegs are emptied, several gallons of bad whiskey are swallowed, a few persons are relieved of their pocket-books, from twelve to twenty of the disorderly element try to get up a fight, and thus wears the Sabbath in Hoboken. The respectable classes are very scarce on the walks once so largely frequented. They move toward the hill or take repose on the piazzas, for which Hoboken can boast. The poor toiler who wears out life during the week takes his child by the hand and lays himself down in the shade, away from the din and tramp kept up in the lager regions. He only asks to be left there, annoyed no longer by care or fatigued by labor. This is one side of the picture of a Sabbath in Hoboken; the other cannot be drawn till Monday morning, when the transgressors who have passed the night in an impure, foul dungeon, where four or five are crammed together, are led forth to taste the bitter cup of Jersey law in the Recorder's Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, Broadway, corner of Ann street.—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	64	77	3 P. M.	85	90
6 A. M.	65	76	6 P. M.	85	86
9 A. M.	72	81	9 P. M.	76	79
12 M.	81	84	12 P. M.	75	78

Average temperature yesterday..........81½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........75⅜

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at No. 116 Allen street over the body of Joseph Isidor, aged sixteen months, who on Friday fell from a second story window and died yesterday morning from injuries then received.

METHODIST LAY DELEGATION.—The latest returns from the vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as received at the office of the *Methodist*, in this city, up to Saturday evening, June 26, are as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 38,455; for lay delegation, 27,587; against lay delegation, 10,871; majority for lay delegation, 16,716.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday Henry Benk, dwelling at No. 105 Delancey street, was thrown from a horse that ran away with him in Essex street. He struck against car No. 63 of the avenue B line in falling, and was fatally injured. The boy, who is but fourteen years of age, was removed to his residence, and lies in a precarious condition.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1869, is as follows:—Barometer, mean height, 30.041 inches; maximum at two P. M., June 25, 30.198 inches; minimum at seven A. M., June 22, 29.802 inches—range, 396 inches. Thermometer—mean, 72.37 degrees; maximum at one P. M., June 21, 83 degrees; minimum at five A. M., June 22, 61.5 degrees; variation—21.5 degrees. Rain fell on the 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th, having a total duration of 17 hours, 45 minutes. Total depth of water, 1.58 inches.

KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.—A kerosene lamp in the apartments of Dr. Roseman, 180 Allen street, exploded at ten o'clock last night, setting fire to some of the furniture, but causing no serious damage. The flames were speedily extinguished. The fire alarm was not sounded.

About ten o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the upper floor of No. 187 Franklin street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the room of Patrick Doran. Doran was so badly burned that his removal to Bellevue Hospital was rendered necessary. The fire was extinguished with slight damage.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of a male infant, which was found by the Nineteenth precinct police at the corner of Madison avenue and Sixty-first street. Wooster Beach, M. D., made a post mortem examination, and found unmistakable evidences of death by strangulation, but by whom the crime was committed could not be ascertained. The child was probably murdered by the unnatural mother and then secretly thrown into the street without being detected by the police. The jury found that the deceased child was suffocated at the hands of some person unknown.

"FELL INTO A CELLAR."—In a paragraph under the above heading yesterday it was stated that Mrs. Jane Cornelius, of No. 152 Wooster street, "at half-past twelve" o'clock Sunday morning, while looking from a window at No. 325 Hudson street, fell into a cellar and was severely injured. It now appears that the accident happened at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, and that the lady was walking through Hudson street when she fell into a cellar opening at the above number, the sidewalk being very much crowded at the time.

THE THUNDER STORM.—Shortly after noon yesterday heavy, dark masses of the cumulus cloud began to rise above the northwest horizon and stretch along the northerly quarter of the sky. Through these clouds the electric flashes appeared clear and bright even beneath the splendor of the noonday sun. The thunder commenced with loud and long reverberating peals at twenty minutes after two o'clock. In this vicinity but a few drops of rain fell at ten minutes after three o'clock. The clouds now rising from the west soon overspread the heavens; the cloud scenery was magnificent beyond description; the rain commenced to fall heavily at times till half-past five o'clock, accompanied by long, continuous peals of heavy, sharp thunder, which fairly shook the air, and vivid lightning in long flashes, of a violet, also of a white color, miles in length.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—Thomas Harsen, who fired two shots from a revolver at John O'Brien on Saturday evening, at No. 90 Cherry street, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's HERALD, was yesterday morning taken before Alderman Coman, acting magistrate at the Tombs. The accused, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He has until lately been employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.—James H. Sullivan, boarder at the St. Charles Hotel, late on Saturday evening had an altercation with Alexander Purpell, when the latter, as he alleges, assaulted him by beating him on the head with a club. The accused was yesterday taken before Alderman Coman, acting magistrate at the Tombs, and in default of $500 bail committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

THE STABBING OF JAMES CONNOR.

His Ante-Mortem Statement.

Late on Saturday night James Connor and one of his friends, named Daniel Curtin, dropped into a porter house at No. 347 East Forty-seventh street, kept by a Mrs. Sullivan, and there meeting several friends and acquaintances indulged in divers drinks. Subsequently trouble arose between the parties, during which, it is alleged, Connor was stabbed by a knife or other sharp instrument in the hands of John Baldwin. Connor was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 336 East Forty-eighth street, and physicians called, who sewed up the wound, which is in the lower part of the abdomen. In the meantime Baldwin and Mrs. Sullivan were arrested by the Nineteenth precinct police and taken to the station house.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan, having been notified, proceeded to Connor's residence, and Wooster Beach, M. D., after examining the wound, considered it to be of a dangerous character. Connor, believing that he should not recover from the effects of his injuries, made the following

STATEMENT.

"I and a friend named Daniel Curtin went to see Mrs. Sullivan, Forty-seventh street, near First avenue, on Saturday night, where we had something to drink. Sullivan and my friend went out. My friend Daniel Curtin and Sullivan went out together. Baldwin, Mrs. Sullivan and myself remained there. Baldwin accused me of insulting Sullivan's wife, and made an attack on me by striking me. I defended myself, when Mrs. Sullivan caught hold of me and then Baldwin stabbed me with a knife, but I do not know what kind of a knife it was. He said, 'I guess I have fixed you now,' or something to that effect. After cutting me Baldwin and Mr. Sullivan threw me down a flight of stairs."

This closed the case, and the jury rendered a verdict against Baldwin, who is now in prison awaiting the results of his victim's injuries.

Connor is twenty-seven years of age and a native of Ireland.

GENERAL M'MAHON IN PARAGUAY.

The following letter from Secretary Fish to Matthew McMahon, of this city, uncle of the general, gives positive and official assurance that Minister McMahon was "all right" with President Lopez.—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1869.

M. MCMAHON, Esq., NEW YORK.—

SIR—As a further reply to your note of the 17th inst., I take pleasure in informing you that despatches have been received from General McMahon, dated on the 21st of April, at which time he was apparently well, as he says nothing to the contrary. You will communicate this to his friends. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

MY DAUGHTER ELINOR. A Novel. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

Whoever is the author of this novel (and we are convinced a man wrote it) he has produced a work so far above the general order of American novels that we are almost inclined to forgive some faults which it contains. "My Daughter Elinor" is really a well written, entertaining book. The characters are full of life and to some extent are original creations, although one or two are so exaggerated as to appear very much like burlesques.

The hero of the work, Clive Farnsworth, is introduced to the reader as a poet, novelist and a member of Congress; rich and handsome, but rather inclined to be misanthropic. Almost his only friends in the neighborhood of his property are Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, two admirably drawn beings, who have received as visitors at their house Mr. Grey, the late Minister to England, and his daughter Elinor, with the latter of whom Clive falls in love after a few weeks of acquaintance. Elinor Grey pays a visit to Eastburn, and on inquiring after an old friend, Ruth Sothern, is shocked upon learning that she had been led astray and had given birth to a boy, which died soon after it came into the world. She seeks out Ruth and sees the likeness of her betrayer, who is no other than Clive. Returning to Mrs. Thornton Elinor attends a fête, at which Clive declares his love for her, when she tells him that she knows all and begs him to go back to Ruth and marry her. This he does, although he does not love the girl. Mr. Grey goes into the President's Cabinet, Elinor makes the acquaintance of a Mr. Rossiten, who asks her hand in marriage, which she promises conditionally. Meantime Ruth has become an object of animosity to Miss Laidley, a ward of Mr. Grey, and the latter, aided by Mrs. Pffit, an eccentric literary woman, spreads scandalous reports about the poor girl. Nearly all her acquaintances cease visiting her. Rossiten, who is most unreasonably jealous of Clive, picks a quarrel with him and publicly tells him of the stories being circulated about his wife. Luckily no one knows of his having seduced her and he is able to rescue Ruth's reputation and to silence the calumnies. Elinor, who had remained a firm friend of Ruth, declines to marry Rossiten, who insults her, and subsequently elopes with Miss Laidley, whose fortune Mr. Grey uses in speculation, with Mr. Hackett, a Wall street broker, whose wife is a vulgar, affected woman, with a ludicrous habit of displaying her literary attainments. Both are ruined, but Miss Laidley's fortune is preserved intact by Elinor sacrificing hers. Finally Ruth dies of diphtheria, after passing a year of unclouded happiness with her husband, and, as might be expected, Clive marries Elinor.

The great fault of this story is the loose, unconnected manner in which the thread of a plot it has is constructed. The manner in which Clive is made to marry Ruth is quite abrupt and inartistic, and her death is so sudden and unexpected that it seems to have been brought about for no other purpose than to enable Clive to marry Elinor. Besides, as we have remarked before, there is no unity in the work. On the other hand the merits of "My Daughter Elinor" are by no means small. The style is clear and vigorous, the dialogues are animated and interesting, and the characters are, with but one or two exceptions, admirably drawn. The author, whoever he is, displays a marked ability for novel writing. With a little more care in his future productions than he has bestowed upon the book before us he will (assuming the writer to be a man) stand at the head of American romancers.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. A Biography. By John Foster. In eight books. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 1869.

The completion and publication in one large volume of Foster's biography of Walter Savage Landor will doubtless insure for the work a larger circulation than it would have had if it had been published in separate books. In the United States Landor has many admirers, perhaps more than in England, and to them a complete history of his life will be peculiarly welcome. Mr. Foster has done his work thoroughly. Every event in the career of the author of "Gebir" is narrated in a plain, simple style, which adds greatly to the interest of the book. Of course, as the friend of the poet, it was natural that the biography should be laudatory, and in this respect it is scarcely so impartial as it might have been made by a less interested biographer. Whatever estimate posterity may place upon the abilities of Landor it will never give him a first rank in literature. His very eccentricities of temper, which to many persons accompany the highest order of genius, were a check, and no slight one, to his intellectual powers. But, although we do not believe that Landor will rank in the literary world with the Byrons, Scotts and Macaulays of his day, it is none the less true that, to use Mr. Foster's language, "fame very surely awaits him." The author of the "Imaginary Conversations" will scarcely be allowed to pass utterly away from the knowledge of men. We have spent several very pleasant hours in the perusal of the book before us and can recommend it as being decidedly entertaining.

JEREMIAH AND HIS LAMENTATIONS. With Notes, Critical, Explanatory and Practical. Designed for both pastors and people. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1869.

What a curious medley of contradictions and diverse opinions [illegible] appear in a collection of all the Scriptural dissertations and commentations which have been written and published since the Reformation! The mystery, too, in this connection, is that in spite of the great volume of religious literature that has been written but few ministers agree with each other in their expositions of Scripture, each taking a view quite different from that held by the others. We cannot say, however, that these dissertations are not useful, and that the book before us possesses a certain value we have no doubt. Dr. Cowles has already made a reputation for his works on the Bible, and in adding "Jeremiah and His Lamentations" to his other volumes has done well. He believes that the Prophet is not held in as high estimation as he deserves to be, and holds that "the history of no other prophet bears so close analogy with the history of our Lord." From this standpoint of faith the dissertations are written.

HINTS FOR SIX MONTHS IN EUROPE. By John H. B. Latrobe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We doubt if there is a more terrible creature than the ordinary tourist with a Diary. Fresh from the home of his youth, he stalks through Europe, pencil in hand, noting down everything he sees, with a well settled purpose of rushing into print on his return home. The worst of it, too, is that he is encouraged in this sanguinary intention by friends whose partiality makes them forget that the most difficult thing imaginable at the present day is to write a really interesting work about Europe. Some few, like Bayard Taylor, for instance, succeed in giving fresh facts to the reader; but the name of those that fail is Myriad. Mr. Latrobe started from home in April, 1868, and by October of the same year had gathered materials enough for a work of 374 pages, which Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published in their usual style of excellence. Mr. Latrobe declares that "the following pages make no pretensions to the dignity of a book of travels." We must suppose them, then, to be merely the impressions of the summer tourist. They are, indeed, to use the words of the author, "the programme of a tour through parts of France, Italy, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland." Mr. Latrobe has not written a bad book, neither has he written a very good one. With an effort we succeeded in reading to the 139th page, recognizing in every sentence old acquaintances with whom we have been on intimate terms for many years, but (oh, hapless conjunction!) with whom we have grown heartily tired. On reaching the Grand Canal, with its gondolas, we so easily closed the book, with the sincere hope that the friends of the author might be able to find more pleasure in its perusal than we did. Doubtless, too, many persons will feel interested in it. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE AND ITS CAMPAIGNS. With some Account of the Corcoran Legion, and Sketches of the Principal Officers. By Captain D. P. Conyngham, A. D. C. Boston: Patrick Donahoe. 1869.

Those who have read "Sherman's March," by the same author, will scarcely need our assurance that this book is well written and entertaining. No body of men in the Union army won a higher reputation than did the "Irish Brigade." Its history is, therefore, of value to all who would learn the achievements of the heroes of one of the greatest wars that ever convulsed the world. The deeds of the gallant Irishmen who comprised the brigade are here fittingly told. The manner in which they emulated the heroism of their forefathers of almost every battle field in Europe forms one of the most interesting pages of patriotism in the annals of the United States.

ATHALIAH. A Novel. By Joseph Greene, Jr. New York: Carleton, publisher, 1869.

This book will take rank as a curiosity of modern literature. The scene is actually laid during the thirty-second year of King David's reign over the Jews, which is far back enough, Heaven knows, for the purpose of a romance. If the intention is to describe social life among the Israelites at that remote period, and if the description here given is correct, we cannot fail being struck with the similarity which existed between those days and the days of Richard the Lion Hearted. It is consolatory to know that the Jews found time to make love, harbor revenge and do many other things besides praying, smiting the Gentiles and harkening to the words of their prophets. We should, however, call this novel an eminently pious one—just the thing, in fact, for those who do not oppose the sensational romances of the latter half of the nineteenth century. The story is interesting enough, and would be more entertaining if we could sit down to the serious perusal of a work purporting to describe the society of 2,922 years ago. We congratulate the author upon having put a really original idea into print. Whatever may be said of the literary merits of this production no one will ever charge him with having passed over a well trodden road of thought.

THE BRIDE'S FATE. A sequel to "The Changed Brides." By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers 1869.

In this conclusion to one of Mrs. Southworth's longest stories everything ends happily. Alexander Lyon, the scamp of a husband in "The Changed Brides," goes to Europe and discovers that he is the heir to the titles and estates of Kilcrichtown. Drusilla also goes to Europe; a German prince pays her marked attention, which so exasperates the new lord that he challenges the prince, fights a duel, gets badly wounded, recovers, does several worthy things, and finally makes friends with Drusilla, ceases to be a would-be bigamist and ever after leads a model life.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN NEW JERSEY.

[From the Orange (N. J.) Chronicle, June 26.]

A JOURNALISTIC GIANT.

Beyond doubt the greatest newspaper of the age is the NEW YORK HERALD. We speak of it in this light strictly as a newspaper. The people who daily purchase the paper, at the rate of four cents a copy, seldom reflect upon the immense return in value they realize. Day after day this journalistic giant gives a full and succinct history of the world's doings. There are thousands of people who take the paper, although they declare themselves utterly at variance with the views and course of the proprietor, Mr. Bennett. They even abuse him, but still take his paper, "just to see what he has to say, anyhow."

It is on the tip of every one's tongue that Bennett is "so shiftless, so wanting in consistency." They know not what they say. In his seeming inconsistency lies his great consistency and the secret of his success in building up the magnificent journal of which he is still the life and soul. We should think the desire of the HERALD has never been to force public opinion, but first feel the popular pulse and then apply wholesome journalistic medicine and diet. There are, we believe, four special correspondents resident in New Jersey, kept here at a large expense. These gentlemen cover the entire State, so that whenever anything of importance does occur the HERALD stands nine chances out of ten in "beating" its contemporaries. So it is in other States of the Union and in the important capitals of Europe, Asia, Australia and even Africa. Hence the HERALD's immense circulation, tremendous advertising patronage and ability to almost give away its daily impressions. A distinguished United States Senator declared in our presence recently that in his opinion the HERALD was "the nearest approach to a perfectly independent newspaper that exists." "Its editorial columns," he added, "could not be bought."

THE NAVY YARD DEFAULTER.

It is reported that Robert D. Bogert, United States paymaster's clerk on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was arrested in Houston, Texas, on the 19th ultimo, by Paymaster A. J. Clarke. Bogert, it will be remembered, absconded from the Navy Yard on the 1st of December last, with government funds to the amount of $30,000. Paymaster Clarke handed Bogert over to the United States Marshal at Galveston, by whom he will be sent to New York by the first steamer. Bogert's effects were also seized by the Marshal.

THE EXCURSION SEASON.

The Triple X Social Club go to Myers' Grove on their annual picnic and cotillion excursion on July 11.

The second annual promenade and reception of Sanhedrim Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M., will take place at Myrtle Avenue Park, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, July 8.

The annual excursion of C Company, of the Twelfth regiment, National Guard, will take place at Dudley's Grove, on Wednesday, July 7.

Alpha Chapter, No. 1, of the Sisters of the Eastern Star, will have a picnic on Tuesday next, at Pleasant Valley.

The Albion Association go on their annual excursion to Alderney Park on Wednesday next.

A picnic and moonlight festival will be given by Company H, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, National Guard, at Jones' Wood, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The New York Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association will have a picnic at Lyon Park on July 5.

All Sizes Flags on Hand, at Manufacturers' prices. HOJER & GRAHAM, Flag and Banner Makers, 97 Duane street.

A.—To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Sold by all druggists.

A.—For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A Card.

Owing to the great increase of business consequent on the popularity of their Cartoons and general issue, the proprietors of

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their advertisements for the Cartoon papers three days in advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of the edition for which they are intended.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

will be sent by mail to subscribers for six dollars per year. Address 97 Nassau street.

Advertisements for the New York Herald RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming from or going to the most distant countries; for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. Like all other of Dr. Gouraud's preparations this has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, 48 Bond street, removed from 453 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nassau street.

Fireworks. EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Wholesale and retail depots, 145 Fulton street, and 39 Maiden lane, New York. Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Heimstreet's Hair Coloring.—This Celebrated preparation is better than any other hair restorative, and may be had of all druggists at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or large bottles for $1. JOHN F. HENRY, wholesale agent, United States Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 College place, New York.

Middletown Mineral Spring Water, "Nature's remedy." Investigate it. It is doing wonders. Address M. M. S. Co., Middletown, Vt. S. H. SCRIPTURE, General Agent, 193 Broadway and 56 Liberty street, N. Y.

Persons Wishing to Subscribe for the Herald WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

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The Mother's Remedy For all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child and carries it safely through the critical period. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Metropolitan Job Printing and Engraving Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Presses, Type, &c., &c., is now prepared to execute orders with unusual rapidity. Its patrons and the public know full well its style of work and its moderate prices. Our designing and wood engraving department has been considerably enlarged to meet the demands of the public, and we beg to offer to our patrons our enlarged facilities for such orders as they may see fit to give, feeling assured that our prices will compare favorably with any other work of the kind. Posters, Circulars, Cards, Pamphlets of every description, Law Printing, &c., &c. Plain and color work. Wood Engraving done at short notice and at very low price. 97 Nassau street, old Herald Building.

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OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

Passing Thoughts—To Long Branch on Board the Steamer—The Coming Season—Brilliant Prospects—The Stetson House—A World Within a World—Evening.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 26, 1869.

It is no great hardship to leave the noise and tumult, heat and dust of a great city to pass a few hours in the country or by the seaside. One leaves business and its attendant cares and trials without a sigh save of relief; stocks are for a time forgotten, real estate becomes of no importance, and gold is only thought of as a thing of yesterday. Happy is the man who can forget the worryments of life for a day; who can give up all thought of annoyances of the past and the prospect of others to come; who can listen to the warblings of the feathered songsters of the grove, the rustling of the leaves, the roar of the waters upon the beach, the laughter of happy childhood, without thinking of the unpleasant things of life; or, in other words, who can fling all sorrow to the winds and enjoy a holiday in the country in a rational manner. Such were my thoughts to-day, one of the warmest, most sultry and unpleasant days of the season; and when I learned that the HERALD was desirous of knowing something of how "the season" was progressing at Long Branch, and that I was to be the lucky one detailed to find out, I threw my hat in air, exclaiming, "That's jolly," and rushed off to make all ready for the forty-eight hours of duty and pleasure combined; and when four P. M. came the deck of the steamer Magenta had the honor of sustaining my weight—one by no means to be despised.

TO LONG BRANCH,

by the sea shore line, is a delightful trip of a little over two hours. Our steamer had no sooner backed out from the dock than we had the benefit of the light southerly wind blowing, and from a disagreeable heat we changed in an instant, almost, to a most refreshing temperature. True, the day did not promise well; a fog, of greater or less density, had shut in, rendering objects at a short distance even very obscure. Passing the Narrows it was very thick, and it only lifted partially between there and the point of the Hook. Now all this was unpleasant; for to me there is nothing more beautiful or interesting than the panorama of the bay of New York on a fine, clear day in the summer season. I never fail to enjoy it, and was disappointed that the view should be so entirely obscured.

I was an entire stranger on board; no familiar face greeted me; no one with extended hand rushed up and said, "Halloo, old boy, how are you? Going to the Branch?" No; I was alone, and when I consider the matter calmly I don't know but that is the best condition for a newspaper man to be in, especially when travelling on duty; he has no right to devote himself to any particular object; no bright eye or rosy cheek should claim his undivided attention; no boon companion should keep him nestled close to the bar. No; the whole belongs to him, and his eye should be directed to the mass rather than trying to catch a glance from some particular fair one, with whom a flirtation would not be the most disagreeable thing on earth.

Our boat was a comfortable one, well fitted and found, and apparently well managed, and what is better, there was not a crowd on board. Some little opportunity was given to study human nature in various phases. Among our passengers could be found *pater familias*, taking mamma and the youngsters to the seaside for the season; the steady business man, bachelor of course, off for a few hours for recreation; the dashing young buck, who seeks a watering place for a jolly good time, and last, but not least, young America in all his glory. Of the other sex we have the careful and attentive mother, the staid maiden lady, the lady with her snow white poodle, the brilliant young lady, who, knowing her attractions, demands the homage of the sterner sex; the blushing maiden of sweet sixteen, and her younger sister of say twelve summers, who, although in very short dresses, is ready for the attentions of the first specimen of our fast American boys that may cross her path. I cannot refrain from mentioning one of the sweet sixteen order that I noticed particularly. She was as "pretty as a peach." She had an eye as bright as a diamond, and well she knew how to use it; her jaunty little straw hat, with almost a fathom of blue ribbon flying from it, was worn with particular grace, and, take her altogether, she was one of the fairest of the fair. Of course she had a companion—and what girl so pretty would be without one?—and they appeared mutually pleased with each other; her jolly laugh was pleasant to the ear, and her roguish look told that there was mischief in her composition; and yet, when I saw her shortly afterwards in a carriage, doubtless with her family, her demure but still lovely face looked as if soft nonsense poured into her ear would be received without causing the slightest emotion. Oh, dear, I thought, what a pity that youth must pass away; that the age must come at last, that flowers so glorious *to-day* must wither to-morrow. But I'm off the track. *It's not my province* to think of such things.

The eight mile ride by rail along the beach is delightful. You breathe a pure atmosphere, you almost taste the salt of Old Ocean, and you feel ready for anything. Away off seaward are the white sails of the inward and outward bound merchantmen, the Saturday steamer, bound South, and strung along as far as the eye can reach; here and there a pilot boat can be seen, and the whole view, on and off shore, is lovely, made more so, perhaps, because you are on a pleasure trip and bound to make deformity appear perfection almost for the time being. At the depot at last, and in a few minutes more away we go along the cliff or beach road towards our hotel. As yet there is no crowd at the station (rather too early in the season for that, but enough for comfort); our drive is pleasant; hotel after hotel is passed, each receiving a portion of the passengers, then a load is dropped at a cottage; you meet many fine turnouts on the road, but nothing like what will be seen two weeks hence. Groups of persons are seated in the summer houses, but as yet they are few and far between, and as you draw rein at the door of the hotel it is easily to be seen that there will be no trouble in securing a room.

THE COMING SEASON

bids fair to be a most brilliant one. All the choice and many of the interior rooms at the best hotels are already engaged, and from what I can learn there is no more hotel accommodation than will be required. At present but few persons are here—hardly enough to make a respectable appearance. They are the sensible people, however, who take time by the forelock; come early and feel at home before the rush commences. The few even appear to be enjoying themselves. A croquet party on the lawn and several parties out driving this afternoon, and social groups about the porch or in the drawing room this evening, gave evidence of quiet enjoyment. This is what I like. The crowd, the confusion, the rush, the dress three times or oftener a day, has no charms for me, except as a mere looker-on. There are no *hops* as yet; no promenades or stealing off for a sly flirtation in the summer houses after the hard work of a galop. I have not noticed even the first attempt at a flirtation, and when one of these can't be witnessed on a Saturday evening at Long Branch, why it is evident that the season has not fairly commenced; that the main stay of watering places has not yet made its appearance here. At this house there are now, I suppose, about 100 persons, and by this time next week the number will be probably five times that. Quite a number of Philadelphians are here, and that inland city will be well represented during the summer.

THE STETSON HOUSE.

What a contrast this building presents with the sea shore hotel of twenty-five years and more ago. Immense in its proportions, admirably located and arranged, it stands without a peer, excepting, perhaps, the Stockton House at Cape May, which is modelled after the plan of this. The rooms are large and well furnished, the halls wide and airy, the dining room with capacity to accommodate a house full and porches that afford ample promenade for a regiment. Then, again, every precaution has been taken against fire; steam is constantly kept upon an engine that runs a huge Worthington pump, fire annihilators are on every landing, and should a fire occur the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that it would be literally drowned out. In former times, when one was located upon the upper floors of a watering place hotel it was always a wise precaution to take a few fathoms of rope as part of your baggage, in order to lower yourself out of the window if egress was cut off by way of the doors; but now that necessity has passed, and you can retire in the seaside hotel of modern times with as great a feeling of security as if in the Astor or Fifth Avenue of the city. What a world within a world it must be when this immense house is full. What a duty it must be to provide for them all, to feed them all, to attend to their thousand and one little wants that are always occurring; and yet it is done, and in a manner so satisfactory that the same people return year after year without finding fault, and go away well satisfied with what they have received.

EVENING.

This evening has not been as pleasant as I would have wished for. It has been too foggy off shore and there has been too little wind for comfort; but yet it has been cool in comparison to the city, and this in itself fully compensates for the journey. There was not enough for an impromptu hop, although a dance in a very small way was attempted. Lounging in the summer house, promenading, smoking and small talk were the means resorted to to while away the time, and these did not serve to keep people awake after eleven P. M., by which hour silence reigned supreme. It is now near midnight; the moon is well up, but shining dimly through the haze which yet hangs over us. Still its beams shine upon the waters of old ocean, the gentle ripple of which causes them to appear like molten silver. The lights of a passing steamer are visible. There is but little wind, and the slow motion of the sailing vessel as it passes and throws a shadow between us and the moonlight indicates light weather. One does not like to go to bed a night like this. Star or moon gazing at the seaside has a peculiar fascination, but there is no help for it, one must confine himself to the usages of society; so I am unwillingly compelled to say good night.

It is found that the coal of Indiana can be used in the manufacture of iron, and that it can be laid down in Chicago at two dollars per ton. Lake Superior iron can be laid down at Chicago for eighteen dollars per ton, and the Chicago papers say that the smelting business will be transferred from Cleveland and Pittsburg to Chicago and Indiana in consequence.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Review of the Political Situation in Virginia—Platform of the Gubernatorial Candidates—The Tickets—The Congressional Canvass—Gerrymandering the Congressional Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25, 1869.

The present contest in Virginia is one of the most complicated on record. It is totally unlike any political canvass that ever before occurred, and even the other reconstructed States of the South do not furnish a similitude of that which now excites and arouses the masses from the mountains to the seaboard. Former campaigns were merely contests between the whig and democratic parties, the result making but little difference to the body politic. The issues are now narrowed down to the political life or death of the white or black race. It is not a question whether the State shall be governed by all classes of the people, but which shall be the governing race. The Walkerites are not, however, so proscriptive as the Wellsites. The former, composed of the whites of the State generally, favor the Underwood constitution expurgated, on the ground that, if that instrument is defeated, Wells would be continued in his present position, armed with power to harass and oppress them; or if this were not a result the whole instrument itself, in all its hideousness, would be forced upon them by Congress, and Wells possibly as Governor. Alabama is a lesson not to be forgotten. Expurgated, the constitution is devoid of nearly all its proscriptive features of the whites, while it guarantees to the negro every possible right the whites ever did enjoy. Such is the position of the whites. On the other hand, the blacks, headed by Wells and one or two others, favor the constitution in its entire shape—proscriptive features and all; they want ninety per cent of the whites disfranchised, and the whole native race disqualified from holding office. This is actually the case, notwithstanding that even President Grant favors the constitution expurgated. If any doubt can be entertained of this fact the following are copies of the tickets of both parties:—

WHITE TICKET.

For (or against) constitution. (The provisions submitted to a separate vote being excepted). For Governor, Gilbert C. Walker; for Lieutenant Governor, John F. Lewis; for Attorney General, James C. Taylor; for Senators, district No. —, to General Assembly, — —; for delegates to General Assembly, district No. —, — —; for representative to Congress, district No. —, — —; for Congressman at large, — —. The second is as follows:—Against clause four, section one, article three of the constitution. The third is as follows:—Against section seven, article three of the constitution.

BLACK TICKET.

For constitution. For Governor, H. H. Wells, of Alexandria; for Lieutenant Governor, Dr. J. D. Harris, of Hampton; for Attorney General, Thomas R. Bowden, of Richmond; for Congressman at large, A. M. Crane, of Winchester.

Here lies the great difference between the two parties, or, rather, races: The one of intelligence is allowed by his leaders to exercise his judgment and discretion as to how he shall vote, whether "for" or "against" the constitution, and whether "for" or "against" the proscriptive features. The ignorant but well-trained black, to do the bidding of his master, simply deposits the ballot placed in his hands by those whom he knows are authorized to deliver it to him, and, despite efforts to produce harmony between the races, the unfortunate blacks are urged to their own destruction by unprincipled and adventurous carpet-baggers. Walker flatly tells the negroes he intends to protect and defend their rights the same as those of the white man; but Wells does not tell them the same thing. His doctrine is that they must be placed in supremacy to the whites, that they must be the law-making and governing power, and, in short, it must now be "bottom rail on top." This comprises the gist of the speeches made by the gubernatorial candidates, and it is easy to judge which, if successful, can make Virginia prosperous and happy. As an instance of the result of this, the negroes in this city have nominated for the Senate and House of Representatives a ticket composed of four carpet-baggers and seven negroes.

A curious feature in the campaign is that the whites have but few candidates in the field for Congress. They have not the privilege of electing men of their own choice who can serve, and thus being without the proper material they have become careless as to who they put in the field, at least so at present. Probably just as the election comes off names will be placed upon the tickets in the different districts, not with any idea of their election, but simply as a matter of course that Congressmen should be voted for. As the districts were gerrymandered by the convention there would be little use, according to the last registration, for though with an overwhelming majority under the former or old apportionment, they could now scarcely elect half the delegation. The following carefully prepared table from the official registration lists will show how skilfully the last apportionment was made by the radical convention. This is the registration of 1867:—

Districts.	White.	Colored.	Colored Maj.	White Maj.
1	11,433	14,150	2,717	—
2	13,149	18,528	5,379	—
3	12,807	18,364	5,557	—
4	13,405	16,163	2,758	—
5	14,028	16,080	—	2,052
6	18,483	5,649	—	12,834
7	15,535	11,660	—	3,875
8	21,847	4,386	—	17,461
Total majorities			16,441	36,222

In all of the districts the negroes have carpet-baggers in the field, all of whom are opposed by independent republican candidates without regard to party, and in two districts, perhaps three, there is every probability that negroes will be elected. The Wells nominees and other candidates now stand as follows, the Wells ticket being all carpetbaggers:—

Dist. Wells Ticket.	Independent.	Walker Ticket.
1—R. S. Ayer	D. M. Norton, negro	—
2—J. H. Platte	Thos. Bayne, negro	—
3—C. H. Porter	Fields Cook, negro	J. W. Hunnicutt.
4—L. C. Thayer	—	Francis Tucker.
5—J. C. Curtis	—	Robert Ridgeway.
6—John Jenkins	R. A. Gray	Judge Harris.
7—Chas. Whittlesey	L. McKenzie (independent Walker man)	—
8—G. S. Smith	K. Gibson (do.)	—
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.		
A. M. Crane	Joseph Segar	C. W. Buttz.

Thus it will be seen that there are nine carpet-baggers, three independent negro and four white, and five Walker candidates in the field for Congress. Norton will certainly be elected in the First district and Bayne in the second, with a probability of Fields Cook beating Hunnicutt, who went over to the enemy, in the Third district. All the other candidates, both independent and Walker men, are gentlemen of high character and position, who would, no doubt, grace the halls of the national legislature.

Removal of a Union General from the Office of Mayor of Petersburg, Va.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.]

General Walter C. Newberry has been removed from the office of Mayor of Petersburg—the duties of which he discharged with such ability, fidelity and courtesy—and Dr. William G. Pearse, late of Dinwiddie county, has been appointed his successor. A committee of three gentlemen—Messrs. Andrew Kevan, Charles S. Stringfellow and C. Baker Raine—on behalf of the people of Petersburg, whose interest they have so much at heart—visited General Canby yesterday morning, for the purpose of acquainting him with the condition of affairs here and of persuading him, if possible, from the course it had been rumored he was about to take. Before the arrival of the committee at headquarters, however, the orders of removal and appointment had been issued and forwarded. The fiat had gone forth that General Newberry, whose only fault was sympathy with the downtrodden and oppressed white people of the State, must vacate his position of influence. No argument could induce General Canby to revoke his order or reverse his decision, though we understand he gave polite and attentive ear to what the committee had to say. The reason assigned for General Newberry's removal was the action he took in political affairs. The true reason may in a few words be stated:—He was deposed because he is not a Wells man; because, foreseeing the crushing effect upon our State and people of the election of Wells, he dared to oppose him and use his influence for Walker.

Temperance People Moving—Their Platform "Total Prohibition of the Manufacture, Importation or Sale of Alcoholic Liquors."

[From the Rochester Union (democratic), June 26.]

We have already alluded to the action of the temperance people of this State in convention assembled, resolving to henceforth support no candidate for office and act with no party that does not unequivocally and emphatically declare in favor of prohibition. The wording of the resolve is that they are "unqualifiedly in favor of the total prohibition of manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic liquors," and their committee is instructed to ascertain the views of the candidates of the two political parties this fall, and in case they are not in favor of "total prohibition" to call a convention for the purpose of making nominations of their own. The committee is composed as follows:—

1—N. W. Foster.	17—E. H. Neary.
2—J. N. Stearns.	18—S. P. Briggs.
3—B. K. Hale.	19—G. D. Wheeler.
4—H. S. McCollum.	20—John O'Donnell.
5—Rev. G. L. Taylor.	21—J. C. Gallap.
6—S. Merrit, Jr.	22—J. G. Jenkins.
7—W. E. McDonough.	23—J. L. Bagg.
8—D. Walford.	24—L. H. Clark.
9—M. A. Reed.	25—M. H. Clark.
10—G. R. Tremper.	26—H. H. Wait.
11—W. J. Groo.	27—David Decker.
12—A. Ostrander.	28—Frederick Starr.
13—J. S. Smith.	29—P. D. Walter.
14—J. W. Harcourt.	30—Edward Bristol.
15—Rev. S. McKean.	31—H. C. Young.
16—A. N. Locke.	

The Committee is to meet at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, at ten o'clock A. M., and report to Dr. Hamilton's Medical Institute.

Similar movements for consistent action by the prohibitionists are being made in other States, and such unanimity is there among them that they are uniting for a national crusade against the manufacture and sale of liquors. A National Temperance Convention has been called to assemble at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, September 1. The call, already extensively signed, says:—

The moral, social and political evils of intemperance and the non-enforcement of the liquor laws are so fearful and prominent, and the causes thereof are so intrenched and protected by governmental authority and party interest, that the suppression of these evils calls upon the friends of temperance; and the duties connected with home, religion and public peace demand that old political ties and associations shall be sundered and a distinct political party, with prohibition of traffic in intoxicating drinks as the most prominent feature, should be organized.

The distinctive political issues that have for years past interested the American people are now comparatively unimportant or fully settled, and in this aspect the time is auspicious for a decided and practical effort to overcome the dread power of the liquor trade.

The undersigned do therefore earnestly invite all friends of temperance and the enforcement of law, and favorable to distinct political action for the promotion of the same, to meet in general mass convention, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing for distinct political action for temperance.

All churches, Sunday schools and temperance societies, of all names, are requested to send delegates, and all persons favorable to this movement are invited to meet at the time and place above stated.

Politics in Alabama—Colonel J. W. Parkenson Candidate for Congress from the Third District.

The conservatives and democrats in the Third Congressional district of Alabama having nominated Colonel J. W. Parkinson, of Lee county, as their candidate, the Talladga *Reporter* of the 23d instant gives the following sketch of the nominee:—Colonel Parkinson is from Muskingum county, Ohio, and moved to this State in 1865. He is said to have been a life-long opponent of radicalism, and now thoroughly identified with Alabama and her interests. Colonel Parkinson was a widower when he moved to Alabama, but has since married an Alabama lady. His father, mother and children came with him when he moved. His nomination is certainly an evidence that there is no very bad feeling towards Northern men who come to the South as *bona fide* citizens. He was warmly recommended by the people among whom he has lived for the past four years, and the endorsement of a district convention gives the highest evidence of the estimate in which he is held by the people among whom he has cast his lot. He will soon visit our county and give our people a chance to form his acquaintance. We bespeak for him a favorable reception and a cordial support.

QUARANTINE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Order of General Canby Establishing Quarantine Regulations for Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25, 1869.

The arrival in the Capes, on Tuesday last, of the schooner Mary E. Fenwick with yellow fever on board was duly telegraphed to General Canby at Richmond, which caused the following order to be issued in regard to quarantine at this port. It was received here to-day and is as follows:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 75.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA.
RICHMOND, June 22, 1869.

In order to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases by vessels coming from infected ports the following quarantine regulations for Hampton Roads are hereby established and will go into effect without delay.

1. All vessels having infectious or contagious diseases on board, and all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious or infectious disease will, before entering Hampton Roads, when from infected ports, but having no cases of sickness on board, heave to near the Rip Raps, in the day time, and anchor there at night; and when from infected ports, with cases of sickness on board, they will anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light ship, hoist a yellow flag at the mainmast head and await inspection and orders from the quarantine officer.

2. All vessels from ports where yellow fever, cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases prevail, but having had no cases during the passage, will be quarantined for fifteen days and thoroughly fumigated.

3. All vessels which have had yellow fever, cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases on board during the passage, or after the arrival at quarantine, shall be quarantined for the period of fifteen days after the termination of the last case and thoroughly fumigated.

4. The quarantine officer will assign vessels to the positions they are to occupy while in quarantine and may change their position whenever stormy weather or other circumstances may render any change necessary. Vessels while undergoing quarantine will be entirely under the control of the quarantine officer, and no vessel shall pass beyond or leave the place assigned it without his written permission.

5. All communications between vessels at quarantine or between them and shore will be prevented, and no boat will be permitted to go alongside of such vessel, for any purpose whatever, except under the written permission or direct superintendence of the quarantine officer, and no vessel will be allowed to discharge any portion of her cargo save by his direction or permission.

6. It will be the duty of the quarantine officer to board every vessel as soon as practicable after her arrival, to ascertain whether any sickness exists on board or has occurred during the voyage, and the nature of the same. To facilitate the acquisition of this information he is authorized to examine the log book and manifests and to examine the captain, officers, crew or any of the passengers under oath, a complete list of whose names it will be the duty of the captain to furnish.

7. Should it be deemed advisable to establish storehouses on shore for persons or merchandise pronounced infected it will be the duty of the quarantine officer to designate localities and prescribe regulations for the same.

8. Masters of vessels and pilots in charge will be held responsible for any violation of the above regulations.

9. The senior medical officer on duty at Fort Monroe will be *ex officio* the quarantine officer, assisted by such other medical officers as may be on duty at that post, and to facilitate the execution of the foregoing order the steamtug William F. Taylor will be placed under his exclusive control. By command of Brevet Major General CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Upon the receipt of the above order Brevet Colonel George E. Cooper, Post Surgeon, who is the senior medical officer on duty here, issued the following instructions to pilots bringing vessels into Hampton Roads from ports south of Cape Hatteras, and from all ports declared foul or infected:—

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATION,
FORT MONROE, Va., June 25, 1869.

1. In bringing in vessels which have sailed from infected ports, but which have no sickness on board, direct that a flag be hoisted at the mainmast head, and carry them, in the day time, to the yellow buoy at the upper edge of the Middle Ground, some two miles distant in a westerly direction from the red buoy placed at the entrance to Elizabeth river; anchor there, in good holding ground, out of the way of vessels passing to or from the James river, and await the inspection of the quarantine officer. Should they come in during the night anchor them near the Rip Raps, and keep at anchor until visited by the quarantine officers.

2. Anchor all vessels with yellow fever, cholera, smallpox or other contagious diseases on board, on the south edge of the shore, Willoughby lightship bearing south by east. Hoist a flag at the mainmast head and await the inspection of the quarantine officer. Should the sea, however, be heavy, or the weather very threatening, do not await the quarantine officer, but bring the vessel immediately to the inner quarantine ground, near the yellow buoy, and then await inspection.

3. Instruct all masters of vessels that no communication with the shore will be permitted until the quarantine officer shall have declared the vessels clean and free from disease, and that all communication with infected vessels will be carried on only through the quarantine boat and under charge of the quarantine officer.

GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon, United States Army, Superintendent of Quarantine.

Colonel Cooper is an old and experienced army surgeon, and has spent some ten years of his life on the frontier of Texas and in Mexico. He is thoroughly conversant with all the contagious diseases peculiar to that climate, and will attend to the quarantine duties here in person.

The tug William F. Taylor, Captain Hudgins, which is ordered to report to him for this duty, is an iron steamer belonging to the State, and is used during the winter season by the oyster inspector. She was the quarantine boat here last summer, and is very well adapted for the duties.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT A HOTEL.

On Thursday last a man about forty-five years of age appeared at the Frankfort House, 232 William street, and applied for a room, at the same time giving his name as M. Townsend, which was entered on the register by the bookkeeper. Townsend for a day or two following appeared to be drinking to excess, and at ten o'clock on Friday morning he was observed going to his room. Twenty-four hours later, he not making his appearance, and the door of his room being locked from the inside, suspicions of something wrong were excited. At length the room was entered by force, when the occupant was found lying dead on the bed, life apparently having been extinct for many hours. Deceased was subsequently identified as George T. Green, who formerly kept a gentlemen's furnishing store under the Astor House, but of late keeping a similar place at No. 12 Bowery. Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified. Wooster Beach, M. D., made a partial examination of the body, and from the fact that a large piece of opium was found in his vest pocket it is believed he committed suicide. The body was removed for post mortem examination. Deceased is said to have left a family in New Jersey.

INCREASED TRADE IN THE MARYLAND COAL MINES.—The strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions has greatly increased the trade from the Maryland mines. The number of cargoes of coal which left the port of Cumberland in 1868, up to the 20th of June, was 1,415. The number of cargoes of coal which left the same port in 1869, up to the 20th of June, was 2,064, showing an increase this season of 649 cargoes. The total increase of coal shipments over last year amounted to 215,772 tons.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 26.*

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Love Thee." Song. Harry Schoeller. A sort of aimless melody, with an uncertain rhythm about it which renders it unsatisfactory.

"Do as You'd be Done By." Song. Thomas Gordon. An extremely pretty melody, although the sentiment of the words would be looked upon as old fashioned in this age.

"The Foot Print in the Sand." Song. De Braham. An average negro minstrel song.

"Chevy Chase." This is Macfarren's arrangement of the celebrated old ballad of the sixteenth century. It is merely interesting as a musical curiosity.

"Hymn of Peace." Written by Holmes and adapted to the music of Keller's "American Hymn." This was one of the features of the Peace Jubilee. It was worthy of the occasion. Both melody and harmony have a certain air of grandeur and nobility which render the hymn worthy of its national character.

The same house publishes two other quartets sung at the Jubilee—the "Harp of Tara" and the "Russian National Anthem." Also a book containing all the choruses sung on that eventful occasion.

"Fra Diavolo." Fantasia. Sydney Smith. Possesses a good deal of brilliancy and is constructed in the admirable style of this well-known composer, whose works are models of neatness and grace and are within the reach of all pianists.

"Conversation." Polka. Harry P. Hofer. Very brilliant and effective for execution, but light and sketchy in construction.

"Crystal Cave." Vocal duet. Stephen Glover. A dashing, attractive theme, in six-eight time and fully equal to any of the numerous duets for which this composer is so famous.

"Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise" Paraphrase. Sydney Smith. Characterized by the same grace and elegance which is found in the "Fra Diavolo" fantasia. The beautiful duet, "I Waited for the Lord," is set in a framework of variations which shows off its charms to the best advantage.

"Farewell, We'll Meet Again." Idyl from A. Jungmann's "Girlish Dreams." A charming little work, with a mine of plaintive expression and tender sentiment in it.

"When My Feet have Grown Too Weary." Ballad. L. H. Gurney. A very commonplace, uninteresting melody.

"Echo de Lucern;" four hands. B. Richards. Easy and very attractive.

"The Swiss Boy," with variations for the voice. J. F. Pixis. A well known and very brilliant vocal work.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish one of those trashy, worthless songs which burlesque has inflicted on the American public. It is called the "Velocipede Song," and is sung at one of our leading theatres. The publishers gain no credit by placing such trash before an intelligent public.

De Witt, of Frankfort street, has published some additional numbers of his sixpenny series of music for the voice and piano.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The slight fillip that was given to theatrical affairs in this city last week still exerts some little influence. Despite the warm weather, most of the theatres have been favored throughout the week with large audiences, the new pieces particularly monopolizing the lion's share of the patronage. This week, between the "wind up" of old pieces and the production of some few new ones, or, more properly speaking, the revival of old plays with old favorites, will be likely to keep the theatrical tide in the metropolis from reaching the "dead level" which so recently threatened it, and will in all probability prove sufficiently attractive to entice most of the playgoers who still remain in town to venture into some one of "the coolest" (?) theatres in the city.

At Wallack's "the last nights" of the Lauri pantomime troupe are announced, but the closing representations of "Mother Hubbard" bid fair to be almost as enjoyable as was its initial performance. A new burlesque opening by Byron, entitled "Rupert the Reckless," has been added to the pantomime, and will be given this evening for the first time, with the full strength of the burlesque company. On Monday next, July 5, the company now performing at the Fifth Avenue theatre will appear at this theatre in two popular pieces.

Edward Eddy, after professionally wandering about the country for months, returns to the city of his earliest triumphs for the purpose of inaugurating a short dramatic season at Wood's Museum, with a sensational dramatization of the "Wandering Jew." The piece, which is divided into a prologue and five acts, is, we believe, to be brought out in a liberal manner, and its interpretation is to be entrusted to an efficient company. The wanderer Eddy is just the style of actor calculated to do the "Wandering Jew" full justice.

After a famine comes a feast, and at Niblo's after "Sinbad" comes "Arrah na Pogue." "So mote it be," the only trouble being it don't come just yet. When it does come, however, it will doubtless be heartily welcomed. In the meanwhile the Thompson troupe, as heretofore, will appear in the customary spiritless prelude, which nightly serves as an introduction to that most enjoyable of that "light fantastic" performance, the "grotesque quadrille," by the Clodoche troupe.

"Enoch Arden" still lolls lazily "Under the Palms" at Booth's, encouraged by the plaudits of large and admiring audiences. Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Blanche De Bar and Miss Fanny Morant have each achieved a brilliant success in the piece, and the respective capabilities of each are nightly acknowledged. The piece, which is handsomely mounted, is now in smooth working order, and will probably hold possession of the boards for some time to come.

At the Fifth Avenue theatre the charming little drama of "Dora" and the mirth-provoking burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan" are still the attractions. Both plays are capitally enacted and both are enjoyable. With the termination of the present week, as stated above, our Yankee cousins from the Hub, who are now performing at this establishment, will desert the "gilded bandbox" of Jubilee, Jr., for Wallack's, where it is thought they will show to better advantage.

Miss Lucille Western in her great dual character of Madame Vine and Lady Isabel, in the well known sensational play of "East Lynne," has been meeting with much success during the past week at the Grand Opera House. The same play continues upon the bills, and will be presented to the admirers of this particular style of drama every evening during the present week. "Oliver Twist," in which piece Miss Western will sustain the character of Nancy Sykes, is underlined at this house.

Pantomime still flourishes at the Olympic. Fox's last dumb offspring, "Hickory Diccory Dock," still possesses sufficient mirthful nonsense to cool with unrestrained laughter the perspiring throngs who nightly flock to this establishment to witness the funny tricks and clownish antics with which it abounds. The Kiralfy troupe of sensational dancers continue to enliven the pantomime with their "light fantastic" manœuvres.

The Bowery theatre still retains its time-honored prestige for dramatic excitement and novelty. Mr. W. H. Whalley, an old east side favorite, and Miss Rachel Denvil commence an engagement at this house this evening, when both will appear in the dramas of "Nick of the Woods" and "The Carpenter of Rouen." On next Wednesday afternoon a matinée performance will be given at this theatre for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Alexander Young, late doorkeeper at this establishment.

The Theatre Comique, under Manager White's *régime*, is meeting with deserved success. An entire change of bill, including many novelties, is announced for the present week, not the least attractive of which is Emmett's "Dutch Orpheus." Two other pieces, besides various sketches, are upon the programme.

At the Waverley the "Old Curiosity Shop" during the past week has been attracting fair audiences. Miss Rosalie Jack, in the dual character of Little Nell and the Marchioness, made a decided hit. Messrs. Brookes and Coleman, as Swiveller and Quilp respectively, acted with their accustomed vigor and ability. This evening Mr. T. T. Davis, the treasurer at this house, takes a benefit, for which occasion an attractive programme is offered. To-morrow evening the De Lave family will appear in a series of gymnastic performances.

Bryants' once more have the field of minstrelsy in this city entirely to themselves. It is almost needless to add that they are as droll, funny and enjoyable as ever. They, too, are out with a "bran new" bill this week, with "Little Mac" as the bright, particular Ethiopian star.

The Central Park Garden is nightly crowded with the lovers of good music. Boston can boast of its big "Jubilee," with its attendant thousands of musicians, but Thomas and Gosche can boast, with some show of justice, of the quality of the music furnished at their cool retreat near Central Park. Boston certainly was far ahead in quantity, but not in the quality. This latter honor is claimed for the Central Park Garden.

To-morrow evening "The Forty Thieves" will be produced at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, under the management of Messrs. Lowell & Simmons. It is stated that the piece will be produced with all the original properties and effects formerly used in its representation at Niblo's Garden. Miss Ada Harland and other "Ixion" favorites are announced to appear in the piece.

Hooley's Minstrels, having shaken the dust of Gotham off their feet, have returned, with many new notions and novelties, to the scene of their early successes. They reappear this evening at their opera house in Brooklyn, with new stars, new songs, new jigs, &c., for which they expect their patrons to favor them with new "stamps" and applause.

The Watson Brothers closed their engagement at the Empire Rink on Saturday night to one of the largest audiences ever assembled there. The performances of the Watson Brothers in their different acts are astonishing. They have brought their principal act—the three flying men and the perilous somersault in mid air—to a degree that makes it one of the finest acts ever witnessed, and their performances of the Three Brothers and the horizontal bar are truly marvellous. They leave the city the latter part of the week for a tour through the country, returning to New York to fulfil engagements in September.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

FIGHTING IN THE STREET.—Three men, named James McCann, James West and Patrick Kiernan, were arrested yesterday for entering into a quarrel in the street and pummelling each other, to the annoyance of passers by. They were sent down to the cells to await trial.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Yesterday afternoon two men, named James Culbert and James Courtney, were captured, the former for insulting people in Newark avenue and the latter for abusing his own family. When about to be arrested they roughly handled the officers, but were finally subdued. They were committed to prison to await trial. Two unfortunates, named Michael McAlroy and Pat Donahoe, were also assigned apartments in the prison for inflicting punishment on the policemen who attempted to arrest them for drunkenness and riotous conduct.

Newark.

SERIOUS BLASTING ACCIDENT.—A few days ago two men, named Paul Rose and Philip Gilbert, while blasting in a quarry at Fort Mine, near Dover, were seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blasting charge. They have since been removed to this city and placed in St. Barnabas Hospital, where they are now being properly taken care of.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—Crowds visited the scene of the pleasure yacht boiler explosion yesterday. The hull of the little steamer has been raised on the dock. The body of Mr. Romaine, the only one out of the party who was drowned, has been recovered. An inquest has been ordered by Dr. Dodd, the county physician. It is the intention of the authorities to sift the whole affair in a thorough manner and if possible throw light on many points connected with such explosions that are now shrouded in doubt and darkness. Coroner Lang empanelled a jury yesterday. After viewing the body of Romaine they adjourned till next Tuesday, so that experts might be procured. Young Meeker is still in a dangerous condition. He had only stepped down on the wharf to pay off a few of the men when the explosion took place.

Paterson.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENCES.—A young man of sporting proclivities and of an aristocratic family was arrested upon a charge of false pretences. Several indignant hotel proprietors substantiated the charge and produced bills for board by the yard. His name is C. M. Crosby, and sports D. D. S. to his name. He is now in the County Jail awaiting further developments.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.—This project is again being revived in Paterson and vicinity. A meeting of citizens will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday night to discuss the subject, and meetings are called at various places along the line of the proposed route. It is thought that the sentiment in regard to the project has undergone considerable change and that it will not be so strenuously opposed as it was last year.

ARREST OF AN "ORANGEMAN."—A man and woman, named John and Maria Osborn, were arrested on Saturday morning and sentenced to the county jail for thirty days by the Recorder, for drunkenness. The couple, who were tall and strong, both pitched into the policeman who made the arrest and succeeded in pulling the officer's coat in shreds before he could secure them with wristlets. On their way to jail they roared like bulls, the man shouting continually that "he was an Irishman, but no Papist."

THE ACCIDENT AT PASSAIC BRIDGE.—The submerged locomotive which ran off the draw bridge at Passaic Bridge on Saturday, June 20, was, on Saturday last successfully raised from its bed in the mud and loaded on a large scow. The immense weight was raised by a derrick, worked by two locomotives on the track, pulling in opposite directions. Temporary bridges have been erected on both tracks, and trains are running regularly. The swinging draws were both smashed by the accident, but a new one is being built and will be put in place as soon as completed.

THE COUNTY COLLECTORSHIP.—The squabble to determine which of the two individuals elected as County Collector by the Board of Freeholders shall serve still remains unsettled. The friends of David Henry (democrat), who was the one first elected and afterwards thrown overboard by rescinding the ballot, are earnestly pushing the matter, and on Friday afternoon Mr. Smythe, the republican candidate, who is now serving, received notice from Attorney General Robeson to show cause why he pretended to act as County Collector. This notification is in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and must be answered within thirty days. The friends of Mr. Henry construe this action as favorable, inasmuch as it is believed an examination of the minutes will clearly show that the office rightly belongs to the democratic candidate.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

THE BUILDING OF THE PORT JERVIS WATER WORKS is at a standstill, some of the leading capitalists refusing to go on with the work on account of the Legislature not exempting their stock from taxation.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH is in process of erection at Port Jervis, and is to cost $75,000. The corner stone will be laid on the 5th of July. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Joseph's church, New York city, will deliver the discourse on the occasion.

A LUNATIC IN THE WOODS.—Four weeks ago a young man named Kirchles, living near Milford, Pa., about six miles from Port Jervis, while laboring under insanity, left his home and took to the woods in the vicinity. Parties scoured the mountains in pursuit of him, but he managed to elude his pursuers, springing over rocks and precipices with the agility of a deer. He was perfectly wild with delirium, but when driven by hunger he would steal into his mother's cellar at night and appease his hunger and again leave for the woods. A few nights ago, while in the house on one of these occasions, he was surrounded and captured. His struggles for liberty were fearful, and it was with difficulty that his hands and feet were securely bound. He was this week sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Thomas Cloonan, a resident of Port Jervis, and flagman on a gravel train on the Erie Railway, on Saturday fell from the train near Callicoon, under the wheels, nearly severing an arm and leg and otherwise injuring him, rendering his recovery impossible.

On Friday evening Willis Alexander, a flagman on the Erie Railway, while coupling the engine to a car at Hawkins, had his right hand cut off at the wrist and his left leg broken in two places. His injuries are of a fatal nature.

Aaron Hornbeck, of Port Jervis, in attempting to climb upon a locomotive while in motion, on Friday, at Deposit, slipped and fell, the wheels of the engine passing over both hands crushing them badly, rendering amputation necessary.

Foster Hillerty, a resident of Carpenter's Point, near Port Jervis, was badly injured on Thursday last by the upsetting of a wagon-load of railroad ties which fell on him.

LONG ISLAND.

TROUBLE AMONG THE OYSTERMEN.—A dispute has arisen between the oystermen of Connecticut and Long Island relative to the right to planting oysters from the Huntington Bay. Almost the whole of the north shore lands belonging to the town of Huntington, lying under water and extending from high water mark into the Long Island Sound, are under the control of oystermen residing at City Island, Connecticut and other places. The Long Island men charge that these parties do not own a foot of land in Huntington or pay a cent of tax; yet, by threats, intimidation and force, they have monopolized the oyster beds and staked off thousands of acres of land for the purpose of planting, thus preventing them from plying their avocations as oystermen. As a last resort the Long Island men have called upon the corporate authorities of Huntington to protect them in their rights, but as yet the authorities have taken no action in the matter. It is by no means improbable that a heavy litigation may ensue from this contest for the possession of these beds.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN INDIANA.

A Plucky Female Detective.

For the last two years the government has had detectives of acknowledged ability engaged in hunting up a nest of counterfeiters, and on Monday last were successful in arresting the two principal ring leaders near Huntington, Ind. After the United States detective had obtained a sure clue of their whereabouts he brought his wife on the scene, and through her arrangements were completed for purchasing the dies for $650, the same to be delivered to her in a secluded place near Huntington, where she was to come wholly unprotected. Deputy United States Marshal Bassler and a force proceeded to within a short distance of where the lady and counterfeiters were negotiating. The bargain had been concluded, and the latter were driving away, when the officers came down upon them with drawn pistols and arrested without assistance James Welling, Tom Saltsbury and William McMonagal, the principals, their confederate making his escape with about half the purchase of the dies. Saltsbury and McMonagal were taken to Fort Wayne and had their hearing before Commissioner Wheedon. They made no defence and were committed to jail to await trial in the United States Court. The plates secured are of twenty-five cent denominations and are without doubt the most perfect imitations ever executed, and the country is flooded with currency made from these dies. Eight or ten persons are now in the penitentiary who have been detected using them, and until now the present officers were unable to capture them. The detective's wife is deserving of great praise for cool courage, under the circumstances, as are the entire force engaged in hunting down this nest, though there is doubtless a large number of others at liberty yet, but the den is broken up.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DROPPED DEAD.—Mr. Joseph McCann, residing in Twenty-first street, near Third avenue, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in his house. The Coroner was notified.

FALL FROM A SECOND STORY WINDOW.—On Saturday evening Stephen Cook, a machinist, fifty years of age, fell from the second story window of his boarding house, Wythe avenue and Penn street, Eastern District, and sustained a fracture of both legs. He was sent to the City Hospital.

CHOKED TO DEATH WITH A PIECE OF MEAT.—A young man, named Paul McGovern, while dining at the residence of Mr. J. Dempsey, No. 76 North Sixth street, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon, was choked to death by a piece of meat, which he attempted to swallow before being properly masticated.

ACCUSED OF FALSE PRETENCES.—James Williams, a clerk, seventeen years old, was arrested and locked up in the Forty-second precinct station house on Saturday night on the complaint of Maria Nicholson, of No. 182 Nassau street, who accuses him of attempting to obtain money under false pretences. He represented that he had been sent to collect a bill.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN MONEY.—Jeremiah Costello, who keeps a small candy store at No. 212 Nassau street, was arrested on Saturday night by officer Wilson, of the Forty-second precinct, on the complaint of Margaret McKenney, of No. 144 Hudson avenue, who accuses him of receiving thirty-five dollars which had been stolen from her. He was locked up to answer.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Bernard Ganley, a man thirty years of age, was found in Canton street, shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, by the police of the Forty-fourth precinct, seriously wounded in the face by a ball from a gun or pistol. He had evidently received his wound in an affray, for he positively refused to make any explanation in regard to the affair. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ROBBERIES.—An unoccupied house, owned by Mr. Shepler, at 108 First place, was feloniously entered on Saturday night, and the thieves cut off about fifty pounds of lead pipe. They became alarmed from some cause and left their plunder behind.

Eliza Smith, a servant girl, was arrested on Saturday night, on the complaint of Mr. Warner, residing at the corner of Marcy and Willoughby avenues, who charged her with stealing a of number books from him. She was locked up to answer.

FIRES.—A damage of $600 was done, yesterday morning, by a fire which broke out under the staircase of the lager beer saloon of John D. Steller, 176 York street. Insured.

A fire was discovered on Saturday night in a closet at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen streets. It was soon extinguished.

A fire broke out in the paint factory of Karremann & Steiner, corner of Gold and Tillary streets, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night. The flames were soon extinguished. It is only a short time since this factory was destroyed by fire.

TWO HOUSES AND AN ELEVATOR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon two houses and an elevator were struck by lightning, but fortunately no persons were injured. The residence of Mr. A. Christadoro, No. 369 Livingston street, was struck. The electric fluid passed down the chimney, damaging it to a considerable extent, and then made its exit out of the third story window.

The house of Mr. George Ketcham, in Twelfth street, near Sixth avenue, was struck by the lightning and damaged to the extent of $250.

An elevator at the foot of Degraw street was struck by lightning, but only slightly damaged.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

New Workingmen's Union.

A minority of the delegates to the Workingmen's Union in this city, being unsatisfied with the workings of the society, are taking steps for the formation of a new representative organization that shall be wider in its scope of usefulness than the present union. As at present constituted the Workingmen's Union is a sort of intelligence office where men make known the condition of their respective trades. In case of a strike it is of little use, having no funds, and only pretending to acquaint workingmen that a certain strike exists. This latter information is always furnished by the press sooner than by the union. The opposition union is to be established on the following principle:—Every society sending a delegate will be required to pay five cents per week into the union for every member that the delegate represents. This would produce an immense fund to be used for "strike" purposes. When any society "strikes" the union would take charge of the affair and pay all expenses until the end. A great many of the most active men in the present union desire the change, and, having been defeated at the ballot box, propose to secede from the present organization and form a new convention.

The National Labor Union.

At the last meeting of the National Labor Union held it was decided that the Convention next assemble in Pittsburg, Pa. This place was decided upon by almost a unanimous vote. Mr. Sylvis, the president of the National Convention, however, has taken upon himself to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. The delegates in this city are very indignant at this action, and declare that the president has no power to alter any arrangements made by the delegates. The next session of the Convention will be an important one, the "negro question," the eight hour and apprenticeship laws being among the subjects to be discussed.

The Great Parade Postponed.

The grand parade of the workingmen of this city, of which so much has been said, has again been postponed. It was to take place at the beginning of June; it was then postponed to the 5th of July, and now it has been postponed until the last of the month. It is expected that this procession, when it does come off, will be the grandest and the largest that has ever been seen in New York.

Women Unfortunate as Strikers.

A committee is expected here to-day from Troy for the purpose of raising subscriptions to assist the collar ironers of that city in their strike for higher wages. As the employers have nearly filled the places of the strikers with competent hands the need of assistance to continue the strike will be seen. The female capmakers are probably the first organized body of women that have struck for higher wages in New York. Up to the present time they have not been very successful. Not above five employers have granted the demand, and the remainder declare they will not do so. The ladies, and men also, are out of funds and have appealed to the public for aid. If is not soon forthcoming they will probably go to work at old prices.

The Framers' Strike Ended.

The framers' strike, that was inaugurated on June 1, is now practically at an end. Of the 860 men that left work 700 have found employment at the increased rates. The remainder have nearly all found another kind of work or have left the city.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

The first game for the championship between the Atlantics and Mutuals, as everybody knows, will come off this afternoon at the Capitoline grounds. Should the weather prove favorable there will an immense crowd in attendance, and they will have an opportunity of witnessing a first class game.

On Tuesday the Atlantics go to Princeton to play the College Club at that place.

On Wednesday the Social and Eagle second nines will play at Hoboken, and not the Social and Empire as stated yesterday.

On Thursday the Gothams and Empires will play their first game at Hoboken. On the same day the Eckfords will play their return game with the Rose Hill Club, of Fordham, on the Union grounds.

On Friday the Olympics and Ross, of Harlem, will play at Jersey City. The Alphas will play the Manhattan College Club at the Capitoline grounds, and the veteran Knickerbockers will go up to Peekskill to play the Nameless.

Matches to Come Off.

June 28.—Atlantic vs. Mutual, on the Capitoline grounds.

June 29.—Eagle vs. Champion, of Jersey City, at Elysian Fields, at three P. M.

June 29.—Atlantic vs. Princeton, at Princeton.

June 29.—Ross, of Harlem, vs. Central, of Yorkville, at Sixth avenue and 122d street, at half-past two P. M.

June 30.—Powhatan vs. Champion, return game, on the Capitoline grounds.

June 30.—Eagle vs. Social, second nines, at Elysian Fields, at three P. M.

June 30.—Dexter vs. Ixion, at Mount Morris, at three P. M.

June 30.—Cincinnati vs. Baltic, of Wheeling.

July 1.—Eckford vs. Rose Hill, on the Union grounds.

July 1.—Dexter vs. Vanderbilt, at Sixty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

July 2.—Ross, of Harlem, vs. Olympic, of New York, on Champion grounds, Jersey City, at two P. M.

July 2.—Dexter vs. Washington, of Hudson City, at Sixty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, at half-past two P. M.

July 2.—Alpha, of Brooklyn, vs. Rival, of Manhattan College, on the Capitoline grounds.

July 2.—Knickerbocker, of New York, vs. Nameless, of Peekskill.

MURDER AT WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.—On Thursday last a man named Ross, living three miles southwest of Webster City, and the owner of a mill at that place, was shot while at work at the mill. His body was found at the head of the mill race, near the gate. He was robbed of his watch and $1,800 in cash that he had at the time upon his person. His nephew, seventeen years of age, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, June 23.*

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, June 27, 1869.

The course of the markets in Wall street during the week hinged upon the announcement from the Secretary of the Treasury that with the advent of the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, he would materially modify his policy as to the sales of government gold and purchases of government bonds. The effects of this change were reflected by anticipation in the various ramifications of business, but more immediately and promptly in the price of gold, which advanced to the highest point of the week, when Mr. Boutwell's intentions were made public through the Washington newspaper despatches and through the publication of the letter of instructions to the Assistant Treasurer in this city. It is an unfortunate accompaniment of the event that the speculating cliques were the first to get possession of the news. Mr. Boutwell owes it to himself and to the public that this piece of jobbery in his office should be fully investigated. He gave the public a promise, in his speech at the Stock Exchange, that he would not lend himself to the Wall street gamblers, and went as far as to institute a rule that the doings of his department should not be communicated to outsiders until after the close of banking hours each day. Yet the important intelligence was known in Wall street early on Monday and was very profitably used by the cliques. The problem in gold is undergoing a great many efforts at solution. The new policy of the government, which contemplates the sale of a million of gold every other week instead of two millions per week, as heretofore, is an important element in the calculation. The faith of the speculators in the highest price attained during the week was not a firm one, for they unloaded at it and gave evidence of an unwillingness to further operate, as a result of which the market drifted to figures controlled by more legitimate influences. The tendency to settle, induced by the withdrawal of their support, was checked by an advance in foreign exchange, which seemed in some respects artificial, and suggested the suspicion that some of the holders of gold had not, as yet, got from under their loads and were stiffening the market as a means to their doing so profitably. The price reacted and then became steady until the very close of business on Saturday, when there was a slight yielding. The course of the market during the week is shown in the table:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	137⅛	136½
Tuesday	138⅛	136⅞
Wednesday	137⅞	137
Thursday	137⅛	136⅞
Friday	137½	137
Saturday	137⅞	137⅛

The tendency of the money market was to easier rates immediately upon the announcement of an intended reduction in the amount of the weekly gold sales, but was arrested by the continuance of the influences which produced the great irregularities and spasms of the month of May and the expired portion of June. The struggle continued to Thursday or Friday, when high rates collapsed. The change was more remarkable on Saturday, when at the close money was being lent at six and five per cent for the two days to Monday. The statement of the banks for the week is favorable. They have contracted their loans about five millions and lost nearly four millions seven hundred thousand dollars in deposits. A loss in legal tenders of a million and a half is almost made up by a gain of a million and a quarter in specie. The loanable resources of the banks are thus strengthened for the ensuing week, and it was doubtless upon a foreknowledge of this fact that the "bulls" in stocks Saturday ran the market up in a very lively manner. The totals of the last two weeks are contrasted as follows:—

	June 19.	*June 26.*
Loans	$265,341,906	$260,431,732
Specie	19,025,444	20,257,140
Legal tenders	48,612,488	48,163,920
Deposits	186,244,110	181,774,695
Circulation	34,198,829	34,214,785

It will be seen from these figures that although there is an actual loss in the reserve, the banks hold $14,423,690 this week against $13,531,198 last week in excess of the legal twenty-five per cent—a gain of nearly $900,000. The changes in the respective items are detailed as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$4,910,174
Increase in specie	1,231,696
Increase in circulation	15,956
Decrease in deposits	4,469,415
Decrease in legal tenders	1,448,558

Foreign exchange advanced to 109⅞ and 110⅛ for the choicest grades of long and short sterling bills. These figures are so close upon the specie shipping point that remittances may be made indifferently by bills or with bullion. Great curiosity is manifested as to the character which the payments of the July coupons held abroad will take. Next Thursday the government will disburse about thirty-seven millions in gold interest, one-half of which is due to foreign bondholders. The reinvestment demand so marked in May leads many to conjecture that the eighteen millions gold due abroad may go in the form of more bonds instead of in specie or exchange. The exact measurement of this demand constitutes one of the Wall street problems of the hour.

Government bonds were dull, and, a portion of the week, irregular within narrow limits. A reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England on Thursday was expected to induce a larger foreign demand, but did not, owing probably to the summer dulness in London, if not to an undefined uneasy feeling in the London money market. The disparity in prices on both sides of the Atlantic had, previously, allowed a small margin in favor of shipments this way. This was corrected and both markets equalized, the home market becoming strong and closing as follows on Saturday:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 116⅜ a 117; do. do., coupon, 121⅜ a 121½; do., five-twenties, registered, 116⅜ a 117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛ a 122⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅛ a 118⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞ a 120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119⅞ a 120; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅞ a 120; do., ten-forties, registered, 108 a 108⅛; do. do., coupon, 108⅛ a 108⅜; currency bonds, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

The feature in Southern securities was a "break" in new Tennessees, which fell to 55⅛, the decline being less marked in the old bonds. The Missouris and Alabamas were also weak and pressed for sale during this period. The current changed later in the week, and Tennessees recovered nearly four per cent, when it was announced that, while the interest would not be paid in July, the Comptroller would make an effort to do so as soon as possible. After speaking of the difficulties encountered in meeting previous payments his letter continues:—

In borrowing money as aforesaid, on an interest account, and since, for the schools and militia, by authority of subsequent legislation, I acted in good faith, and I know that full reliance was placed in my promises; and in my opinion, therefore, the treachery, hypocrisy, duplicity and knavery of others in reference to their duty to the State will not justify me in failing to see that the money borrowed from the Fourth National Bank, New York, is as promptly paid as the facts in the case will at all permit, and that the faith and credit of the State there is thus kept inviolate, and being satisfied, moreover, that the law that made it my duty—as above—to borrow money, of necessity so made me, Comptroller of the State Treasury, as to invest me with full power to replace the money borrowed; and being fully determined to fulfil my lawful engagements made for and in the name of the State, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I shall now proceed to redeem the pledges of the State made to our fiscal agent in New York by paying what we owe, or in my efforts to do so I will wind up my connection with this office. To do this some of our citizens will have to wait for a short time for their claims against the State. Better wait a month or two, however, than to see the credit of the State forever tarnished, if not ruined, for the benefit of a few unprincipled experimenters and speculators.

The statement of the bonded debt of Louisiana submitted June 1 shows the net amount of interest payable to be $593,105, to meet which the Legislature has imposed a tax of 52-100 per cent upon $39,000,000 of property. Adding the revenue from licenses the aggregate is sufficient to pay all current expenses and leave a surplus of $600,000.

The following were the closing prices of the Southern list on Saturday:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62 a 62½; do., new, 58⅜ a 59; do. five per cent, 55 bid; Virginia, ex coupon, 58 a 58⅜; do. new, 61⅞ a 62½; do. registered stock, 50 a 51; do. registered, 1866, 57 a 57½; do. registered, 1867, 53⅜ bid; Georgia sixes, 84 a 85; do. sevens, 96 a 96½; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 95 bid; North Carolina, ex coupon, 59 a 59½; do. new, 55 a 55⅛; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92⅛; Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 bid; Louisiana sixes, 72½ a 73; do. levee sixes, 68 a 69; do. do. eights, 86½ a 87; Alabama eights, 97 a 98; do. fives, 63 a 66; do. sixes, sterling, 90 bid; South Carolina sixes, 84 a 85; do. new, 80 a 82; do. registered stock, 68 a 70; City Memphis sixes, 52 a 52½; do. Atlanta eights, 85 a 90; do. Savannah sevens, 93 a 94; do. New Orleans consols, 75 a 76; do. do., railroad issue, 70 a 71; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 67 a 68; do. eights, 60 a 61; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 75 a 77; do., second do., 60 a 62; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 85 a 90; do. second do., 77 a 79; do. stock, 47 a 48; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 65 a 67.

The speculative feeling in the stock market evinced a decided preference for the "bull" side, and the course of values was upward, after the money market had cast off the last relics of the derangement introduced by the Treasury gold sales. This feeling reached the climax of the week in the operations of Saturday, when New York Central touched 197⅛. There was no excitement. Transactions were large and animated. The last day was most illustrative of the new turn in the speculative feeling. The features of the railways were the Vanderbilt stocks, which, under rumors of contemplated additional scrip dividends after, or preliminary to, the consolidation next week, were largely bought. These stories are, of course, the same which have been reiterated already a dozen times in the Long Room, and possess influence now only from the fact that the meeting of the New York Central stockholders will be held next Wednesday to settle the questions of the capitalization of the scrip and consolidation with the Hudson River. Michigan Southern, as remotely connected with the latter scheme, was stronger, advancing to 107⅛. St. Paul and the Northwestern stocks were active in the early portion of the day, but reacted and closed heavy. In fact the best prices were made about noon, at which time Pacific Mail sold at 88⅛. Thence succeeded a period of depression, in which New York Central fell off to 195⅜; but on the appearance of the bank statement and upon the easy closing of money there was a recovery, and the market became steady and dull. The following were the final prices on the street on Saturday evening:—Cumberland, 33 a 34; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 32⅛ a 32½; American Express, 43⅛ a 43⅜; Adams Express, 63⅛ a 63½; United States Express, 75 a 75⅛; Merchants' Union Express, 16 a 17; Quicksilver, 16⅛ a 16⅜; Canton, 62⅛ a 63⅛; Pacific Mail, 87⅜ a 88; Mariposa, 9 a 9⅛; do. preferred, 16⅜ a 17⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 39 a 39⅛; New York Central, 196⅛ a 196⅜; Erie, 29½ a 29⅜; do. preferred, 55; Hudson River, 165⅜ a 165⅞; Reading, 98 a 98⅛; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 73 a 74; do. preferred, 82; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 76⅛ a 76⅜; do. preferred, 86 a 86⅛; Fort Wayne, 156⅜ a 157; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅞ a 33; Michigan Central, 133 a 135; Michigan Southern, 107⅛ a 107⅜; Illinois Central, 142 a 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101 a 101½; Rock Island, 118⅞ a 119; Northwestern, 82⅛ a 82⅜; do. preferred, 95½ a 95⅜.

The *Financial Chronicle* calls attention to a discrepancy between the traffic returns of the Rock Island Railroad for the first three months of this year as reported periodically to the press and as given in the company's annual report. The following are the figures as given through each medium:—

	Figures first reported.	*Figures given in the report.*
January	$333,300	$351,767
February	308,209	319,441
March	398,700	645,789
Total	$1,040,209	$1,316,997
Difference	276,788	

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1868:—

	1868.	1869.
Twenty-sixth week	$2,530,134	$540,767
Previously reported	45,593,159	14,147,722
Total	$48,123,293	$14,688,489

The specie exports from New York since January 1 to date in the undermentioned years have been as follows:—

1867	$24,595,662	1859	$34,916,641
1866	45,493,138	1858	12,594,795
1865	17,988,918	1857	22,152,148
1864	29,263,846	1856	15,256,619
1863	20,587,619	1855	17,035,455
1862	27,976,351	1854	15,508,621
1861	3,249,438	1853	9,472,471
1860	22,027,521	1852	12,098,040

Subjoined is the total valuation of foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending June 25, compared with the previous week:—

	June 18.	*June 25.*
Dry goods	$861,495	$1,197,486
General merchandise	5,494,236	4,007,448
Total for week	$6,355,731	$5,204,934

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1, 1869, compare with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Entered at port	$1,138,166	$1,123,989	$1,197,486
Thrown on market	1,006,742	912,382	903,282
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	45,752,821	36,996,973	48,321,056
Thrown on market	49,770,071	39,456,287	47,444,736

The following are the gross earnings and tax of the railroads of Iowa for the year 1868:—

Railroads.	*Gross Earnings.*	*Tax.*
Chicago and Northwestern	$3,371,682	$33,716
Dubuque and Sioux City	970,696	9,706
Dubuque and Southwestern	172,427	1,724
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	55,465	554
Sioux City and Pacific	127,000	1,270
Des Moines Valley	710,240	7,102
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac.	1,051,828	10,518
Burlington and Missouri	841,653	8,416
Council Bluffs and St. Joseph	153,854	1,538
McGregor Great Western	498,235	4,982
Keokuk and St. Paul	71,846	718
Dun. and Dubuque Br'g Co.	2,708	27
Dubuque street railroad	10,758	107
Total	$8,103,197	$81,031

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 26—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 12 bbls. Pot were in moderate request at $8 77½ a $7 62½, while pearls were still dull and nominal.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio was only moderate and the market was not strong. The sales were 790 bags, ex Wanderer, and 500 do., ex Contest, on private terms. Other kinds continued to rule dull and nominal.

COTTON was in active demand from spinners and speculators and the amount of business consummated was fair; the market was firmer and prices of all grades advanced about ⅛c per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations appended. The sales were 4,197 bales, including 3,038 on speculation; 1,111 for spinning and 48 were in transit. For future delivery the sales were 150 bales basis low middling, for December, at 25⅛c., 50 do. do., for November and December, at 25⅛c., and 100 do. do., for November, at 26⅛c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*New Orleans and Texas.*
Ordinary	27¼	27⅜	27¼
Good ordinary	29⅛	29⅜	30
Low middling	32⅛	32¼	33⅛
Middling	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
Good middling	34⅛	35	35

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 11,129 bbls flour, 110 bags corn meal, 188,639 bushels wheat, 79,514 do. corn and 41,549 do. oats. The flour market was quiet but steady, with a little firm tone for good grades of extra State. California was dull. The sales were about 8,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull and nominally unchanged. The sales were 375 bbls. Rye flour was in fair request at firm prices, the sales being 425 bbls. Corn meal was dull, with sales of 210 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 20 a 5 75
Extra State	6 25 a 6 50
Choice do	6 50 a 7 00
Superfine Western	5 25 a 5 75
Extra do	6 25 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	10 00 a 11 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 11 50
Southern superfine and extra	5 50 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 50 a 9 50
Rye flour	3 90 a 6 40
Corn meal, city	4 00 a 4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 65 a 4 75
Corn meal, Jersey	4 20 a 4 25

—The demand for spring wheat was fairly active, but at rather lower rates, and the market closed about 1c. lower for lots on the spot, or at $1 43½ for No 2 Chicago spring, and $1 44 for Milwaukee. For lots to arrive the market was firm with $1 45 a $1 46 bid—the lower price to arrive soon. The sales were about 110,000 bushels at $1 43½ a $1 44 for No. 2 Chicago spring—the inside price for interior—$1 44 a $1 45 for Milwaukee, $1 51 a $1 53 for No. 1, $1 52 for red Indiana, $1 85 for white Michigan, and $1 83 a $1 75 for white California. Corn was a shade firmer but not quotably higher. The sales were about 90,000 bushels at 65c. a 88c for common to choice Western mixed, 91c. for white Western, 90c. a 92c. for yellow do., and $1 03 for white Southern. Oats were in active demand and decidedly higher, the sales being 150,000 bushels at 74c in store, and 75½c. a 77½c. afloat, closing at 77c. a 77½c. Rye was dull and prices were entirely nominal. Both barley and barley malt were still dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, but rates to all ports continued to rule firm. The engagements were—To Liverpool, per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 9d., to Antwerp 1,500 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 6d. The charters were—A British bark to Cork for orders, with 2,000 quarters grain, at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark to Penarth Roads for orders, with 7,700 quarters do. at 6s. 1½d.; a North German bark to Pernambuco or Bahia, general cargo, at $2,200, gold, a Norwegian bark to Wilmington, thence to Rotterdam or Antwerp, with 1,600 bbls. spirits turpentine at 7s., an American bark with 4,000 bbls. petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s 3d, if to Hamburg and 4s. if to Havre or Antwerp, and a British bark from Philadelphia to the Continent with 2,800 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 6d.

GUNNIES.—We heard of no further sales. Bags were quoted 16½c. a 17c., and cloth 23⅛c.

HAY was in moderate demand and prices were steady at 60c. for shipping, $1 15 for retail lots, $1 10 for long rye straw and 90c. a 95c. for short do.

HOPS were steady at 5c. a 15c. for inferior to choice grades with a moderate demand, chiefly for the better grades.

HEMP.—We heard of no further sales of Manila, which was unchanged in value. Of jute butts sales were rumored of 2,000 bales at 3⅛c. currency. Other kinds were quiet at former quotations.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull and heavy for all descriptions. A small lot Cuba was sold at 41c.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market was dull but steady at 42c. a 42½c. for merchantable and 43c. a 43½c. for shipping lots. The sales were 110 bbls. at 42c. a 42½c. For rosin the market was dull but unchanged. The sales were 1,300 bbls. strained at $2 25 a $2 30, 110 do. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 70, 168 do. No. 1 at $3 50 and 400 do. pale at $4 50 a $4 75. We quote.—Strained, $2 25 a $2 30, No 2, $2 40 a $2 70; No. 1, $3 a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50; extra do and window glass, $6 a $10 50. Tar was dull at yesterday's quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was steady at $1 02 a $1 05 in casks and bbls, though we heard of no sales of moment. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, none. The market for pork was quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were again lower, closing at about $32 30 for new mess. The sales were only about 600 bbls. new mess at $32 31¼ a $32 50. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Live hogs were quiet at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c., with arrivals of 2,365 head. Beef was quiet, but prices were steady at $9 a $14 for plain mess and $12 a $16 for extra do., with sales of 75 bbls. within the range. Tierce beef continued to rule dull, heavy and nominal at $20 a $25 for prime mess and $26 a $31 for India do. Of beef hams, which were steady in value, about 60 bbls. were sold at from $20 to $30. For cut meats the market was quiet but steady at former prices, the sales being 100 packages within the range of 14c. a 14½c for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 15⅛c. a 16c for smoked do., 17c. a 17⅛c. for pickled hams, and 20c. 21c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was more sought after and rather firmer. There were sales of 400 boxes ice cured at 16⅛c. a 17⅛c.—the latter price for choice. Lard was in but little demand, but unchanged in value. The sales were about 800 packages at 17c. a 20⅛c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was in fair demand at 16⅜c., but sellers demand 16⅞c. a 17c., and business was restricted in consequence. The sales were 200 bbls. at 16½c. Yesterday afternoon considerable business was transacted which was not reported. The particulars were kept quiet to-day, though we were informed that all of the sales, which were probably 20,000 bbls., were on the spot and for July delivery at 16⅜c. a 17c., chiefly at 16½c. a 16⅜c. Refined was dull, and we heard of no sales; there was no demand of moment, but the offerings were light and the market closed at 31⅛c. a 31⅜c. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet, but there was no change of consequence to note in prices. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. standard white for June delivery at 31c., which was the closing price.

RICE.—There were small sales Carolina within the range of 8⅜c. a 9c. for common to prime.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed continued in demand and the sales (in addition to those reported in our last issue) were 3,600 bags to arrive in Boston per Prince Patrick at $2 10, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and nominal at 13c. a 14c. for clover, $3 75 a $4 for Timothy, and $2 60 for rough flax.

STEARINE.—The demand was moderate but prices were steady. Sales of 10,000 lbs. at 19c. a 20c. for ordinary to prime, in hhds. and tierces.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was dull, the demand continuing light, but former prices were demanded, viz:—11⅞c. a 11⅝c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 105 hhds. at 11⅜c. for Cuba, and 14⅞c. for Demarara; also 98 boxes at 12⅜c. Refined was dull and heavy at 15¼c. a 15⅝c. for hard, 14¾c. a 14⅞c. for yellow, 13c. a 13⅜c. for yellow, and 14c. a 14⅛c. for extra C.

TALLOW was in moderate demand and steady; sales of 50,000 lbs. at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 456 bbls. There were only small sales at $1 tax paid.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The sale of property at Rye on Saturday was an interesting and important feature of the market, which is gradually settling down to the quiet and inactivity of the heated term. The attendance was large, numbering about 500, who were furnished free transportation thither and liberally and substantially entertained upon their arrival. The first property disposed of was Rye Park estate, which was put up and sold by the acre. The Kingsland estate was sold by the lot, after which, it being then evening, the further sale was adjourned to next Thursday week. There were quite a number of ladies present at the sale, for whom special entertainment was provided. The sale footed up in the neighborhood of $140,000.

Rye Park has long been regarded as one of the most desirable locations in Rye. It is a tract of sixty-eight acres, subdivided into twenty-four lots, varying in size from two to four acres each. This land is within a short distance of Rye Beach and less than five minutes' walk from the railway depot. It is situated on a picturesque elevation, commanding the finest possible view of the Sound on one side and a most extensive, romantic and beautiful extent of country landscape on the other. Nature has been most lavish of her decorations on this land, and no expense has been spared by the proprietor in grading roads, laying out avenues, planting trees and arranging the survey of lots, with a view to the greatest convenience and best possible scenic effects. A broad avenue winds through the centre by easy ascent, gracefully among rocks embowered amid evergreens and shaded by forest trees. A wide avenue in another direction leads into the eastern boulevard, and all the avenues, roads and walks, as well as lot lines, are bordered with shade trees and evergreens.

Kingsland Place is the well known late homestead property of Daniel C. Kingsland, having been in his possession nearly a quarter of a century. A large expenditure of labor and money, tastefully bestowed, has rendered it one of the most beautiful and finished estates in the neighborhood, and constitutes a class of property seldom offered in this manner. It is situated on the eastern boulevard, five minutes' walk from the depot and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Lot No. 7 contains three acres of land, tastefully and expensively adorned with every variety of rare and beautiful trees, vines and shrubbery. The mansion is one of the finest and most elegant in the country, comprising twenty-two rooms, finished in the best style of art, and containing every modern convenience; conservatory, hot and cold water, &c. These, with excellent stables, carriage house and every usual or necessary outbuilding, and all ready for immediate occupancy, render this property especially desirable to parties requiring an elegant home ready improved to their hands. The ground [illegible] of liberal size, averaging over 100 feet by 200, already improved and richly adorned with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. No preparation is necessary to prepare them for building.

Subjoined the particulars of these sales are given in tabular form.

Last week, notwithstanding certain disappointments, was quite equal in activity and general results to the previous one, while exhibiting features of even greater interest. The end of the season is, however, near, and there is a very marked falling off noticeable in the announcements of sales to be held.

The following is a summary of the week's dealings:—

MONDAY, JUNE 21.		
New York improved property		$7,625
TUESDAY, JUNE 22.		
New York improved property	$50,305	
Cranford, N. J., unimproved property	9,022	
		59,627
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.		
Westchester improved property	$25,000	
Dunnellen, N. J., improved property	14,925	
Dunnellen, N. J., unimproved property	6,979	
Islip, L. I., unimproved property	15,708	
		62,612
THURSDAY, JUNE 24.		
Elizabeth, N. J., unimproved property	$31,971	
Metuchen, N. J., improved property	8,255	
		40,226
FRIDAY, JUNE 25.		
Hamilton Park, S. I., unimproved property		86,060
SATURDAY, JUNE 26.		
Westchester improved property	$20,300	
Westchester unimproved property	116,134	
		136,434
Total		$392,481

The following were the totals of sales for the week ending June 19:—

Paterson, N. J., improved property	$3,710
New York improved property	6,000
Clarenceville, L. I., unimproved property	8,619
Clarenceville, L. I., improved property	2,950
Tarrytown, N. Y., unimproved property	6,235
Rutgers Park, N. J., unimproved property	4,955
Rutherfurd Park, N. J., unimproved property	61,851
Plainfield, N. J., unimproved property	9,200
Bergen City, N. J., unimproved property	28,205
Greenville, N. J., unimproved property	54,011
New Providence, N. J., unimproved property	9,732
New Providence, N. J., improved property	15,000
Sing Sing, N. Y., unimproved property	1,945
Bath, L. I., improved property	10,760
Jersey City improved property	3,615
Douglaston, L. I., improved property	15,600
Douglaston, L. I., unimproved property	9,217
Rye, N. Y., unimproved property	92,000
Total	$350,795

The following are the totals for the several months named and for the expired portion of the year:—

Total for the month of January	$2,393,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,285,426
Total for the month of May	1,089,697
Total for June to 19th inst	1,109,076
Grand total for expired portion of year	$35,101,429

Auction Sales of Real Estate on Saturday.

The following are the particulars of the Rye sale referred to above:—

RYE PARK PROPERTY—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

Lot 1, 1 96-100 acres at $2,600	$5,096
Lot 2, 1 83-100 acres at $2,500	4,575
Lot 3, 2 64-100 acres at $2,000	5,280
Lots 16 and 17, 6 41-100 acres at $835	4,463
Lot 4, 2 52-100 acres at $2,500	6,300
Lot 5, 2 69-100 acres at $2,575	6,927
Lot 6, 2 52-100 acres at $1,400	3,528
Lot 13, 3 78-100 acres at $1,150	4,347
Lot 7, 2 41-100 acres at $1,475	3,509
Lot 12, 3 48-100 acres at $1,000	3,480
Lot 8, 2 57-100 acres at $2,250	5,783
Lot 9, 2 87-100 acres at $2,300	6,601
Lot 10, 3 51-100 acres at $1,850	6,494
Lot 11, 3 48-100 acres at $1,050	3,654
Lot 14, 3 2-100 acres at $1,225	3,700
Lot 15, 2 59-100 acres at $1,025	2,655
Lots 18, 19 and 20, 8 82-100 acres at $675	5,618
Lots 21 and 22, 6 93-100 acres at $475	3,292
Lots 23 and 24, 6 38-100 acres at $650	4,144

KINGSLAND ESTATE—BY THE SAME.

Lot 1, 123x120	$2,000	Lot 8, 130x221	$1,200
Lot 2, 110x167	2,400	Lot 9, 124x612	3,400
Lot 3, 107x237	2,850	Lot 10, 131x245	1,200
Lot 4, 105x178	1,375	Lot 11, 124x324	3,300
Lot 5, 108x261	2,850	Lot 12, 100x228	2,000
Lot 6, 100x168	1,375	Lot 13, 100x224	1,150
Lot 7, including the manor house and 3 46-100 acres	20,300	Lot 14, 228x100	1,300
		Lot 15, 225x103x58	1,300

Real Estate Notes.

Mr. Peter Hopper, of Mead's Basin, has sold his farm and the buildings thereon to Mr. Charles Taylor, of New York, for $20,000.

The announcements for large sales of unimproved property during the coming week are all for to-morrow (Tuesday), which from appearances will very nearly close the spring business.

The largest is to be held by Johnson & Miller at Rahway, when they announce a sale of 750 lots in the First ward of the city of Rahway. Should weather compel a postponement, the sale will be positively held the next fair day. The property is splendidly situated on Grand, Bond, Lufberry and Rutherford streets, Scott and Lincoln avenues. The lots are on high ground, only a few moments' walk from the depot, and within a short distance from the Rahway river, which is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water. Rahway has constant communication with New York by thirty-four daily trains over the New Jersey Railroad. It is one of the most delightful cities in New Jersey; no place so near New York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests. Population 12,000; 12 churches; excellent schools; thoroughly sewered; all leading streets flagged and main thoroughfares paved with Belgian pavement. This will be the first extensive auction sale of Rahway property. The terms will be liberal. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

On the same day Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. announce to sell 182 villa sites in the city of Plainfield, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park. They state:—These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on the day announced, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain. It is the most elevated land on the plain; the avenues and streets regularly graded and laid out by R. Graves, City Surveyor, of New York. It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the city, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country.

Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brotner have a sale of some farm land in the same neighborhood, on the same day, which will be disposed of by the acre, however, and not in lots.

SPORTING.

Billiards.

A billiard tournament will shortly be given by billiardists in the New England States to determine the championship in that quarter at the American game. It is proposed to handicap the contestants.

The match for the championship of Illinois will be played at Crosby's Music Hall, Chicago, on the 5th of July, the competitors being Vermeulen (the present champion) and F. Parker. It has been agreed to make the game the four ball carroms, without push or crotch.

No less than five prizes are offered for competitors in the forthcoming tournament at Chicago. There will be, first, a champion cue and $600 in money; second, $600 in money; third, $500; fourth, $300, and fifth, $100.

The heat of the weather appears to be the only barrier to the match between Cyrille Dion and Foster for $1,000 a side. No arrangements have yet been made regarding the contest between the former and Goldthwaite.

Aquatic.

The clubs along the Hudson are all fairly under way and the season will probably be as brilliant as any of its predecessors. Several private matches have taken place during the week.

There is nothing new respecting the Harvard crew. Although not in regular training for their match with the Oxonians, they are, nevertheless, bringing their muscles into frequent use.

A challenge was issued by Randall, who was very successful at the Troy regatta of 1867, to Butler, of Boston, who had defeated him. The stakes were to be $200, but the backers of Butler not having come forward the match fell through. Brown has offered to row each member of the St. John four oared crew in succession, on the Charles river course, a three mile race in single sculls, for $500 a side, with the condition that if he should lose any of the four races he loses all the stakes.

A well known boatman, named Finch, challenges any two men in the world to row him a race of five or ten miles, in a fourteen-foot boat, for $100 or $500 a side, in one month after the match is made; the parties to agree upon the waters in which the race shall be rowed.

The following events are announced:—June 30, Harlem Yacht Club regatta. July 3—Regatta in the Alleghany river, at Pittsburg, Pa.; 5th—Boston Regatta; opening day of the Jersey City Boating Association, at Newark, N. J.; 10th—Opening regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club; 11th—James Merritt and Henry Cowan, on Harlem river, for $100 a side; 23d—Harvard and Yale, Worcester; 30th—Harlem Yacht Club regatta. August.—Harvard and Oxford, on the Thames, England.

Shooting.

Several interesting matches have recently taken place throughout the country, evidencing the increased popularity of the sport, while others are yet in prospective. Among others the second annual pigeon shooting tournament of the Tam O'Shanter Club, of Detroit, Michigan, to be held at the Association Park (Hamtramck), July 6, 7, and 8, promises to be an interesting affair. The following is the programme:—First day's shooting, ten single birds each, open to all comers. First prize, one silver tea set—six pieces and tray; second prize, one Allen breech-loading double shot gun; third prize, one G. S. top powder and shot flask; fourth prize, one drinking flask and cup. Entry $5. Second day.—Double birds (ten pair each) open to all comers. First prize, $100, greenbacks; second prize, one English double barrel [illegible] pocket rifle; fourth prize, one leather gun case. Third day.—Match against time and endurance. Bogardus, the champion of Illinois, trap or field shooting, wagers $250 that he will kill 500 pigeons on the wing, 21 yards rise from one ground trap, using muzzle-loading guns, doing his own loading, in 330 consecutive minutes, the boundary to be 80 yards. No less than 3,000 pigeons are awaiting their fate in the coops of the club.

A good day's sport is anticipated at the annual match of the Prairie Shooting Club, which will be held on the 5th of July. Three prizes are offered for competition, and it is expected that the display on the occasion will be very fine.

Professional marksmen have issued very wild challenges recently, but there seems to be little probability of any satisfactory result from them.

Pedestrianism.

Few if any matches worthy of record have lately come off, Sol being decidedly opposed to any pedestrian exhibitions beneath his rays. Moreover the sport appears to be losing its ground owing to the recent displays of walking swindlers. The following events are, however, announced:—June 29—James Meany and Ben Walley, at Avon, N. Y., for $200 a side. 30th—James Beech and John Lawson, at Rochester, N. Y., for $200 a side. July 5—James Potts and Henry Wagner, at Corning, N. Y., for $250 a side; James Mellat and Henry Crane, at Paterson, N. J., for $100 a side. 11th—Henry Brady and John Welch, at Lancaster, Pa., for $100.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

An "Upward" Stroke.

[From the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, June 23.]

About two o'clock on the 1st of June a heavy cloud passed over Lexington, from which a sudden and violent peal of thunder startled the whole town, succeeding the flash of lightning so quickly as to impress every one with the belief that the "stroke" was near at hand. This was soon found to be true, for the "mysterious agent" had visited, in a very unceremonious way, the residence of Mr. Francis Jinks, who lives on the northwest border of the town. The features of the phenomenon were in some respects very remarkable. 1. It seems to have been what the electricians call "an upward stroke"—that is, according to Dr. Franklin's theory of electricity, the cloud was in a negative condition, and by its attractive force had accumulated a heavy charge of the "electric fluid" (if it be a fluid) in that part of the earth below. In its efforts to reach the cloud the electricity would of course pass off at the point where it found the least resistance to its upward flow, which, in this case, seems to have been Mr. Jink's lightning rod. 2. A second peculiarity was the effects upon the ground in the vicinity of the house. The soil near the surface was furrowed in four zigzag lines nearly at right angles to each other, and all converging towards the lightning rod, which stands at the western end of the house. These furrows were upheaved very much as if a large mole had ploughed his tortuous path beneath the soil, coming near enough to the surface in some parts to throw the clay entirely out on both sides of its open track. Two of the furrows seem to have commenced at least twenty feet from the base of the rod on opposite sides, and to have run in lines nearly parallel with the end of the house, while a third one met them, coming a distance of fifteen feet and varying a little from a perpendicular to the general line of the first two. These three seem to have taken their harmless flight through the rod. The fourth, however, which had its origin on the opposite end of the house and more than thirty feet from the rod, behaved in a much more singular manner—in fact it appears to have acted as a sort of independent stroke. Instead of passing on to the rod it took a shorter route into the atmosphere (or wherever it went) by running into a heavy locust post on which a corner of the back porch rested, and at the point of the building most remote from the lightning rod. This post was utterly demolished, its fragments being thrown off in every direction, some knocking the planks off the yard fence and others flying away to the distance of a hundred yards. From the locust post the electricity passed up a wooden pillar which supported the porch roof, tearing it into a thousand splinters. When the charge reached the roof it tore up a few shingles near the corner, but after that it seems to have lost its power, for, although the house is a story higher than the porch and intervenes between the stricken corner and the lightning rod, not a trace of electric action could be found beyond the corner of the porch roof. Mr. and Mrs. Jinks, who were at the time in their basement dining room, were both severely shocked but received no permanent injury. The place was carefully examined after the storm was over by Professor Campbell, of Washington College, who expresses the opinion that the lightning rod saved both the house and its occupants. He thinks that the violence of the discharge was due in part to the insufficient size of the rod, being a slender iron rod, and in part to the want of perfect conducting communication between the rod and the earth. These suggest important points to be attended to in the construction of lightning rods.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The License Bureau of the Mayor's Office, which has frequently been referred to in the columns of the HERALD as having become one of the institutions of the city, still continues in full force as the dispensary where prompt justice is meted out to swindlers and violators of city ordinances. It has grown to be so much of an institution that individuals pursuing business for which licenses are granted at the Mayor's Office have come to have a holy dread of the Marshal in case they do wrong and a feeling of security and protection when they obey the laws and behave themselves as good citizens. During several days past

OUTSIDE

of the City Hall has presented somewhat the appearance of a hustings or a country fair. Coaches, carts, wagons of all sorts and sizes were to be seen from early morning till after office hours. The component parts of the crowd, of course, were ever changing and varying accordingly as the owners had succeeded in transacting their business with the Marshal or his deputies. As the noon approaches men and horses may be seen indulging in their fodder. Public porters, junk men, dog cart men and others, in all styles of dress, and squatting, sitting or standing around, indulge in a quiet smoke and discuss the affairs of the nation or the city while awaiting their turn to be attended to by Marshal Daly in obtaining or renewing licenses.

INSIDE

the office, in the basement, or bureau of permits and the deputy marshal's quarters, the crowd is generally in accordance with the crowd of vehicles to be seen outside. At times, however, the display is quite unique, and would present splendid opportunities for the study of character and physiognomy. This is especially the case when the junk men, pawnbrokers, second hand dealers and others of that ilk are on hand in numbers to settle their license matters. Gentlemen of the Shylock and Quilp cast of countenance, and, no doubt, of the same peculiarities and proclivities as possessed by those historic individuals—men who have accumulated wealth by grinding and the practice of usury against those who are so poor as to be obliged to resort to their shops, and too proud to make public complaint of the wrongs inflicted on them. The lower office has lately been refitted and refurnished in a tasty and substantial manner, like a respectable counting house, affording much better facilities for the transaction of the business of the department than have been enjoyed in years past. The upper office, where the First Marshal and his assistants are located, is altogether unfitted for the amount of business which is daily disposed of. A high desk in one corner of the large room of the Mayor's office is assigned to the use of the Marshal, and behind this he, and his clerks and attendants are huddled, while the narrow passage way—it is little else—in front is almost continually crowded by persons seeking information or advice, entering complaints or making answer thereto. The office, under the direction of Marshal Tooker, has obtained such a notoriety that some curious individuals, with time to spare, are induced to call there and stand for hours and be amused or astonished by the number and style of complaints entered, and be pleased and edified by the manner in which justice is dispensed, differences settled and offenders made to suffer. Some time ago an application was made to the Common Council to have the rooms of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen assigned to the use of the Marshal. The matter was introduced, but has been permitted to lay over unnoticed, while the absolute need of such a change is made more and more apparent day after day.

During the past week among the cases which have come under the Marshal's supervision were some in which the gentlemen who fill the air with the melodious strain of

"WAGS A BOY'S A SELL A[illegible]."

Two members of the craft were found entering houses on the pretence of finding somebody who wanted to sell them some "old rags" and were brought before Marshal Daly. The parties arrested sported huge bags, in which could be stowed a large quantity of junk or articles of all sorts. They were asked if they had licenses to carry on the business, and as they had not they were fined five dollars each and locked up by the Marshal until some of their friends should appear and pay the fine. John Weir, a ragman, who drove a junk wagon, for which he had a license, was arraigned on the charge of entering houses in search of purchasers. Marshal Daly administered to him a beneficial lecture and admonished him that he must remain near his wagon and not leave it to enter any house for the purpose of hunting up customers.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,

of the intelligence office tribe, if bogus intelligence office keepers deserve such a decent name, was brought before Marshal Tooker on Friday morning, on the complaint of two young men named Matthew McClellan and Denis Sullivan. The party complained of is Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Co., 478 Broadway. He appeared at the desk with an air of nonchalance highly amusing, and, addressing Marshal Tooker, said:—

"Do you want me, Marshal?"

Marshal TOOKER—Yes, sir, two young men have lodged a complaint against you, charging you with swindling them out of two dollars each. I was congratulating myself upon the supposition that I had entirely rid the city of the class of swindlers to which you belong. I believe you are really the only one left, however, and I mean to squelch you.

TAYLOR—I hope you won't be hard with me, Marshal. Who appears against me? Call 'em up.

MARSHAL—I suppose you have met the complainants and paid them back their money. In fact, I [illegible] thought I had of bringing you before some police justice. I am sorry for it. I give you fair warning that the next complaint made here will result disastrously to you. I am often asked why I permit swindlers to exist in New York and now I can give an answer. Here we have two young men come whimpering to me about your treatment of them and when I make an effort to use them as witnesses they take their money back and leave. The next one that complains against you here must share the trouble with me in bringing you to justice. I'll see to that. Your business is a very mean one and when your office is suppressed I can boast of having cleared your fraternity out.

BOGUS JEWELRY SHOPS

loom up from time to time, with evidence of the fact that their proprietors do a thriving business, and that "the fools are not all dead yet." Henry Ploch, a German, arrived from London by the steamer Atalanta, was in town just twenty minutes and lost a massive silver watch by the envelope dodge at No. 233 Broadway. Officer McGrath was despatched to the establishment and succeeded in having the "cricket box" restored. The German was profuse in his thanks, and was as much astonished at the recovery of the watch as he had been at the loss. The keepers of the shops at No. 27 West street and Nos. 97 and 100 Chatham street were also obliged to refund various amounts which had been handed over to them by victims of misplaced confidence.

VIOLATORS OF CORPORATION ORDINANCES

continue to be overhauled. Two venders owning two wagons with the same license number were fined five dollars.

Matthew Magee, of No. 211 Delancey street, owner of coach No. 297, charged a party of two eight dollars for being conveyed from Jersey City ferry to the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was obliged to refund the amount in excess of the legal fare, and was fined, in addition, five dollars.

Mr. A. B. Loevering, of No. 443 West Twenty-eighth street, was on the Bristol pier, but did not know it. He asked a hackman to take him to the pier, and the latter put him in his coach, No. 430, drove around a few blocks and back again to the pier. Mr. Loevering saw that he was on the same dock from which he started, and had Mr. No 430 brought before the Marshal, who obliged him to refund the money and pay a fine of five dollars. The Marshal also lectured him at some length, and told him that such as he, by their conduct, were advertising and making capital for the Hansom Cab Company.

An individual, rejoicing in the euphonious and uncommon name of Kelly, was brought before the Marshal for being richer than the law allows in regard to the possession of public carts. Mr. Kelly was well up in the law, or said he was; had been a citizen and voter in the Eighth ward and "knew his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." Marshal Tooker told him that as he was so well acquainted with the law he might pay a fine of ten dollars for his knowledge. The Marshal was inexorable, and neither the overpowering flow of native eloquence by Mr. Kelly, nor the influential intercession of an ardent friend could succeed in swerving the Marshal from his decision. The amount of

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

transacted during the week is almost incredible. Questions answered by the hundreds, directions given in like number, and small disputes settled by the dozen. Three hundred and thirty-three licenses have been issued as follows:—Junk shops, 3; junk boats, 6; junk carts, 30; second hand dealers, 3; boarding house, 1; coaches, 147; express wagons, 7; venders, 31; carts, 33; drivers, 65; dog carts, 5; porter, 1; gunpowder, 1; total, 333. The sum of $1,491 has been received for license fees and fines, and $3,102 has been recovered for parties who had been swindled.

MORMONISM.

The Exodus from the Rule of the Saints Begun.

[From the Corinne (Utah) Daily Reporter.]

Since the commencement of the work of building the great Pacific Railway high hopes have been entertained and cherished by a large number of men and women in Utah, known as dissenters and apostates from Mormonism, as inculcated by Brigham Young, that on its completion an avenue of escape would be open for them, and they could make their way, undisturbed by the hirelings and cut throats of Brigham Young, from Utah to the States. The dissenters and apostates, we are assured, are by no means few, and it is openly stated that all who can rid themselves of what little property they still possess will flee the Territory and return to the States. Yesterday a party of dissenters and apostates, numbering about forty souls, all families, under the leadership of Mr. Warren Walling, late president of the Josephite wing of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, arrived at the depot, opposite the city, the greater portion of them coming from Malad Valley and the balance from Salt Lake City and vicinity. They chartered a car from the company, for which they paid $1,400, and have provided themselves with all the necessaries required on the trip. They propose settling in Nebraska, on the Missouri river, near Omaha. From personal acquaintance with Mr. Walling and several others of the party we can safely say that they will make good honest and industrious citizens of Nebraska, albeit they strongly adhere to their peculiar religion. This, we believe, is the first party of discontented Mormons taking their departure from Utah who go all the way by rail.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BROWER—HORTON.—At East Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. O. E. Cobb, HENRY W. BROWER, of New York, to DIANA, daughter of the late Jacob Horton, of the former place.

Died.

BARKER.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning, June 26, JAMES W. BARKER.

Further notice in Tuesday's papers.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 27, M. LOUISE BATES, wife of W. H. Bates, M. D.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her uncle, Chester Bedell, No. 143 Duffield street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, June 26, SUMNER W. BENNETT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 743 Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

BOYD.—On Sunday, June 27, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN BOYD, JR., youngest son of John and Mary E. Boyd, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 127 White street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWCHELL.—On Sunday, June 27, CATHARINE, wife of John J. Browchell, after a lingering illness, aged 22 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 151 East Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Dunbarton (Scotland) papers please copy.

ELLISON.—In this city, on Saturday, June 26, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Ellison, of Setauket, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of D. A. Ellison, 129 East Tenth street, without further notice.

FLETCHER.—On Saturday, June 26, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK H. FLETCHER, a native of Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 40 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Thomas, and also of his son-in-law, Michael Funn, and his brothers-in-law, Francis McSorley, John, James, William and Morgan Spillane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Madison street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from whence the remains will be taken to St. Teresa's church, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, at one o'clock.

GOODWIN.—On Saturday, June 26, CATHARINE, wife of John Goodwin, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 172 Madison street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HADDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 27, CHARLES CHASE, youngest son of George and Mary J. Hadden, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Nostrand avenue, first house north of DeKalb avenue.

HALE.—On Sunday, June 27, SARAH, beloved wife of William Hale, a native of Castle Blaney, county Monaghan, Ireland, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 279 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, July 27, JAMES ALBERT, only son of James E. and Mary J. Jenkins, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's chapel, Varick street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

KEENAN.—On Sunday morning, July 27, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William and Susan Keenan, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 96 Roosevelt street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KINGSLEY.—On Saturday, June 26, MATTHEW E. KINGSLEY, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the North Reformed church, Passaic, N. J., without further notice.

LANGLEY.—ANNE LANGLEY, the wife of William Langley, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 Coles street, Jersey City, via New York to Calvary Cemetery.

LEAVY.—On Saturday, June 26, JAMES LEAVY, a native of the parish of Castledown, Guaghan, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, Thomas, Bryan, Michael and Patrick, and also the members of the Dalton Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 299 First avenue, corner of Seventeenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

RICHARD DALTON ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above association are requested to assemble at headquarters, corner Seventeenth street and Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late treasurer, JAMES LEAVY. By order.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Secretary.

LINDSEY.—On Saturday, June 26, JAMES LINDSEY, a native of Tullamore, Ireland.

The funeral will take place to-day (Monday), from his son's residence, 434 West Nineteenth street, New York. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MAURY.—On Tuesday, February 23, at Bossignac le Haret, France, ANTHONY MAURY, late of New York city.

MONAGHAN.—On Saturday, June 26, BARTLY, son of the late Daniel Monaghan, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Whitman, 330 West Forty-eighth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCGRATH.—On Sunday morning, June 27, WILLIAM MCGRATH, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Boston road and 144th street, North New York.

ODELL.—On Sunday, June 27, of diphtheria, LOUIS B., youngest son of Dr. F. M. Odell, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 208 East Nineteenth street.

PACKARD.—On Sunday, June 27, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. R. Packard and daughter of Robert Peterson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Burchard's church, in West Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday noon, at twelve o'clock.

PETERSON.—On Sunday, June 27, MARY T., youngest daughter of Christian and Catharine Peterson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 73 James street.

PLACE.—On Sunday, July 27, SUSAN E., wife of James K. Place.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 12 West Thirty-first street on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday, June 25, suddenly, MARY A., wife of Wilson C. H. Randolph, daughter of Henry A. Royce and granddaughter of Peter F. Randolph, Sr., aged 27 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 East Sixteenth street, between Livingston place and First avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SANCTON.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, June 26, EDWARD SANCTON, in the 55th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. John, New Brunswick, for interment.

St. John papers please copy.

STEERS.—On Sunday, June 27, FRANCES C., wife of James R. Steers, aged 60 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday morning, June 27, Miss MARY ANN T. SWEENEY.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 69 Monroe street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

TILDEN.—On Saturday morning, June 26, WILLIAM TILDEN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at twelve o'clock noon, from St. George's church, Stuyvesant square.

TROTT.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, June 26, JOHN B. TROTT, son of the late W. H. and Elizabeth Trott, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Boston road, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at the Tremont depot upon the arrival of the Harlem train which leaves Twenty-sixth street at twenty-five minutes past three P. M.

Baltimore and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

VINCENT.—On Saturday, June 26, EMMA T., wife of John W. Vincent.

The funeral services will take place from her late residence, No. 352 East Fiftieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Tuesday morning.

WEBER.—On Saturday morning, June 26, in Strasbourg, France, of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA LOUISA, only daughter of Charles F. and Margaretha Weber, aged 18 years and 8 months.

WICKES.—On Saturday, June 26, EMMA LOUISE, only daughter of John J. and Ada Wickes, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 140th street and Broadway, without further notice.

WISHART.—On Friday, June 25, WILLIAM B. WISHART, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WASHINGTON.

ANDY JOHNSON AT THE CAPITAL.

Terrific Denunciation of Grant by the Great Impeached.

NO SOUL, NO IDEAS, NO POLICY

Prospects of the Recognition of Cuba.

A Government Agent to Report Upon the Strength of the Insurgents.

Prospects of a Republican Defeat in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1869.

An Interview with Andy Johnson—His Opinion of Grant—Terrible Denunciation of the President—Butler's Cunning—The Famous Stanton Quarrel.

Ex President Johnson arrived here this evening and was waited upon soon after *reaching* the Metropolitan Hotel by *your* correspondent, who found the ex President comfortably quartered in one of Shelly's best parlors, and looking quite fresh and hearty. Andrew Johnson, plain citizen, received your correspondent with the same cordiality and kindness that distinguished him so highly while an occupant of the White House.

"Glad to see you, sir," said the ex-President, at the same time handing a chair to your correspondent and sitting down himself. "Sit down, sir."

CORRESPONDENT—I came to pay my respects, Mr. Johnson, and, at the same time, to learn if there was any particular object in your visit.

ANDY JOHNSON—Nothing public, sir I have some private business to attend to here, and I have also a son at Georgetown College, the only son left to me now. I came to see him and attend the Commencement of that college.

CORRESPONDENT—I believe, Mr. Johnson, you are the first President since the time of John Quincy Adams who has revisited the Capital after retiring from the White House

ANDY JOHNSON (laughing)—Really, sir, I don't know how that is My attention was never directed to the point before. It may be so, however.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, Mr Johnson, to change the subject, what do they now think of this administration down in Tennessee?

ANDY JOHNSON—I don't know that you ought to ask me such a question. People would be very likely to attribute an unfavorable opinion from me as prompted by improper motives You know very well, sir, for you were familiar with my views while I was President, what my estimate of Grant was, and I don't know of anything that has since occurred that has caused me to change my mind the slightest. I know Grant thoroughly. I had ample opportunity to study him when I was President, and I am convinced he is the greatest farce that was ever thrust upon a people. Why, the little fellow—excuse me for using the expression, but I can't help pitying him—the little fellow has nothing in him. He hasn't a single idea. He has no policy, no conception of what the country requires He don't understand the philosophy of a single great question, and is completely lost in trying to understand his situation. He is mendacious, cunning and treacherous He lied to me flagrantly, by God, and I convicted him by my whole Cabinet; but that even would have been tolerable were it the only instance, but it was not. He lied on many other occasions. I tell you, sir, Grant is nothing more than a bundle of petty spites, jealousies and resentments. And yet they say Grant is a second Washington Only think of it, when you compare him with Washington or Jefferson where is he? Why he is so small you must put your finger on him. He, a little upstart, a coward, physically and intellectually, to be compared to George Washington! Why, it makes me laugh. I have more pity for the man than contempt, for I have no spite against him. But I fear for the country when such a man is likened to the father of his country. Why, just look at the inaugural of Washington He speaks about his fear and trembling in accepting the Presidency, even after all his experience and success. But this little fellow Grant, an upstart, a mere accident of the war, a creature without the ability to comprehend the philosophy of a single great question, says in his inaugural, "I know the responsibility is great, but I accept it without fear" Is that like Washington or Jefferson? Pshaw! It's monstrous to think of. Grant, I tell you, sir, has no ideas, no policy. Why, Washington considered that a man's greatness was measured by his morality, by the standard of his soul. And I have always considered that the more soul a man had, the more he developed the soul or intellect within him the more Godlike he became But, sir, Grant has nothing Physically and mentally and morally he is a nonentity Why, sir, his soul is so small that you could put it within the periphery of a hazel nutshell and it might float about for a thousand years without knocking against the walls of the shell. That's the size of his soul Just look at the man sitting at a Cabinet council. He has no idea no policy, no standard, no creed no faith How can he guide the people? How can he impress any great improvements or moral ideas upon the nation? He has no object to look forward to, no leading aim to draw the people towards any particular end He sits there with his Cabinet. One member has bought him a house in Philadelphia, another has given him $65,000, another has given him a carriage, and so on It is degrading to the office of President of the United States to have such a man there. They talk about his generalship Well, he was a mere incident of the war Men and arms were supplied in abundance and his forces were so massive that they simply crushed out the rebellion It would have been done had Grant never been born Therefore he was a mere incident But the little fellow has come to think he is somebody really I can't help pitying him when I think how well I know him and what an infinitessimal creature he really is I often think that about the fittest place for Grant is at some place in the country where there are cross roads I have been at those places and have often noticed the scenes. At one corner perhaps there is a small blacksmith's shop At another corner of the cross roads there is a grocery store, and at another a house where the squire meets to settle cases Well, I have often noticed at such a junction of several roads that when the squire's business is over some fellows will propose a horse race, and to give interest to the thing a barrel of cider and perhaps a half gallon of whiskey will be staked on the result Now Grant is just suited to such a situation His ideas are of the cross roads order, and he has not a thought above that

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the general situation now?

ANDY JOHNSON—Well, I think we are tending to despotism or anarchy, unless a proper direction is given to the disorderly elements at work. We are threatened with an aristocracy of bondholders A moneyed aristocracy, they say, is the most detestable, but a credit aristocracy, which is only the shadow of the substitute for money, is worse still; for it is the moneyed aristocracy diluted and adulterated. I say the bondholder is a credit aristocrat. Here is the producer, raising his wheat or his corn. What is it worth to him? He sells it for the credit of the bondholder. The bondholder gives his credit to the producer in exchange for the latter's goods, and says "You may take our credit, but we will put the gold and silver into our pockets and take your produce also." When by and by the producer finds the credit valueless, what will he be worth? When the great revulsion comes, what will be our condition? Where is all the gold and silver that has been dug from our own soil and coined in our own mints? Where is it all gone? Can you tell me, sir? I don't speak of such as we imported, but what we coined ourselves—that vast amount dug out of our own earth. Why, it is locked up in the vaults of the credit aristocracy. Now, sir, it is a singular thing that no country yet has ever paid off a great national debt without repudiation. It may startle you to hear it, but it is true. Look over history and you will find I am right, and wherever you will find a permanent national debt, one that has not been paid off, you will find there is no freedom. Spain is not free, France is not free, Russia is not free, England is not free, because each of those countries has a permanent national debt. It is in the nature of things, for wherever there are power and moneyed aristocracy there is always a desire for a union between the two. Here we have an executive power controlled by the bondholders. Grant is ruled by a miserable set of hucksters and bondholders. He is in their hands completely, and therefore we are in danger. The country is in peril for the bondholders are striving to rule the government. The people ought to be made to understand this condition. The people need to be indoctrinated with the truth, and you, gentlemen of the press can do it. You write a great deal and all that, but sometimes you write things and shoot off to the public without due consideration. You do a good deal of harm, and it takes a good deal of time to remove the effect. Now you have an opportunity to do good by explaining these matters to the people through the press. The farmer and producer, no matter how humble, are always disposed to do what they think right. You can show them the right. They have an interest in doing what is best, but you must explain what the best course *is*, and then they will adopt it. So you must make them understand what produce is worth and what the credit of the bondholder is good for. You must give a proper direction and these will follow.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you regard as the proper course for the crisis?

ANDY JOHNSON—Why, sir, I sometimes wonder whether there be not some strange hallucination over me. I put my hand to my head and ask myself if I am sane. I find myself use arguments that were deemed sensible and irresistible by some of the greatest minds of the country, and yet they are unheeded, perhaps laughed at. I have found myself obliged to think deeply, when I was President, over great constitutional questions. I have called to my aid the most capable minds in the country, and have drawn from them their advice and wisdom, and then comparing all, and adding what little might arise in my own mind, I have endeavored to present a close, cogent, logical statement to the people, and yet I have seen such arguments fall upon the public mind just like water on a duck's back. They rolled off without making an impression, as drops of water from the back of a duck. I have been almost stunned at the apathy in the public mind. Talk of the constitution and liberty, of rights that used to be held sacred and inviolable, and you are deemed scarcely worthy of an answer other than laughter. What we want, what the country demands, is solid, constitutional government. Take my own State of Tennessee, and I only use it as an illustration, there all the wealth, all the element that pays the taxes, that combines the intelligence and respectability of the State, is deprived of the ballot. Fifty thousand negroes, with twenty thousand whites, make a government there for one million two hundred thousand people Seventy thousand out of a voting population of two hundred thousand make the laws, while that seventy thousand does not represent the wealth, respectability or intelligence of the State. Seventy thousand voters enslave one hundred and thirty thousand voters and a population of twelve hundred thousand

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think will be the result of the contest in Tennessee?

ANDY JOHNSON—I think Senter will be elected Thousands who remained quiet before are now actively at work in the State. Thousands who kept away from the polls are now making themselves heard and are determined upon being heard if they be not allowed to vote They will talk and talk until they make public sentiment unanimous for justice and fair play That is what is being done in Tennessee now Even old Brownlow is coming around, wishing to be on the winning side and seeing the change coming You notice he opposes further proscription. He does this not from principle, but from policy. It is precisely the same way in Virginia and other Southern States. I tell you, sir, if this country is to be kept from despotism, anarchy or imperialism, the nucleus has to come from the South, when restored. It will be small at first, but mark me, sir, it will come that way. Grant would see this if he had an idea in his head, but he has not He has no political creed at all I would rather have a good heretic than a man without any faith I would place more dependence on such a man As I said before he is a mere incident. There has been a great social upheaval and Grant is left on the top and thinks there is something in him It is precisely like a volcanic disturbance. The natural condition of the earth is broken up, strata after strata is broken through, things are displaced and turned upside down and what should be at the bottom is thrown high up That is just Grant's case Why, Ben Butler had a wonderfully correct idea of Grant He used to come to see me much at one time and expressed the profoundest contempt for Grant His estimate of Grant was about the same as my own. He thought Grant could be made do anything that he could be made a complete tool and that if he desired he could have himself invited to Grant's house It happened precisely so, afterward, just as Butler boasted You remember Butler was invited to Grant's house, and it was brought about by Butler himself Butler understands Grant thoroughly I have no hesitation in declaring that Grant is a mean, avaricious, cunning, spiteful man—a complete bundle of petty jealousies, spites and lies He has no courage I made him fairly quail before my glance at that Cabinet meeting when I asked him about that famous correspondence concerning Stanton I asked him question after question and he quailed When I finished he stood up took his hat in his hand, and in a mean, sneaking way, said, "Gentlemen, have you any more questions to ask?" and slunk out of the room I convicted him of lying and cowardice then and you remember all about it, sir, for you published it at the time

The ex President said a great many other things spicy and interesting, but as the hour is so late I am obliged to break off

Secretary Robeson's Good Points—How He Obtained His Appointment.

President Grant seems to be governed very much by the same principles in the choice of his Cabinet officers that he is in the selection of his horses The best illustration of this is found in the case of the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr Robeson. The President met Mr Robeson for the first time about a year ago, when he was introduced by Senator Cattell He had met him once or twice since, but only casually When Mr. Borie told the President that he wanted to retire from the Cabinet Grant asked him who he would recommend as his successor Borie mentioned Mr Robeson Grant said he did not know him well enough This happened just previous to the President's trip to West Point. He wanted to get a chance to study Robeson's good and bad points, without letting the object of his curiosity know about it. Before starting for West Point the President said to Borie, "Suppose you write a note to your friend Robeson and say you are going with me to West Point, and that as you have the privilege of inviting a friend you would like him to be one of the party In that way I will get a chance to see what kind of a man he is" Borie, who it seems was anxious to place Robeson in his old shoes, readily complied with the request. The result of it was Mr. Robeson made one of the Presidential party at West Point. On the way up and during the time they remained there Grant embraced every opportunity to draw Robeson out on various topics Of course Mr Robeson—who had no idea at that time of being offered a place in the Cabinet—felt considerably honored in the attentions he received from the President, and spoke his mind quite freely on every subject introduced. Grant is said to have eyed Robeson as a man does a horse he is about to purchase. The President told Borie that Robeson had many good points about him and he would appoint him Secretary of the Navy, as he guessed he was about as good a man as he could get.

The Coming Pennsylvania Election—President Grant Getting Uneasy.

It appears that President Grant is extremely anxious about the result of the approaching election in Pennsylvania, and that he has an idea Geary will be defeated. He did not want Geary to take the nomination, and it is said that just before the meeting of the republican convention in Philadelphia he sent a confidential agent to Geary with instructions to say to him that if he would decline the nomination he would provide him with a place as good as that of Governor of Pennsylvania. Geary, however, refused the offer. It appears that Curtin told the President Geary could not carry Pennsylvania, as he was not the choice of either the Cameron or Curtin faction, and that his nomination would imperil the success of the party. This caused Grant considerable uneasiness, and led to the offer which he made Geary. John Covode, who was here a few days ago, called upon the President, when the latter immediately introduced the subject of the Pennsylvania election, asking Covode what he thought about it. Covode shook his head doubtfully and said it would be very close. The President inquired what the trouble was. "Well," said Covode, "there's a heap of trouble. You see, in the first place, General, your appointments didn't suit our people. Some of them were good enough men and good republicans, but they have no strength or influence. They can't carry nothing. In the second place, Geary will not be supported by the Cameron and Curtin men with any degree of earnestness Its going to be tough pulling, General." The President said he was sorry, for he would like the republicans to carry the State this time by as large a majority as when he was elected.

The Prospects of Cuban Recognition.

For some days several prominent Cubans holding official relations to the revolutionary government of Cuba have been in Washington and had interviews with the President and several members of the Cabinet and prominent Senators and Representatives The assurances given them of earnest sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and the desire to render practical aid to the cause, give their representatives in this city much satisfaction. They state that a government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and if favorable it is their opinion the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the government.

Whites in Virginia—General Van Wyck Canvassing.

Both of the political parties in Virginia are making increased efforts in the canvass, and it is generally conceded there will be a close contest. General Van Wyck, of New York, will start to-morrow for Fredericksburg, Richmond and other places, to make speeches for the Wells ticket, by invitation of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Printers' Squabble—Appeal to the President of the Typographical Union.

The members of the Typographical Union of this city, apart from those who are employed in the government printing office, have obtained 200 signatures to their address to the President of the National Typographical Union, asking him to interpose and protect them from impending evils, even though the revocation of the charter of No. 101 and the granting of a new charter be necessary to do so Several printers from the government printing office were excused from signing the address, as it is set forth that that establishment was virtually out of the union and in printers' phrase was "a rat office." It will be recollected that the National Union declared the colored compositor Douglass "a rat" and that a majority of the union of this city a week ago prevented a vote from being taken on the application of Douglass for membership

Appointments to Office—Women Not Eligible as Customs Collectors.

Dr Charles A. Foster has been appointed Collector of Customs for Vicksburg and Hamilton Taylor for Port Shieldsboro, Gulf Coast, Miss The widow of the late incumbent was an applicant for the latter place, strongly recommended by Senators Harris and Kellogg, but it was decided by Secretary Boutwell that women are not eligible to such offices.

An International Mechanics' Fair in London.

It has been *officially* announced to the British Minister at this capital that an international exhibition of the products of workingmen's labor will be held in London in 1870, and Mr Thornton has been requested to make the matter known to the citizens of the United States, which he will proceed to do when more fully advised regarding details The great aim of this exhibition is to develop personal labor throughout the world and encourage an interest and pride in the works of individual creation, a matter of great interest to employés everywhere and to society at large There is authority for making this representation in advance of more particular details, which will soon be communicated to the American workingmen and employers

Too Many Honors for One Person.

The President's desire to serve his friends is so great that sometimes he appoints them to two or three different offices without knowing it Yesterday he appointed John M Robinson, a son of General J. C. Robinson, as a cadet at West Point for the class of 1870 General Robinson, who is now here, called on the President to thank him for his kindness He said, however, that he would be compelled to decline the appointment for his son to West Point as the President had appointed the same young man some time ago to a cadetship in the Naval Academy

The New York National Banks.

Reports have been received from all the national banks of New York, under the late call, and an abstract of their condition will soon be ready for publication

Exemption of American Ships from Readmeasurement in Danish Harbors.

The following is a translation of the instructions to the Danish customs officer in behalf of the reciprocal exemption from readmeasurement of Danish and United States vessels

DEPARTMENT OF THE REVENUE, COPENHAGEN ——, 1869 }

The government of the United States have issued orders to the effect that the measurement of Danish ships taken on or after the 1st of October 1867 and in conformity with the rules of the law relating to the measurement of ships in Denmark shall be acknowledged in the United States harbors so that in consequence no Danish ship carrying certificates of registry and measurement shall be subject to readmeasurement in the said harbors but they shall be considered as having the tonnage indicated in the Danish certificate in the same manner to the same extent and for the same purpose as the tonnage of the American certificate of registry is accounted to the American ships with the exception, however, that no deduction from the total tonnage is allowed for the space occupied by the crew in sailing vessels and by the crew and the engine in steam vessels Therefore, and in reference to paragraph one in the law of March 13 1867, relating to the measurement of ships in Denmark, ships belonging to the United States and carrying American certificates of registry shall from the 1st of July 1869 not be subject to readmeasurement in our harbors, but the tonnage indicated in their certificates of registry shall be valid in all cases in the same manner and to the same extent as the tonnage ascertained by the Danish certificate, the same deduction for space occupied by crew and engine as would have been made according to the Danish regulations if the ship had been Danish having been made from the total tonnage contained in the American certificate which corresponds to the total tonnage after Danish measurement The above is hereby communicated to the customs officers for their guidance and they are requested to call the attention of the ships' officers to this regulation

Sale of the Steamer Virgin.

Collector Grinnell by direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, will sell the steamer Virgin, now lying at Hoboken, by auction, on the 2d of July next. This steamer came into the possession of the government as a part of the assets of Mr. May, formerly Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans

ANOTHER GIFT FROM GERRIT SMITH—It has already been announced that Gerrit Smith last week gave $2,500 to the Oswego Orphan Asylum, but nothing has been said as to the circumstances under which it was called out. Mr Smith expressing a desire to a gentleman to see the asylum, was taken thither. Having examined the buildings he went into the schoolroom and saw colored children mingled with the white In a conversation with the matron he was informed that no distinction was made as to color, but that all comers were treated alike This fact so pleased him that, true to the instincts and principles of a lifetime, and to a cause to the amelioration of the condition of the colored people, in the furthering of which the best years of his life have been spent, he immediately signified his intention of making the gift which has since been consummated It should be remembered that Mr. Smith had before given a sum almost if not quite as great to the same charity.—*Oswego Commercial Advertiser, June 26.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises......	4 29	Moon rises....eve	10 44
Sun sets......	7 35	High water morn	11 23

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1869.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Bavaria (NG), Franzen, Hamburg June 12, with mdse and 382 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. June 14, in the English Channel, passed ship Europa (NG), bound east, schr Flora (NG), do, 22d, lat 43 57, lon 46 07, a North German steamship, hence, bound east, 25th, lat 41 30, lon 63 30, ship Lord Brougham (NG), bound west, 26th, lat 40 58, lon 65 32, a Cunard steamship, bound east.

Steamship Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Cow Bay June 22, with coal, to Snow & Burgess. Had light southerly winds and thick fog the whole passage. June 22, off Scatari, passed fishing schr David M Helton, of Gloucester, bound home, with 400 quintals fish. 24th, lat 43 30, lon 64 30, brig Josie (Br), bound west, 25th, lat 41 28, lon 67 55, brig W Gordon (Br), do.

Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, New Orleans June 19, and crossed the bar 20th, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker Had fine weather the whole passage.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, Savannah June 24, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse, to Phillips & Brown

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co

Bark Ann & Mary (Br), Peterson, Newcastle, E, 43 days, with mdse, to Barclay & Livingston Had very moderate weather during the whole passage, and was 20 days west of the Banks, with light southerly winds, calms and fog.

Bark Agder (Nor), Henricksen, Cardiff, 49 days, with rail way iron, to order. Had very light winds the entire passage, latter part a great deal of fog, June 18, lat 41 15, lon 61, saw bark Hamilton, steering SE.

Bark Hermann (NG), Steinord, Hamburg, 66 days, with mdse and 125 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co Had moderate weather

Bark Hesperus (Br), Savage, Antwerp, 50 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co

Bark Medway (Br), Cohoon, Ponce, PR, 13 days, with sugar, to Phillips & Collins.

Bark Reindeer (of New Haven), Wellington, Barbados, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Eliza McNeil (of Philadelphia), Small, Cow Bay, 14 days, with coal, to master Had light winds, calms and fog the whole passage, sailed in company with brig Niagara, for New York

Schr Uncle Tom (of Addison), Look, Carthagena, 14 days, with scrap iron, &c, to master

Schr Champion (Br) Gavel, Inagua, 10 days, with salt, &c, to Peniston & Co Had light winds and calms the whole passage, and was 5 days north of Hatteras

Schr Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, 10 days, with lumber, to master. Is bound to Bridgeport, Ct.

Schr Welcome R Rebee, Lozier, Savannah, 7 days, with lumber, to J Biglen & Co

Schr E G Irwin, Atkins, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Jas Barnard

Schr S & E Corson, Brower, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Montell & Bartow

Schr Joseph, Ireland, Egg Harbor

Schr Northampton, Cox, Virginia.

Schr Yankee Doodle, Pillsbury, Georgetown, DC

Schr Lewis A Edwards, Martin, Georgetown, DC, for Port Morris.

Schr W N Gesner, Egbert, Baltimore

Schr Orralloo, Small, Machias, 5 days, with spars, to Snow & Burgess June 27, when in the Narrows, was struck by lightning, it striking the foretopmast and shattering it all to pieces, taking two large splinters out of the foremast, and stunning two seamen in the forecastle.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston for New York, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, from New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, from St John, NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co

Schr Harriet, Crowley, from Calais for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp

Schr Reno, Foster, from Machias for New York, with lumber, to Talbot & Co

Schr Martha, Smith, from Bangor for New York, with lumber

Schr Jos Hall, Billard, from Portland for New York

Schr S S Buckingham, ——, from Portland for New York, to Jacobson & Marche.

Schr Nathan Clifford, Shute, from Belfast for New York

Schr Northern Light, Buckminster, from Vinalhaven for New York.

Schr Diadem, Chase, from Providence for New York.

Schr Cornelius, Pratt, from Norwich for New York.

Schr Texas, Champlin, from Norwich for Newburg

Schr Talma, Underwood, from New London for New York.

Schr Edward Wooten, Young, from Stonybrook for New York

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Orient for New York.

Schr M M Brainerd, Brooks, from Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone, to Westervelt & Co. Lays in Flushing Bay

Schr E H Williams, Russell, from Portland, Ct, for New York

Schr D Currie, Reed, from Portland, Ct, for Washington, DC

Schr George S Page, Ryan, from Port Jefferson, LI, for New York

Schr Edward Collyer, O'Brien, from Lloyd's Neck for New York

BOUND EAST.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darragh, from New York for Cow Bay CB

Brig Agnes Frazier (Br), Cameron, from New York for Pictou, NS

Schr G W Lawson, Lawson from Albany for Newport

Schr Sabwa, ——, from Rondout for Machias

Schr Sarah, Borden, from Rondout for Danvers

Schr Mary Isabel, Samis, from Poughkeepsie for New Haven

Schr Eliza Greg, from Newburg for Portsmouth

Schr Horton (Br), Wallace, from New York for Halifax.

Schr Niger, Thompson from New York for Newburyport.

Schr Eagle, Chase from New York for Wellfleet.

Schr Haze, McName from New York for Greenwich

Schr G S Wood, Harrington, from New York for Smithtown

Schr Enterprise, Berrian, from New York for Roslyn

Schr Mary E Gage, Falkingham, from New York for Jonesport, Me

Schr Wave, Falkingham, from New York for Goldsboro, Me

Schr Forest, Bagley, from New York for Bangor.

Schr Alida, Northrup, from New York for Providence

Schr Mary Brockway, Francis, from New York for Fall River

Yacht Alice, Commodore Kidd, from New York for a cruise eastward

Yacht Fleetwing, Cook, from New York for a cruise eastward

Yacht Fleur de Lis, Piatt from New York for a cruise eastward

Wind at sunset S light.

Marine Disasters.

BARGE F M FINCH, from Buffalo, with a cargo of grain, parted her moorings while lying at Pier No 8 East river, and, striking the pier below it stove a large hole in her side, causing her to sink almost immediately

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Captain J W Shackford, of the steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay CB, for his attentions

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors

Notice to Mariners.

GARDINER'S BAY, LONG ISLAND

We are gratified to note the promptness with which the Lighthouse Board has responded to the request of our seafaring men for the placing of buoys on Sheepshead Rock and Crow Island Shoal, in Gardiner's Bay The buoys are already in place, much to the satisfaction of those whose business calls them near the exposed points referred to —Greenport (LI) Watchman, June 26

Foreign Ports.

COW BAY, CB June 22—In port steamship Zoe Clark, for NYork ldg, barks Lavinia Davis for do do Mary, and Lapemba, for do do Mystic Tie, and Mendota, for do do, brigs A I L Landry, for do do, Jas Crosby, and Leo for do do Dirigo, Levi Stevens, Callao and Maria Ferguson, for do do

HONG KONG, May 16—In port ships Malay, Clough, from NYork, arrived 6th, for San Francisco ldg, John L Dimmock, Winchell for San Francisco ldg, Sonora, Hutchinson, from San Francisco via Honolulu, arrived 21, unc Formosa, Cobb, unc barks A W Stevens Ingraham, and A E Vidal (NG), Angelbeck, for NYork ldg, Parsee, Soule, and Eduard (NG), Sohst, for San Francisco, do

Sailed ed, ship Oli Don unior Freeman San Francisco

JUNIN Peru, April 5—In port bark Isaac Rich, Achorn for Philadelphia ldg

MOULMEIN May 1—Arrived, Nicobar, Bellamy, Colombo

SYDNEY CB June 16—Sailed, bark M B Almon NYork 18th brigs Alice, do 19th, Volant, do schr Glengarry, do 21st, brig Napier do

YOKOHAMA, May 24—Arrived, barks Hopewell (Br) Parson London 27th Astrahace (Fr), Fontaine, Marseilles

No vessels loading May 2

American Ports.

BOSTON June 26 AM—Arrived, steamship Nereus Bearse NYork bark Olto (Dutch), Freeling, Bat via schrs Nellie Doe Jacob, Jersey City Commerce Kent NYork

Cleared—Ship Young Eagle Perkins, Tichibucto brig Catharina (NG), Finck, Antwerp, schr Broadfield Crowell Baltimore

BANGOR, June 24—Sailed, brig Fannie Butler Bartlett, Porto Rico schr Ann Elizabeth French New York

BELFAST, June 20—Arrived, schr Hyena, Gardner, Baltimore

19th—Sailed, schr Empire, Ferguson, New York 21st, schr Zeta Psi Thompson Charleston

CHARLESTON June 24 Arrived, U S steamship Tallapoosa Commander Chandler, Norfolk bound to Key West U S monitor Saugus Commander Fyffe, Norfolk, bound to Key West, in tow of U S steamship Tallapoosa.

Sailed—Bark Maria (Br), Webster, Newcastle, E

2 th—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, Crowell, NYork

CALAIS, June 21 Cleared, brig J Means, New York schr Henry G Fay, Prescott Philadelphia, 23d, schr Mary Lee Newton Reed, Washington, DC

EDGARTOWN June 2—Sailed brigs Mary Ella Britt St Andrews, NB, Birchard & Torrey, Bangor, schrs Fanny Barney, J S Cole, and Time by Field, Boston Martha Nicolo and Alcoran, Machias, Julia E Crawford, Danvers, Governor, Calais Hudson, Rockland

HOLMES' HOLE, June 25 PM—Arrived, schrs Belle (Br), Edgett, New Haven for Hillsboro Gold Hunter (Br), Price St John NB, for Newport, E D Endicott Endicott, and W G Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston for Philadelphia, A M Aldridge Fisher, Lynn for do F A Heath, Williams Hyannis for Wareham Emily & Tennie, Grace, Boston for Philadelphia, Nellie, Anderson, NYork for Boston

26th, AM—Arrived brig Irene, Wass, Elizabethport for Boston J I Allen, Allen, West Point, Va, for Thomaston Me

Passed by—Schrs Massachusetts Kennison, Rockland for NYork Pallas, French, do for do

Sailed—Schrs Belle, Gold Hunter, E D Endicott, Wm G Bartlett, A M Aldridge, F N Heath, and Emily & Tennie

NEW ORLEANS, June 23 Below, bark Adelaide, Rich, from Matanzas

Cleared—Ships Perseverance (Br), Robertson Liverpool, Tranquebar Harward, do brig Caroline, Davis, Genoa

NEWBURYPORT, June 24—Sailed, brig Lula, Reed, Mayaguez, P R

NARRAGANSETT, R I, June 24—Arrived, in Dutch Island Harbor, brig Jason Hopkins, NYork for Millbridge, Me, schr James Veldron, Cavalier, Alexandria for Boston

NEWPORT June 24 —Sailed, schrs Sarah F Jones, Lewis, Baltimore for Cohasset Narrows John W Maitland, Maitland, NYork for St George, NB, L S Barnes, Coleman, do for Boston Lake, Mills, NYork for Rockland, Commerce, Evans, do for Newburyport, Express, Wilson, do for Harrington Charlie & Willie, Thomas, do for Boston, Leontine, Pratt, Rockland for NYork, Mary H Mifflin, Champlin, Warren for do, Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence for Albany

26th —Arrived, brig Julia A Hallock, Brightman, from Nuevitas, schrs Mabel Hall, Hall, Wilmington, NC, for orders; Thames, ——, from Rondout, Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Providence for NYork

NORWICH, June 24—Sailed, schrs Jane C Patterson, Corson, Alexandria (or NYork), Gussie Wilson, Floyd, NYork

NEW LONDON, June 24—Arrived, schr William Gallagher, Philadelphia for Providence.

Sailed—Schrs John Mettler, Barlow, NYork, Cornelius, Robinson, do

NEW HAVEN, June 26—Arrived, schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, Georgetown

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, AM—Arrived schrs E L Wines, Hulse, Rockland Lake, Ephraim & Anna, Green, Boston, Ada Ames, Adams, Rockport.

Cleared—Bark Memoria, Selvig, Baltic, brig Abstainer, Elderkin, Parrsboro, NS.

LEWES, Del, June 25—Bark Chasca, from Philadelphia for Cronstadt, was towed to sea yesterday. Brigs Wm Welsh, for Barbados, and F H Todd, for Boston, went to sea yesterday. Passed in, brig Golden Light, from Sagua.

PORTLAND, June 25—Arrived, brig Mary C Mariner Mariner, Matanzas schrs Windward, Ellis, Cardenas, Wm Arthur, Andrews, NYork, yacht Palmer, Stuyvesant, do.

Cleared—Bark Tatay, Morse, Montevideo, schr Ranger, Cleaves, Baltimore.

Sailed—Barks Brunswick, and Irvine, brigs H S Bishop, Rio, and others.

PLYMOUTH, June 21—Arrived, schrs Jachin, Harriman, Philadelphia, Anna E Jacobs, Jones, NYork.

Cleared—19th, schr Hannah D, Chase, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, June 26—Arrived, brig Forest State, Shute, Savannah, schrs Minnie Repplier, Somers, Charleston; C G Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria, White Foam, Milliken, do, S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, DC, John T Williams, Newbury, do; Lizzie Evans, Mahan, Baltimore, E B Wharton, Bonsall, Philadelphia, Westmoreland, Rice, do, Clarissa Allen, Hale, Albany; James Parker, Sen, Kelley, Rondout for Pawtucket; Horizon, Newman, Rondout, Mary A Predmore, Hart, do, Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw; Shamrock, Crowley, do, Connecticut, Stephenson, Hoboken.

Cleared—Bark Flora (Rus), Gramith, NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Julia E Gamage, Hix, Philadelphia, Hannah Willetts, Boult, Rondout, S M Tyler, Kelley, Amos Falkenberg, Terrell, Gen Grant, Miller, Willard Saulsbury Handy, and Gen Marion, Poland, NYork, sloops Blackstone, Worden, and Oregon, Carr, NYork.

ROCKLAND, June 22—Sailed, schrs Edith Hall, Snow, NOrleans; 24th, Arctic, Hall, NYork

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—Arrived, ship Seminole, Holmes, NYork.

Cleared—Ships Radiant, for NYork, Regent, Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks wheat.

Sailed—Ship Alice M Minott, for Calais

SAVANNAH, June 23—Cleared, brig M E Hinds, Hastings, Boston.

27th—Arrived, schr Benj Borland, NYork.

Sailed—Bark Lamplighter, Matanzas.

SOMERSET, June 24—Sailed, schr Artist, Forrester, NYork.

TAUNTON, June 24—Arrived, schr Hazleton, Gardener, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Salmon Washburn, Staples, Philadelphia, Jonas C Chew, Deering, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—WHO IS OLD NED BROPHY?
WHO IS OLD NED BROPHY?
WHO IS OLD NED BROPHY?
WHO IS OLD NED BROPHY?
WHO IS OLD NED BROPHY?
THE GREAT BOYS' STORY,
THE GREAT BOYS' STORY,
THE GREAT BOYS' STORY,
THE GREAT BOYS' STORY,
OLD NED BROPHY
OLD NED BROPHY
OLD NED BROPHY
OLD NED BROPHY
OLD NED BROPHY
OLD NED BROPHY
and his dog
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
SAMPSON,
will commence in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
out to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States, desertions, &c., cause, advice free Also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 263 Broadway

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States without publicity, legal everywhere, desertion, &c., sufficient cause, success guaranteed. No charge in advance. Advice free.
M HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street

A.—CORNS, BUNIONS, WENS, TUMORS, INGROWING Nails and Warts cured without pain, by Dr KIMBELL, 88 Bowery Charges moderate The rich liberally considered Call and be cured

A.—OFFICIAL.—FIFTEEN PER CENT COMMISSION given for all investments, at MCINTIRE & CO'S offices, 816 Canal, 154 Chatham and 62 East Thirteenth street (one door from Broadway) We have no connection with any other party or parties

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, &C, cured by the Revalenta Food Tins, 1 lb, $1 25 DU BARRY & CO, 163 William street, New York, and all grocers.

DEDICATION OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT at Gettysburg battle ground
July 1, 1869
The New Jersey Railroad, Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads have united in an arrangement for running trains through from New York to Gettysburg without change of cars, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30 1869 leaving New York from the foot of Cortlandt street as follows —

Leave New York	8 40 A. M	Leave Wrightsville	3 35 P M
New Brunswick	10 04 A M	York	4 20 P M
Mantua Junct'n	11 52 A. M	Hanover Junct'n	4 50 P M
Lancaster	2 25 P M	Arrive Gettysburg	6 15 P M

Returning July 2 trains will leave as follows —

Leave Gettysburg	9 00 A. M	——	12 30 P M
Arrive Wrightsv'e	12 40 P M	——	4 30 P M
Lancaster	1 40 P M	——	5 54 P M
Philadelphia	4 10 P M	——	9 30 P M
Leave Mantua J'n	4 10 P M	Leave W Phila	12 midnight
New Brunswick	6 18 P M	——	3 30 A M
Arrive New York	7 46 P M	——	5 17 A M

Tickets for the round trip, $10
Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 26 to July 1, inclusive Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to 3, inclusive For tickets apply at No 1 Astor House, and depot of New Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt street.
HENRY W GWINNER,
General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
F W RANKIN,
General Passenger Agent New Jersey Railroad.

DR SIGESMOND RESTORES DECAYED TEETH OR stumps by filling and building up to original shape and color with plastic gold Testimonials since 1854. 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
211 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.
GENTS—Having thoroughly tested Sapolio I find it the best article I have yet used for cleaning and polishing metal and brass surfaces. Please send me at once one gross.
H H UPHAM, 399 Broadway,
JUNE 21, 1869 Metal Sign Manufacturer.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER —BEWARE OF poisonous imitations The great popularity and usefulness of this paper has induced some unscrupulous persons to manufacture a poisonous counterfeit which it is dangerous to use Genuine has water mark of J. C Gayetty, New York, on each sheet, 50 cents per package. Wholesale and retail at JOHN F HENRY'S United States Family Medicine Warehouse, No 8 College place, New York

TO RESIDENTS OF CUBA.
YELLOW FEVER, CHOLERA SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, &c, &c
How important to possess certain means of cure Those who comprehend the application and virtues of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
have this knowledge of
HEALTH SECURING POWER
in fulness of the system, in dizziness sudden pains of the head or other parts As a family medicine, never failing and never wrong as an anti bilious remedy and cure for dyspepsia and costiveness,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
have earned a wide reputation
Dr Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in yellow fever that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities
J L Cook, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia, after being afflicted with it over five years His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored him to health perfectly
LUNGS AND KIDNEYS CURED
Isaac W Briggs, of No 146 Suffolk street, New York, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for thirty years having commenced to use them in February 1826, for dyspepsia and affections of the lungs and kidneys He took Brandreth's Pills every day for thirteen months, and in March, 1837, became a perfectly sound, healthy man, though before he commenced with this great medicine he was on the verge of the grave.
Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings, on the Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia and heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him Certificate dated April 2, 1865
LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ
NEW YORK, May 30, 1865
HON B BRANDRETH —
MY DEAR SIR—I have received the supply of your invaluable pills which you have so kindly sent me I have not only used them myself in South America as well as in this country for the last thirty years, never allowing myself to be without them, but have purchased them by the gross to distribute to persons upon my estates and elsewhere, having found them efficacious in almost every variety of disease, especially those peculiar to the southern continent. I esteem, therefore, very highly, the supply you now send me, and thank you very cordially for the kind words in which you convey your generous and friendly sentiments
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSE A PAEZ
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH HOUSE NEW YORK
Sold by all druggists See my name is in the government stamp.
B BRANDRETH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER AND ITS curative virtues.
The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the medical and invalid public to the Gettysburg Katalysine Water as a therapeutic agent.
In doing so they deem it due to themselves and to the public to submit some evidence of its utility. The whole subject of medicinal spring waters has been of late so much disparaged by the absurd and ridiculous falsehoods published about new discoveries in this connection that the undersigned are constrained, by considerations of self-respect and respect for the public intelligence, to withhold any testimony in favor of the healing virtues of the Gettysburg Water not emanating from or sanctioned by the highest medical authorities Whatever may be the faults of physicians, credulity or recklessness in making statements of new remedies are not among them. The venders of the marvellous quack medicines and mineral waters of the day, assert that their faults lie in the opposite direction, that they are prejudiced against new improvements, and especially against the wonderful discoveries which they (the venders referred to) herald to the world. Without referring to the many instances of devotion to new scientific truths or enthusiasm in their investigation which the history of the profession exhibits, it is only necessary to make the point that even their detractors will admit that the testimony of regular physicians on such a subject is reliable as far as it goes.
The Gettysburg Katalysine Water is presented to the afflicted public as a therapeutic agent, unequalled in the variety and extent of its curative powers by any now known to the race on as high or higher medical testimony than any of the great medical springs of the Old World. Some of the physicians who have borne testimony to these facts enjoy a reputation as medical writers and practitioners which make them respectable authorities at home as well as abroad. Unlike some of those who have contributed so essentially to the establishment of the fame of European medicinal waters they have no other than a professional interest in what they state they do not write as resident physicians of the Gettysburg Springs.
Dr John Bell, who is not only a highly respectable practitioner, but a medical writer of no mean reputation, and one of the authorities on medicinal spring waters, thus refers to one of the new therapeutic effects of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water in his great paper on "The Medicinal Properties of the Gettysburg Mineral Spring" —
"This case of Mr D is truly extraordinary The nodes of hard tumors on the joints were of very unusual size. As regards their hardness and composition we are forced to believe that their main bulk consisted of inorganic matter—chalk (carbonate of lime), true chalk stone, or urate of soda, commonly, but erroneously, called by the same name. Both of these deposits are met with on the joints in rheumatism, as well as, though not so frequently, in gout. Were we to suppose these swellings to be ligamentous or cartilaginous, with bony matter deposited, our surprise at their disappearance would be none the less Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment are ineffectual, beyond, sometimes a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure But the entire removal of the inorganic body, without surgical intervention, has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. In the case now under notice we cannot believe that the absorbents would be equal to the task of sucking up, as it were, the deposited inorganic matter, unless this deposit had been subjected to the solvent action of the blood brought to the part by the delicate capillaries. Whence comes this solvent property? Is it from the lithia of the Gettysburg water, which, after having been taken into the stomach, found its way into the circulation?"
He refers in this paper to other curative effects of this fluid which have fallen under his own observation or of which he had been credibly informed —
"The Gettysburg Water has produced signally curative and restorative effects in different forms of dyspepsia—sickness of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, acute neuralgic pains and loss of appetite—and also in chronic diarrhœa and a torpid state of the liver Gout, chronic rheumatism and resulting nodosities of the joints have been overcome to a remarkable extent by the drinking of this water. Approaching and actual paralysis have been carried off by the same means In one case diabetes, that often unmanageable disease, was arrested in its progress"
A professional contributor to the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, in a communication published in the issue of May 9, 1868, says —"One of the marvels of the history of the cures brought about by the use of the Gettysburg Water is the removal of nodosities, or hard lumps and concretions, evidently of a gouty nature Whether we regard these lumps as deposits made up of chalk, or of urate of soda tissue, we are compelled to say with Dr Bell that the entire removal of the inorganic body without surgical intervention has not, we believe, been brought about by either internal remedies or external application, or by both united."
Intimately connected with chronic indigestion are diseases of the kidneys—exhibited in one case by diabetes, in another by calculus or gravel—of the cures of which, by the use of the Gettysburg Water, we have well attested cases.
The New York Medical record, in an article entitled "The Gettysburg Katalysine Water," says.—
"Where gouty or rheumatic persons are taking the water to this extent, we find an extraordinary quantity of uric acid secreted or deposited from the urine, the sweat no longer contains this principle in excess, as it generally does in gouty subjects, and, with proper attention to regimen and diet, the health rapidly improves, distorted limbs become straightened, and enlarged joints gradually reduced to their natural size"
The Medical and Surgical Reporter, of Philadelphia, September 26, 1868, says editorially on the same subject —
"It is found to be adapted to dyspepsia, with its numerous sequences and complications, including disorder of the liver and kidneys, and the remote effects of the imperfect assimilation, as exhibited in gout, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and an impoverished state of the blood, or anæmia. Our readers will doubtless remember those extraordinary cases of gouty concretions on the joints, erroneously called 'chalk stones,' which, on reliable testimony have disappeared after the somewhat protracted use of the Gettysburg Water"
The New York Medical Record says in another article entitled "Our Recently Discovered Mineral Waters," which appeared in its issue of the 15th of August, 1868 —
"We have good reason also to believe, from what we have seen and experienced, that it will, by long use, remove nodosities of the joints of a gouty nature. We have also seen cases of albuminuria much relieved by it, as well as the irritable bladder of old age and calculus disorders of the lithic acid diathesis"
The above constitutes, we think, testimony more respectable in character than any which has heretofore been adduced in support of the alleged discovery of the solvent of calculi, in ancient or modern springs, or in the products of the chemical laboratory, which has, in different ages and countries, challenged the attention and excited the medical world Calculi is the plural of the word calculus and is ordinarily applied to the stones of gravel, but, medically, comprehends the chalkstones of rheumatism and gout, the brickdust deposits of the urine and similar concretions in the kidneys, the gall bladder, the heart, the lungs, the glands of the throat, &c., &c.
Calculi, as is well known to medical men, is the result of a combination of the acids and alkalies of the human system, which are supposed to take place in consequence of an excess of the former The superabundance of these acids and their calculous formations have ever been believed to be the immediate or remote cause of a larger proportion of the chronic diseases That this Water has dissolved calculi in thousands of well attested instances we do unhesitatingly assert. Whether it will prove to be as a specific for all the chronic diseases dependent on excessive acids and calculous formations, as Peruvian bark is for intermittent fevers, can only be decided after the physicians of the United States have bestowed as much attention upon its proper application and administration as they have bestowed upon the use of drugs. Quite a number of enlightened physicians have already taken the lead in instituting the necessary practical experiments. We give some of their letters —
HEART DISEASES.
The cures of heart diseases with this fluid are wonderful. Perhaps the following letters may help to explain them —
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July, 1868.
Gentlemen—Your water, the "Katalysine," has suggested itself to me since its introduction in this place as a remedy for a class of affections for which it is not recommended by you, viz, diseases of the heart I have recently written an article for the American Journal of Medical Sciences in which I take the ground, not heretofore advocated that I know of, that neuralgia of the heart (angina pectoris) and in fact nearly all the functional diseases of that organ arise from acid in the circulation that the ossification of the coronary arteries and other vessels entering the heart sometimes met with after sudden death from angina pectoris and the concretions sometimes met with in the valves of the heart are due to the same cause—analogous in its causitive action with the deposits met with in the gall, bladder and kidneys and those met with in the joints of gouty and rheumatic patients—and that the proper remedies are alkalies.
T WILLIAMS, M D
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17, 1869
GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY —
GENTLEMEN—I have tested the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, bottled by you and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it very efficacious in most chronic diseases. As an alterative, its excellence and range of usefulness, when properly employed, is perhaps unsurpassed I have prescribed it in a number of the diseases for which it is recommended with satisfactory results, and in one for which it is not recommended by you, viz, Neuralgia of the Heart—with so far a very favorable effect. For the enlarged liver and spleen of malarious regions it is peculiarly suited Respectfully
T WILLIAMS M D
The writer of the above was formerly connected with St Joseph's Hospital
NECROSIS, DISSOLUTION OF THE BONES AND RUNNING SORES
I have been afflicted for twenty years with pains and general derangement of the vital functions with running sores and decomposition of the bones necrosis These ulcers have discharged forty pieces of bone during that period I have been repeatedly under the surgeon's knife and in the hospitals have been much of the time on crutches or canes. The Gettysburg Katalysine Water was prescribed by Dr Huber, and its use for some months has relieved my pain increased the strength and mobility of the joints and stopped the running sores on my legs, leaving scars several inches in diameter, reaching to the bone, through which have ebbed during nearly the life time of a generation the vital fluids corrupted by the terrible disease. I feel perfectly assured that the continued use of the water will completely eradicate its remains from my system Its sensible effects on me were drowsiness and nervousness for some time after using it.
J A GRIMES
GETTYSBURG, Pa, April 9, 1869
GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY —
GENTLEMEN—Having been requested to state what I know of Mr J A. Grimes' case, I answer that for the time I have known him, about ten years, he has had ulcers on his arm and leg, caused by necrosis
He has also during that period been subjected to chronic rheumatism, with occasional sub acute attacks
About eight months since I advised him to take the Gettysburg Spring water for the last mentioned disease.
I have to day seen him, and find the ulcers healed and his general health much improved
Very truly yours, H S HUBER, M D
COMPLICATION OF FEMALE AFFLICTIONS—CONSUMPTION
I visited, at the instance of Dr Smith Superintendent of the Gettysburg Katalysine Springs, Miss M—— of Williamsport, Md, a young lady, who he informed me had been brought to the Spring for treatment with its waters I found her the victim of an apparently hopeless complication of afflictions She could not walk, or even stand erect She had to be carried about like a child by her servants owing to extreme debility and pain She had a cough which had been pronounced by some of her former physicians consumption, I soon ascertained that her maladies had their origin in certain irregularities and ailments peculiar to her sex and age, for though so terribly afflicted she was only out of her teens
Her first attack dated five years back, recurring at intervals with greater or less severity, until it reduced her to her present apparently hopeless and helpless condition
The joints of her fingers toes and limbs were enlarged by urates, or chalky deposits I agreed with what I understand to be the opinion of her former physicians, that she had nothing to expect from ordinary medical treatment, and advised the continuance of the water of the Spring
Though well acquainted with its reputed virtues I was hardly prepared for the wondrous transformation it effected in the condition and appearance of this invalid In thirteen days she was enabled to walk with but little assistance from her servant, and improved so rapidly in all respects that she now appears to be permanently cured, being relieved from the cough, general debility pain and the irregularities referred to also of the enlargements or chalky deposits around the joints When she came to the Spring she only weighed sixty one pounds she now weighs over ninety pounds
From a pale, sickly looking, dispirited, decrepit invalid, she has emerged as from the chrysalis state, into a young lady in the bloom of health, youth and beauty
R. S WEAVER, M D
P S—The water, in this instance, was usually brought to her while in town, where she was stopping
This medicinal fluid will hereafter be supplied direct from the Spring, or from the New York depot, as the purchaser may desire. Those wishing the water direct from the Spring will address The Gettysburg Springs Company, at Gettysburg, Pa. Those desiring the water to be sent from the New York depot will address The Gettysburg Springs Company, at its office in the city of New York, Nos 55, 65 and 67 Park place.
The depot, at No 5 Murray street, which was designed to answer a temporary purpose, has been abolished, and the business permanently transferred to the above Nos, Park place
Price, per single case of 2 dozen, $3 at the Springs, and at the New York depot and offices, $10
GETTYSBURG SPRINGS COMPANY.
NEW YORK, June 26

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

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JAPAN.

Increasing Importance of Hiogo—Kobe—Entrance and Appearance—Number of Resident Foreigners—Osaka and Its Disadvantages—Appearance of the City—The Junk Trade—The Foreign Trade of Hiogo for 1868.

KOBE, May 24, 1869.

Since the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, on the 1st of January, 1868, those foreigners who settled at the new ports have been constantly prophesying of the time when Hiogo or Osaka, as the case may be, will supersede Yokohama as the principal entrepot for Japan. Making all due allowance for the braggadocio inseparable from a commercial rivalry, the trade of Hiogo and the number of vessels clearing from and entering the port are a sufficient indication that Hiogo or Osaka will one day occupy a position of considerable importance in a commercial point of view. With a view, therefore, of spying out a land which, according to every resident, is one flowing with milk and honey, plentifully sprinkled with itchiboos, your correspondent thought it advisable to come here and look for himself.

This port, Hiogo, is situated about 320 miles in a southwesterly direction from Yokohama, nearly at the head of Tsumi or Osaka bay. But why am I speaking of Hiogo? The fact is the place called by that name is scarcely of any interest whatever to the foreigner. It may be remembered that when Japan was first opened the treaty with the foreign Powers called for the opening of the port of Kanagawa. The Japs, however, after a great deal of opposition, but with the ultimate consent of the foreign ministers, placed the foreign settlement at Yokohama instead of Kanagawa, whence all foreign official documents are still dated, although the latter place is a good six miles from any foreign residence and we have no more to do with that place than any other in the interior. So instead of marking out the foreign settlement at Hiogo they placed it at Kobe, along a miserable sandy beach, and vessels have to pass Hiogo to get to the anchorage.

Nevertheless, the entrance to Kobe is extremely picturesque, in spite of the sand beach—the scenery behind, below and above the settlement being very pretty and striking. The anchorage is good, and the harbor, somewhat smaller than Yokohama, is a little better protected, though even here the elements seem to get on a spree, and the harbor is extremely weathery at times. The foreign population will probably number about 250. Besides the settlement foreigners have the privilege here, which they do not possess at Yokohama, of renting houses in the native town of Kobe (they are not allowed to live at Hiogo), and the settlement, as usual, being fixed at the wrong end, most of the mercantile houses have availed themselves of this privilege and ignore the concession. Building is going on rapidly, however, in all parts, and I have no doubt that Kobe will, at some future time, be a place of considerable commercial importance.

But if the foreign settlers in this portion of Japan look upon Yokohama as their rival I am at a loss for a name by which to designate the feeling entertained by the Kobeites for Osaka and that of the few residents of Osaka for Kobe. It is amusing to hear the respective settlers discuss this point, but so far Kobe has by far the best of it. Osaka is the largest commercial city in Japan, but is situated about four miles up a shallow river, which is guarded by a bar that, in my opinion, will ever act as a barrier to direct commercial intercourse. I have spoken of Osaka as a commercial city—that is, in a Japanese point of view, for Japanese junks can manage at high water to get over the bar. Osaka is said to contain 1,500,000 inhabitants. It is the centre or rather the ultimate point of an immense tea and silk growing district. Everything that is shipped from Kobe for foreign ports, or the other ports of Japan, comes from Osaka, and yet, in my opinion, Kobe must necessarily always be far ahead of Osaka, because Kobe has deep water. The Japs appreciate the difficulty, and are attempting to dredge the river and bar. They are working very sedulously at present; but I have the opinions of good engineers that success is very problematical, and that the experiment will cost about $2,000,000. The junk trade of Osaka to and from Hiogo, Kobe and the ports on the inland sea is something enormous. The river itself is crowded with incoming or outgoing junks, and every creek and canal that intersects the city—and they are numbered by hundreds—is thick with them. Yet you see no evidence of the immense business that this junk trade must be the effect of in the city. The streets have the appearance as if no business were done. One sees long lines of shops without customers, immense crowds in the streets, apparently doing nothing, and it is a rare thing to see goods hauled through the street. Yet, as I said before, the business is here, or in the district, and the great drawback to its sustaining a large foreign settlement is its want of navigating facilities. Osaka is the second city in point of size in the empire. Here, under the former government, the Tycoon resided a portion of the year. It was here that he lost his power. At the time when Satsuma first unfurled the Mikado's flag in opposition to the Tycoon the latter was residing here, and he surrounded his castle, which, with plenty of ammunition and two thousand men, could have been made impregnable. It is now a mass of ruins. About twenty miles from Osaka is the sacred city of Kioto, the residence of the Mikados. No longer sacred, however, as it has been desecrated by the unholy presence of the hated foreigner, and no longer the exclusive residence of the "Son of the Sun," as formerly.

From Osaka to Hiogo it is thirteen miles by water and twenty-three by land—that is, it is thirteen miles from the anchorage, which is about two miles from the bar, and the city is three miles above that. The foreign residents are discussing the question of building a railroad between the two ports. As to the advisability of such an undertaking there can be but one opinion—it would increase the importance of both places a hundred fold. The question is whether such a privilege will ever be given to foreigners by the Japanese government; and I think even this will be ultimately effected, or the Japs will build one themselves. As to either of the ports superseding Yokohama, I fail to see the reasons for any such result. Not that Yokohama has any very great attractions or superiority over and above Kobe; but they are at least equal. Yokohama is just as near Europe as Kobe, and is far more available as a distributing port for the whole country. The following figures will give some estimate of the trade of Hiogo for the year 1868:—

Total number of vessels arrived, 190; tonnage, 116,917. Of which number 64 were American, with an aggregate tonnage of [illegible]; English, 111, with 39,156 tons; other countries, 15.

The total value of imports for the same time amounted to $1,710,211, of which $822,404 came direct from foreign ports. The total value of exports amounted to $1,561,090, of which $355,096 was direct to foreign countries, and a large proportion of the rest also went to foreign countries, but was first shipped to Yokohama. For instance, the value of the silk export alone—that is, including silkworms' eggs—amounted to $749,044 and the tea to $309,025. Altogether this is a very healthy showing, and, whether Kobe supersedes Yokohama or not, we may confidently expect that her trade will foot up in a couple of years to a very considerable amount.

A People's Parliament—Proclamation by the Mikado—The Parliament House—The Message of the Emperor—Rules and Regulations of the New Parliament—Japanese Progress—Determined Action of Sir Harry Parkes—The Affair with the Stonewall—The Yokohama Races—Commercial Matters.

YOKOHAMA, May 28, 1869.

The Mikado arrived at Jeddo on the 8th inst. I informed you in my former letter that considerable opposition was shown by some of the Daimios to this movement, and it was even reported that force had been used; but this I believe to be untrue. On the 18th the Parliament was convoked—that is, what would correspond to the lower House in England or America. The great convocation of Daimios have not yet commenced their sessions. How the members have been elected I cannot say; but they have been probably selected by the Kerai, or officers of each daimiate. This would make the number—allowing one for each daimiate—amount to 270. The following proclamation calling the Parliament, issued by the Mikado last month, has a considerable dash of democracy about it, though I am inclined to think that the House has not been opened to everybody of sound judgment, but that the members have been selected as above mentioned. This is the "call:"—

PROCLAMATION.
THIRD MONTH (April-May).

Since the establishment of the Mikado's authority old prejudices and customs have been done away with (literally, washed away), and a channel of communication has been opened up through all classes in the empire, from the highest to the lowest. No impediment whatsoever exists. Several persons who have diligently served their country and without the least hesitation (literally, dread) have assisted the government with their advice have been gradually selected for the discharge of official duties. Nevertheless, the government have not been able to put all their plans into execution. It is thought that a sufficiently wide circulation has not been given to the imperial wishes, and that there are still men of sound judgment who should be selected. This has caused the imperial mind much concern, and therefore it is intended to open a People's House of Representatives in Jeddo Castle, in which men of sound judgment, no matter how low their rank may be, can at once offer what advice they think best. His Majesty will afterwards communicate through their chief (or President) the imperial will concerning the views of each. Hereafter if any person should hide himself in obscurity and not make known his opinions, he will be acting in utter inconsistency with that lofty patriotism which should be the constant desire of his soul. It is the Emperor's will that all classes should put forth every effort for the accomplishment of this object.

The chamber where the debates take place is a large room in the Castle of Jeddo, four rows of benches on each side, and the lower end forms the accommodation for the members. At the upper end of the room is a slightly elevated place for the President of the House. On the right of this is accommodation for Daimios who may wish to attend as spectators, and on the left are seats for the different officers of the government. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 18th the House was opened by the following ceremonies:—First the President of the House entered and took his seat; then came the Vice, Secretary of War and an under secretary from the Departments of the Treasury and Judiciary. They were all dressed in their official robes. After these the members, numbering about 227, entered and took their places, these having been selected by drawing lots. After all had assembled the President of the House rose and read the following message from the Emperor, all in the House prostrating themselves during its reading:—

Whereas we propose shortly to proceed to our eastern capital there to assemble around us our Kuges, Daimios and the members of the various administrative departments, in order to consult them upon the foundation of the new constitution of this country. This shall be framed so as to insure safety and peace. Let every one at the present moment remember that the constitution and laws must be the foundation of government, and as millions of people are ruled by them let them not be framed inconsiderately or without mature deliberation. Our officers having reported to us the completion of the rules for the establishment of a public council, we desire that it shall be open without delay.

Let the rules of decorum be observed throughout its proceedings and its debates be conducted with temper and discretion, in a public spirited manner. Then may we hope that the deliberations will be productive of useful and clear decisions. Let the fundamental laws of our ancestors serve as a guide and apply them to the character of men and the spirit of the times. Let the different subjects be successively treated according to their importance, and, finally, let the results of your debates be reported to us, when we will determine upon those that merit our approval.

After the reading of the message the House proceeded to business.

The idea of this Parliament has evidently been started by some of those Princes who have visited Europe and America, and who have evidently profited by what they there saw. It will be seen, however, by the following rules and regulations for the government of this body, that the House, so far, has no real power, but that it is simply an advisory board, as everything must go to the Emperor or the Government Councils for approval. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly a great advance movement, and, however defective this their first "House of Commons" may prove to be, it will insure ultimately to Japan a mild and wise government. And should a perfect constitutional government supersede the present despotic one in Japan, as I think it will in a few years, this country will have shown an example of the most rapid reform in government that can be met with in ancient or modern history:—

SCHEME FOR THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT.
[Translation.]

The settlement of the laws of the Assembly is the most important duty. Any point not included in these laws must be left to the decision of the President; the Assembly cannot charge itself with (providing against) unforeseen and extraordinary cases.

1. The period for which the members of Parliament will serve is limited to four years. Half the members will be re-elected every two years. Retiring members may be immediately re-elected. New members will enjoy the same privileges and rank with old members. When the time arrives for the first re election, half the members will retire by lot.
2. Members of Parliament must have completed their twenty-fifth year.
3. Members of Parliament may not hold any other office.
4. Should any member be appointed to another office or retire a substitute will immediately be elected.
5. Any member having a motion to propose will hand in the same in writing to the President.
6. Should any person, not being a member of Parliament, wish to introduce any motion in the House, he may entrust it in writing to the President or to any member.
7. Statements of motions must be brief and plain; they must have foundation and substance.
8. The President will receive the various motions and number them, and having copied them in form will cause them to be printed. The order in which motions will come before the House will be according to the pleasure of the President and will in no way depend upon the numbers which they bear.
9. Six days in every month, the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22d and 27th, are fixed days of assembly.
10. On the fixed days of assembly members will take their places at ten in the morning.
11. The places in the House will be numbered beforehand, and at the opening of the House members will draw lots for their places, in which they will take their seats accordingly. These numbers will be changed every month.
12. Every month six officers named Kanji (the functions of these officers are not defined. They appear, however, to be destined as a medium of communication between members of the House and the President, and to assist the latter in conferring with the officers of the government) will be elected from among the members of Parliament.
13. At every meeting of the Assembly a printed motion will be handed to each member.
14. Members, having received a printed motion, will carry it home, and, after mature reflection, will criticise it, and at the next meeting will carry the motion with them and publicly read out their criticisms. Should any questions be asked of them as to the reasons for this opinion they will be prepared to reply.
15. The order in which members will read out their opinions or address questions will be according to the fixed number of their places.
16. On the second occasion when a subject comes up for debate members are not restricted to speaking once. On other occasions they may only speak once.
17. When a subject has been debated by the members in conclave any member returning home and again pondering over the subject, and having arrived at a conclusion as to its merits, may put his opinion in writing and hand it to the President at the third sitting.
18. Papers thus handed to the President will, when the original motion is approved, bear the character *ka* (aye) in red ink on the right hand corner. When the motion is disapproved they will bear the character *hi* (no) in red ink on the left hand corner.
19. The President having collected the whole opinions and having arranged them, will, should three-fifths or more of the members be in favor of the motion, declare it to be carried and will request the Emperor's judgment.
20. Should three-fifths of the members be against the motion the President will declare it lost and it will be abandoned accordingly.
21. When three votes are wanting to make up three-fifths the President has the power of deciding the question by his vote.
22. Should the "ayes" and the "noes" together not amount to three fifths of the members of the House the debate will be postponed and resumed at the expiration of one year.
23. Should three fifths of the whole House decide that the motion should be heard again in the same year, the motion must be heard again forthwith.
24. At each assembly there will be three matters to be dealt with. First, the scrutiny of the "ayes" and "noes" on the motion of which notice has been received at the previous meeting. Secondly, the debate upon the motion of which the "ayes" and "noes" have been scrutinized at the previous meeting. Thirdly, the receipt of a new motion. These constitute the orders of the day. The President will, however, be competent to introduce variations in the orders of the day.
25. Should any question before the Parliament have to be referred to the officers of the government, the debate will be postponed until the next meeting, when the officers of the government will be invited to attend.
26. When the officers of the government attend at the House, the Kanji or officers of the House, will confer with them. At such conferences the President will attend and, taking deeply into consideration the arguments of both parties, will see that no inconvenience occurs.
27. The various motions, the results of the scrutinies and the approval and disapproval of the Emperor will be printed.
28. If in the course of debate, the President should strike the board by his side, the House will be silent.
29. Should any member be prevented from attending, he may delegate a proxy.
30. A proxy may give his vote for the member who has delegated him.
31. No member may hold more than one proxy.
32. No scrutiny of "ayes and "noes" can take place when less than two-fifths of the whole House are present.
33. Should any mistake occur in the course of debate, the President will correct it. Should he fail to do so, he may be called upon to exercise his authority by any member.
34. Newspapers and street reports are not to be quoted to substantiate statements.

While we record, with pleasure, the advance the Japanese are making in their ideas of government, we must, nevertheless, state it as our opinion that these reforms will be opposed by a large number of the Daimios. When the great convention of the princes is to take place has not yet transpired, all of them not yet having arrived at Jeddo. I am more inclined to the opinion above given, from the fact that, now and again, the old feeling of dislike to foreigners occasionally crops out. During the last two weeks the tokaido has been almost constantly occupied by princes and their retainers on their way to the eastern capital, and every now and again some insult to foreigners has to be recorded. During the last month several foreigners, being on the Tokaido during the passage of some one of these trains, have been forced to descend from their carriages or horses. One of these occurrences assumed a serious aspect. About ten days ago some gentlemen, among whom was Captain Stanhope of the royal navy, while returning to Yokohama by coach, were forced to get out of their carriage during the passage of some nobleman's train. A complaint was made to Sir Harry Parkes, who demanded an apology to Captain Stanhope on board of the Captain's own ship, the Ocean, from the nobleman who was responsible for the insult. This was at first refused. Sir Harry threatened that if his demand were not complied with all intercourse should cease between the Japanese and foreign Powers (it is no difficult matter for Sir Harry to influence the other Ministers). The Japs had to come down. The apology was made and the flags will fly from the flag staffs of the various legations. But besides this there has been one or two occurrences at Yokohama equally as serious, although the same fuss has not been made about them. About nine o'clock on the night of the 30th ult. Lieutenant Du Bousquet, acting as interpreter to the French Legation, was passing through Curio street, when some one hit him a blow with a club from behind that felled him senseless. He was carried in this condition to the Legation. A little while afterwards Mons. Vivet, also connected with the French Legation, was attacked in the same manner. On the night of the 5th an attempt was made to fire the French Legation, and the next night an attack was made upon another interpreter in the same service. Why all this spite shown towards the Frenchmen? Some have tried to interpret it as an expression of the dislike the Japanese entertain towards the French on account of there being several of the latter now aiding Ennomotto. This may be the case, if the assaults have all been made by some samourais belonging to some Daimio recently arrived at Jeddo. Although the government have apologized the culprits have not been found. I suppose the result will be another bill for indemnification. But, seriously speaking, if these affairs are not treated with proper determination we shall have a repetition of the series of murders that made foreigners afraid to leave the settlement three years ago. In consequence of these occurrences the settlement is again guarded by foreign troops, and no Yacounin is allowed to enter Yokohama without a pass.

The news from the North has been quite interesting since my last. In the first place the Stonewall is not lost, as reported then, although she reached Miaco bay, about twenty five miles south of Awamori bay, with considerable difficulty, on account of her leaky condition. While the Northern fleet were anchored here to coal a very bold attempt was made by Ennomotto's fleet to capture the Stonewall. Three vessels—the Eagle, the Ashuelot and another—flying Ennomotto's flag, steamed into Miaco bay and attacked her. Most of the Stonewall's crew were ashore at the time, and she would have been an easy prey had the Ashuelot, instead of running into her, run alongside, as was intended. The steering order must evidently have been misunderstood; for she went bows on to the Stonewall, and thereby became so crippled that she was run ashore and set on fire to save her from falling into the Northerners' hands. The other vessels chased the Eagle into Hakodadi, but could not follow in. The crew of the Ashuelot were all captured, and it is stated that two foreigners (Frenchmen) were among the prisoners. Since this affair we have had no reliable news from the North, except that preparations are still going on for the attack on Hakodadi.

We have had quite a surfeit of sporting lately at Yokohama. First came the races, lasting three days. The contests being confined to Japanese and Chinese ponies, of course these can only be of local interest. The time that one of these ponies ran a mile in is not very fast, the quickest that was made being 2:19. Still, a great deal of interest is shown in the races and considerable money changes hands semi-annually on the results. The 24th inst., being the Queen's birthday, was set aside for a grand regatta. It being a warm day and no wind only the pulling matches came off. Most of the men-of-war in harbor took part. The first boat race was for cutters, distance four miles, the English ship Ocean beating both the French and American. The next was for gigs and whaleboats, the Ashuelot taking the first prize both from English and French. In the pinnace race the Monocacy beat easily both the French and the Ashuelot's boat. The other races were well contested, but were mostly between boats owned by residents. The time in which the different races were run was not taken.

The news has reached this place, per steamship Japan, which arrived here this morning, that the mail agents are to be discontinued on the boats running between San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong Kong. The utility of these gentlemen was very questionable in the first place, even in those cases where they understood what was required of them; but when incompetency and neglect are added it is time the matter was looked into. On the arrival of the Great Republic the San Francisco mail was kept on board the ship for over twenty-four hours, the reason being that the worthy mail agent thought he had signed a receipt for four bags only, when there were really five. But what the postal service does require is one competent man to superintend the facilities for delivering others at the different ports—namely, Yokohama and the way ports to Shanghae. In these places they are handed over to the consuls, and a great deal of time is wasted and a great many mistakes are made, from the fact that they have no competent help who knows anything at all about postal business. One competent man could serve as postmaster for all these ports, and the letters could be sorted *in transitu*, so that they would be ready for delivery immediately on the arrival of the steamer at their respective ports. As it is now the mail service is a humbug and a delusion, for which the United States pay the nice little sum of $500,000 per annum.

Commercial native currency has again declined in value, and the import market feels it. Gray shirtings and yarns are salable at quotations given, holders continuing firm. Several cargoes of rice have arrived, three of which were sold at $2 50, to arrive. There is a large amount of sugar on hand and the market is very sensitive; the Great Republic alone brought up 9,000 piculs.

As far as exports are concerned there is nothing to be added to the telegrams already sent.

CHINA.

The Yang Chow Affair—Discontent at the Manner of Its Settlement—The Insult to the French Charge d'Affaires—The Loss of the Arthur—British Fleet in Chinese Waters—A Foreign Loan.

HONG KONG, May 18, 1869.

The newspapers in all the treaty ports of China are sending up a long and dismal wail on account of the home government of Great Britain having expressed their entire disapproval of the way consuls and naval officers took it upon themselves to settle the Yang Chow affair. For my part I think that the government are altogether right in refusing the power to do such high handed acts as were committed in this affair to consuls; but when Lord Clarendon expressed an opinion, in which even ministers were to have no further power in these matters, but that they must be referred to the government at home, I think he went a step over the mark. With a wise and honest man to represent them at Pekin I think no nation need fear of being dragged into a war with China on account of the minister demanding redress for any outrage done to their respective subjects or citizens, even if they do back up such demand by a show of force. To refer such matters at home would cause great delay and greatly lessen the influence that ministers should have with the Chinese government. As it is the public reproof given to the consuls in this matter is apt to have a bad effect, inasmuch as the Chinese seem to think that other countries are beginning to be afraid of them.

There is serious trouble at Pekin. The French Chargé d'Affaires has been grossly insulted either by Prince Kung or one of his officials. So far the intelligence is not positive. The first report we had here was that *Prince Kung had slapped the Frenchman's face.* It is quite certain that the trouble is serious, from the fact that the Frenchman has hauled down his Legation flag; and all the other foreign Ministers have threatened to do the same, and cut off all diplomatic intercourse, unless an ample apology is tendered. What the result of this fracas will be I suppose can be easily foretold—the Chinese will make the amend; but I should not be at all surprised if they held out a little longer than usual, when they think of the action of Great Britain.

Intelligence has arrived here of the loss of the American bark Arthur, on the Pratas Shoals, on the 20th ult. The Arthur left this port on the 17th inst. for Tientsin, with a general Chinese cargo and some passengers. Tuesday, the 20th, was a thick, stormy day. At half-past seven P. M. the vessel struck heavily upon the northwest portion of the shoals, and although every effort was made to get her off it proved fruitless. She commenced to fill very rapidly, and it was soon evident that it would be dangerous to remain on the vessel. The boats were lowered and provisioned, the captain taking the lifeboat. All the boats arrived at Hong Kong on the night of the 23d. The captain reported, however, that he was boarded by a junk, to him, evidently, a pirate, and they were all taken on board and he was forced to sign a bond for $1,000 for being taken to Hong Kong. On the captain's arrival at this place he entered a complaint against the junk for piracy, but all the evidence adduced merely went to show that the crew of the junk, two of which were old women, were simply actuated by a desire to make a good thing out of the misfortunes of a shipwrecked people, and with their usual pertinacity had insisted upon playing the good Samaritans for $1,000. So the case was discharged. The Chinamen then turned round and sued Captain Crosbie for false imprisonment (they had been kept two days in prison on the charge of piracy), and it being proved that the passengers were kindly treated on board the junk the judge remarked that he was surprised that the captain could have been so far mistaken in the character of the junk, and the captain was fined $500 with costs.

Intelligence has been received from Amoy to the effect that the Central American ship Macao, having loaded a large number of coolies, and being ready to proceed on her voyage, was prevented from leaving Amoy by the United State steamship Unadilla. The reason for this is understood to be that the Macao has no mandarin's chop or permission to take away the coolies, and the United States steamship Unadilla has taken up the matter by request, and still detains the Macao at Amoy.

The following movements in her Majesty's fleet stationed in China may be deemed as correct:—It has been decided to send home the Rodney and the Pearl, the former with only a small crew, and not her full complement. The Argus (in Japan) goes to the Cape of Good Hope, and the Icarus and Cormorant will be paid off here and recommissioned. The Ocean, iron-clad, is to have a poop put on her, and will become flagship, while a new crew for her will come out here in October next.

The Chinese government are going to appoint a Consul for Hong Kong. It will be a fat office, with plenty of chances for squeezing.

The Chinese government are negotiating with the foreign banks for "Sycee." The sum spoken of is tls. 3,000,000 from one establishment, and it is rumored that further loans are contemplated in other directions. The step is one that has been long spoken of, and would probably not be without considerable influence on political matters. The most obvious effect that may be expected from it is to create a definite interest in favor of the continuance of the present state of affairs in the country, and especially of the maintenance of the foreign inspectorate system as at present existing. This consideration has probably not been without its weight with the Chinese authorities; but although it appears at first sight one of some moment it is scarcely so in reality, as there are already more weighty considerations which would induce this result than any loan which the Chinese government are likely to be able to raise would prove to be. If the question of any important political change arose the matter would not be one concerning which there would be any great difficulty.

The fact that the imperial government are urgently in want of funds is at present tolerably notorious; and the idea of borrowing from a foreign bank is one which might not unnaturally occur to them. The only security that could be offered would be the imperial customs dues, which, so long as the present state of affairs continues, would no doubt be good.

THE FIRST BOURBON WHISKEY.—The manufacture of Bourbon whiskey was first introduced by parties who emigrated from Pennsylvania about the year 1790. Uncle Jo Shawhan, himself one of the emigrants, being then a boy of ten years of age, tells us the first distillery in the county was erected by Jacob Spears, the grandfather of Captain Ed. Spears, of the well-known firm of Woodford, Spears & Co., distillers. The distillery was near where the noted manufactory of W. H. Thomas now stands. Two negroes would fell trees near by and haul them to the distillery, while Mr. Spears himself would cut the timber into suitable size, distil, go to mill and also attend a fine horse he had brought with him. Captain John Hamilton, who ran away from Pennsylvania on account of participation in the whiskey insurrection, we have also heard claim to have first distilled in this region. His whiskey was in such demand that he never had cause to barrel it, as purchasers came from far and near to receive it as it came from the still. Captain Hamilton died only a few years since, aged about 100 years.—*Paris Kentuckian, June 23.*

INDIA.

Agra—The Tomb of Noor Jehan by Moonlight—Description of the Mausoleum—Indian Hotel Keepers—An Oriental Flower Show—The Women of the East—Ornaments and Costumes—Palace of Akbar—The Zenana—Departure.

AGRA, April 15, 1869.

We came through from Cawnpore at night in order to see the Taj by a full moon. A night earlier would have been too soon, and a night later would have been too late. We reached Agra at four o'clock in the morning, and, without waking the porter at the hotel, left our luggage and drove directly to the Taj. We did not want the company of a chattering cicerone to guide us to the tomb. It stood out clear and bright in the moonlight, two miles distant. It was not the chaste silver moon of northern latitudes, but the full, voluptuous, lustrous, amber-colored moon of India, with the three intense stars burning like flame upon the band of Orion. The stillness of silence was upon the face of nature when we arrived at the entrance to the enclosure. The night insects had sung themselves to sleep and the morning birds had not begun their carols. The palm trees stood still and seemed as if they were inlaid upon the sky. The cypresses were as silent as if they were mourning over the earth. The guide book says:—

The Taj is situated in a noble quadrangle enclosed with lofty red sandstone walls, with turrets at the angles and a gateway on each side. The quadrangle measures 1,860 feet from east to west and 1,000 feet from north to south. The principal gateway is a noble structure in red sandstone, most elaborately carved and inscribed with sentences from the Koran. Passing through the gateway the first view of the Taj is obtained at the end of a long paved pathway, shaded by a beautiful avenue of tall, dark, cypress trees; in the centre is a basin with a fountain, and a row of *jets d'eau* is carried from end to end. The whole of the enclosure is beautifully laid out with stately trees, shrubs and flower beds, and is kept in good order at the expense of government.

In the midst of these grounds rises the Taj Mahal, the great architectural wonder of Agra and of India. What is this wonderful structure? Has a star fallen from the firmament and crystallized in the form of the habitations of the cherubim and seraphim to exhibit to mortal eyes a model of the mansions of the blessed? Have the sea fairies gathered the pearls and corals and gems of the Indian Ocean and fashioned a submarine structure of exquisite beauty and wafted it up the sacred river to rest upon the banks of its most beautiful affluent as a model to man of the coraline palaces in which the sea kings lay the beautiful mermaids to sleep? No; supernatural structure though it seems, it is nevertheless the creation of mortal hands; but its inspiration was immortal. It was inspired by immortal love. It was built by Shah Jehan (a descendent of the great Tamerlane), in honor of his beautiful wife, Noor Jehan (the light of the world) who was a niece of the celebrated Noor Mahal (the light of the harem) in Lalla Rookh. These Tartar women must have been beautiful, indeed, to have inspired such passions.

In eighteen centuries the Christian world has built no such monument in honor of the beatified mother of the Saviour of Mankind. The chosen people of God have left no such monument over any of the daughters of Israel. The Egyptian Queen had many noble lovers, but neither Cæsar nor Antony, with all the treasures of Rome, have left such a monument to the Enchantress of the Nile. Grecian marble immortalized Grecian beauty, but left no monument of Grecian love. Roman history perpetuates the virtue of Roman ladies in the Latin language, but the Saracen writes the story of his love in enduring marble, intelligible to all nations and to all ages. In no western land has marble been so plastic to the talisman of love. Only here, under this burning Indian sun, shaded by the palm and the cypress, has the great human heart swelled to maturity with the divine passion and burst in expanding its devotion. It is a poem of love written in marble and illuminated with precious stones.

We walked about the marble pavements under the cypress trees and by the flower beds, taking a look at the Taj from different angles, until the moonlight faded out before the approaching sun, and in the interregnum the palm branches began to stir with the morning breeze and the birds began to sing in the cypress trees. The sun rose up over a palm grove in the distance like a shield of molten copper. A few lazy keepers began to crawl from their hiding places about the enclosure, and the two American visitors to the Taj walked away as quietly as they had come.

Monsieur Beaumont does not keep a very good hotel, but he keeps the best hotel in Agra. He is an old Frenchman and has a large family. He has been in India a long time and would not know Paris now if he were to return. Indian landlords never speak to their guests, and their guests never have a chance to speak to them. The hotel is generally attended by native servants, who do not understand a word of English, and who neither know how to cook nor serve anything. It was, therefore, necessarily a work of time and patience to get rooms, bath and breakfast at Monsieur Beaumont's hotel.

We returned to the Taj about noon and found the shade of the gardens a pleasant retreat from the noonday's sun. A great many carts were at the entrance, and hundreds of natives were engaged in carrying flower pots into the gardens. We learned that there would be a flower show to-morrow, when the floral beauties of India would be exhibited for premiums in the gardens of the Taj.

The tomb is raised on a platform of red sandstone, 1,000 feet long, fronting on the river Jumna, by 350 feet in width in the garden. On this platform a terrace of white marble is laid, 355 feet square. In the centre of this terrace the beautiful structure is erected in the shape of an irregular octagon, occupying a square of 186 feet. At the corners of the marble platform are four guardian minarets, each 133 feet in height and beautifully proportioned.

Entering the marble doors of the tomb you are under the dome, which is 120 feet high and 90 feet in diameter, the crescent tipped spire being 300 feet above the basement. In the centre of the marble rotunda, immediately under the dome, is an enclosure made by an octagonal marble screen wrought in trellis work and inlaid with vines bearing flowers imitated in precious stones, so fresh and natural that you look for the dew and smell for the perfume. The festoons of inlaid flowers represent the iris, lotus, tulip and other rich colors of India, and are made of cornelian, agate, bloodstone, lapis lazuli and carbuncles. Inside of this marble screen are the sarcophagi of Shah Jehan and Noor Jehan, their actual tombs being in the basement underneath. The tombstones are of pure white marble, profusely inlaid with wreaths of flowers in precious stones and covered with inscriptions from the Koran inlaid in black marble.

The tombs were spread with roses, jasmine and sweet flowers from the garden, yielding an altar of fragrance through the rotunda. The walls, the galleries, the cornices, the arches of the alcoves and the windows were all hung with vines and flowers, inlaid with marble and precious stones and inscribed with verses from the Koran. It is said that in the inscriptions inlaid in marble upon this building every verse in the Koran has been copied. The echo under the marble dome has been compared to the harmonies of Paradise. Bishop Heber affirms it to surpass anything in Europe. If Patti, Nilsson or any of our Western nightingales could sing under this marble dome the eye would instinctively turn to the alcoves in the cornice to see if angels were peering over to carry the sweet strains of music to Paradise. The building was completed in 1630 by the lavish expenditure of millions of treasure and the labor of 20,000 workmen for twenty-two years. "They built like giants and finished like goldsmiths."

We returned again to the Taj that night. A couple of gentlemen were wandering about the marble walks, comparing views by moonlight. They had come from England; we from America; but the same object had brought us together in the shade of the beautiful Indian tomb. We made up a handful of money for the keepers to reward them for burning blue lights in the alcoves of the dome. The keepers went up the stairways and soon appeared in the windows above the cornice of the dome holding out sulphureous torches, which shed a sepulchral glare over the dome, and made a misty shade on the tombs through the trellis work of the marble screen by which they were surrounded. We looked at one another and our faces were yellow, like wax figures, or unnatural, like dead people. The blue lights burned out and left us in the darkness of the tomb. We went out and passed along by the silent fountains, under the shade of the cypress trees, listening to the echo of our steps upon the marble pavement, and separated for the night without saying much to each other.

On our return to the hotel we experienced a great deal of trouble with our so-called hotel keeper, Monsieur Beaumont. He lives in a villa adjoining his hotel and leaves his guests to the attention of native servants, who do not know how to keep a hotel. We sent for Monsieur Beaumont and expostulated. He is exorbitant in his charges for carriage hire, and we excited his ire by employing an outside conveyance, and offended his pride by insinuating that he and all other hotel keepers in India were entirely too much above their business, and, in fact, we threatened another great Indian mutiny (against hotel keepers) on the same ground that influenced the Sepoys, viz., making us eat too much grease. Monsieur Beaumont intrenched himself in his villa and we kept possession of the hotel.

In the afternoon we went again to the Taj. The flower show was in full bloom. The native princes were present in all the gorgeousness of Indian taste, snow white turbans, scarlet jackets trimmed with gold and loose white trousers falling over red or yellow morocco slippers. The native ladies were there in great numbers, with "rings on their fingers and bells on their toes." The ornaments worn by the native females of India are something wonderful. Commencing at the toes and going up, or commencing at the head and coming down, it is a maze of mystery. The hair is handsomely dressed and filled with all kinds of silver arrows and gold darts and bound with bands of gems and precious stones. The ears are pierced for not only one set of earrings, but for several—the usual custom being seven holes in the right ear and six in the left, which in a full dressed belle are all filled with rings. The nose is usually pierced in the left side, and a ring with pendant jewels hangs around the mouth, dangling gracefully upon the chin. The neck is heavily laden with necklaces of metal, precious stones, coral or pearls. The bracelets on the arms are of silver or gold, according to the means of the wearer, some of the fair sex wearing as many as twenty-five or thirty bracelets on each arm. The fingers are covered with rings in the same profusion, with the addition of a seal ring on each thumb, which is generally the finest and most ornamental. The anklets of the higher classes are of solid gold, set with precious stones, and are extremely beautiful; little bells are attached, so that in dancing or walking time is kept to the motion. The toes are frequently covered with rings, the seal being worn on top, as upon the outside of the finger.

An Indian belle in full costume may wear several pounds of jewelry and not be overdressed. The mysteries of the feminine toilet are beyond my comprehension. Some wear fine silk shawls wound around as a nether garment in a most mysterious way, and are covered by another shawl of the same material, which hangs over the shoulders and is continually fluttering as if trying to escape from a silver or gold band which fastens it around the waist. The little children were dressed in admirable taste and looked as fresh and sweet as the flowers. The European ladies were out in the latest fashions from Paris and London—highland lassie and lowland matron discussing with the native ladies the prospect of attending the coming "durbar" at Umballa or preparing for the reception of the Duke of Edinburg at Agra in November.

All was merry and beautiful at the annual flower show in Agra. The band of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders played the national airs of England in the gardens of the Great Mogul. The fountains played cooling jets upon the perfume-laden atmosphere. The promenade of many couples resounded along the marble pavements, and here and there a bright uniform sparkled by the side of a gay silk under the shade of the cypress trees. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces, Sir William Muir, Commander of the Star of India, &c., distributed the premiums to the fair competitors:—For geraniums, one gold bracelet; for roses, one pair earrings; for pinks, one diamond ring; for heartsease, one necklace, and so on for carnations, daisies, poppies, verbenas, asters, petunias, oxalis, violets and passion flowers.

The eye wandered to the ladies, to the flowers, to the Taj, as different grades of beauty; but candor obliges me to say it rested longest on the Taj, as the most unfading. The children played and prattled around the flower-lined borders, until the old fountains leaped for joy and spread their spray in golden rainbows like an archway of celestial promise to guide their footsteps beyond the tomb. The pyramid of flower pots melts away, the shadow of the cypress trees darkens in the garden, the pattering of feet on the pavement leads towards the door, the fountains cease to play, the children's rainbow is gone, the reverberations of "God Save the Queen" die away in the vault of the tomb, the departing sun spreads his golden glories over dome and minaret for a moment, and Shah Jehan and his beautiful bride are left to the solitude of their magnificent tomb.

There are many other objects of interest at Agra, but when the sun shines the stars are invisible. When we have seen the Taj all else is nothing. The fort and palace of Akbar the Magnificent are well worth a visit. The fort is a mile and a half in circuit, built of red sandstone, with walls sixty feet high, surrounded by a fosse and enclosing a palace. The judgment seat of Akbar remains—a white marble slab, now broken, like the Moslem power.

The Pearl Mosque is a beautiful marble structure, erected for the worship of God and the Prophet, where each pious Mussulman has an assigned space indicated on the marble floor.

The zenana or harem of Akbar the Magnificent was the gem of the palace. Halls and galleries and suits of rooms of white marble, with court yards filled with fountains, and balconies of marble trellis work inlaid with gems overlooked the river. The inlaid work of some of the walls and ceilings was marvellous in its perfection and detail—not a color of the vine nor a hue of the flower but the precious stone was found to represent. In the marble walls channels are to be seen where the water was trained to cool the temperature. In one portion of the palace a marble wall, divided into two chambers by an archway, was set apart and elaborately ornamented for a bath room, and has since been called the Hall of Glass. In each room are marble basins in the centre of the floor, with cascades of marble leading from the walls on either side. The walls and ceilings were covered over the entire surface with thousands of mirrors, arranged in the most intricate designs, so that every motion of the nymphs in the bath was reflected ten thousand times from the crystal walls and ceilings.

It does not require a very warm imagination to fancy the ladies of the harem disporting themselves in the marble baths and turning their polished limbs to the splashing cascades, each trying to outvie the other in aquatic gymnastics, each motion multiplied ten thousand times for the amusement of their lord and master, the Great Mogul. Akbar was a king of cosmopolitan tastes. He filled his zenana with the classic beauties of Hindostan and erected apartments suitable to their customs. He gathered the dark-eyed maidens of Persia with the olive ripening upon the cheek, and the fair daughters of Cashmere, with something of a peach [illegible] was tolerant in religious matters, and took a Portuguese wife named Marie, and ornamented her chambers with fresco paintings representing scenes in bible history and surmounted her doors with the Greek cross. Oh, Brigham Young, you are a North American savage compared to Akbar the Magnificent; your harem is a workshop and your women are slaves. When I was in Salt Lake City last I had to ride two miles to the Sulphur Springs to get a bath, and then took it in the open air. We should have made a visit to Futtepore Sikree, some twenty miles from Agra, the summer palace of Akbar, and his final resting place, but the spectre of Time was always at our back, threatening to cut our legs off if we lingered too long among the ruins of the past; besides, things had come to such a pass with our landlord, Monsieur Beaumont, that negotiations for a conveyance were attended with difficulty. He had barricaded himself in his villa and declined any communication with us except by epistolary correspondence. We had occupied the hotel and told the servants under contribution for such provisions and attendance as could be obtained. In this state of the case we concluded to raise the siege and evacuate the premises, but the terms of evacuation were difficult to arrange on account of the tediousness of correspondence. The most important matter to arrange was the bill. This was finally sent over under a flag of truce, and having been fully discussed was finally agreed to; but other difficulties arose as to the payment of the money. The landlord would not come out to receive it in person, and we would not pay it to the native servants. It was finally agreed that the landlord should send over a receipted bill and that we should leave the money on the table and march out with our baggage and arms. In this manner we raised the siege of the Agra Hotel, very much to the relief of the landlord, who will scarcely be happy at another invasion of American guests.

COFFEE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

Adaptability of Soil and Climate.

[Correspondence of the St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner.]

From the mouth of Indian river to Cape Sable, the southernmost extent of this peninsula, we have a front of about 160 miles, supported by a track of country of about 9,250,000 acres. Deduct, then, largely for sea beaches, water courses, salt marshes, &c., there remains fully 7,000,000 acres, which I have frequently termed, to the ridicule of others, our coffee region. These, though not within the tropics, lie so near to that Cancer that with the modifying influence of two adjoining gulfs, one on each side of a comparatively narrow tongue of land, the climate is assimilated to that of Havana, on the north side of Cuba. Add, then, that in Cuba their coffee succeeds best on elevated ground, because cooler than their plains, and it results that they ascend their hills there in search of a temperature we have on our plains. The tracts of nature, evident in the indigenous productions of our soil, fully warrant this conclusion. The mangrove, lime, hiccaco, mansanilla, cochineal pear, and many more perennial plants, decidedly exotic in other than tropical climates, are indigenous there. And at Cape Florida, about some old settlements, a few coffee trees have been seen to grow finely. Several articles of our gardens and fields, that at St. Augustine are annuals, become their biennials and perennials; and others reproduce themselves, about old settlements, a long succession of years, that must be replanted here every year. I do not mean to say that cold never enters that region; very hard cold has been known to injure the coffee crop in Cuba. And where is it that culture of every kind—aye, every adventure of man, his own health and even life, does not suffer by casualties? But I hold that it does not arrive there at a period or in sufficient intensity to kill this plant. The coffee, like all other deciduous plants, is in a state of torpor during the winter months; in which time a considerable degree of cold cannot injure them; and when the spring has aroused them from winter sleep, no cold can occur there that would be fatal.

CLOTHING.

AL.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 246 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street, T. H. ROSENBERG received $60,000 cash to purchase Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture. Promise to pay 50 per cent more than any one by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. Rosenberg.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—L. CASHBERG pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Diamonds and Jewelry. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Cashberg.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM CORNER of Waverley place.—Ladies' and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market, we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

NO BIG ADVERTISEMENT, BUT GOOD PRICES PAID for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Furniture at 616 Sixth avenue, near Forty-sixth street, by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ISAAC FLATTO.

FOR SALE.

A STAND IN WEST WASHINGTON MARKET FOR sale—Price, $2,000. Apply to T. P. ROGERS & SON, 78 Dey street.

A VALUABLE NEW INVENTION FOR SALE.—CALL at 263 Broadway, second floor, room B, during business hours.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP—A CIGAR AND PAPER Store. Also fine corner Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Hotels, Restaurants, Billiard Saloons, Sixth avenue Fruit and Confectionery Store, Bakeries, Meat Markets, Wholesale Produce Stands, cheap Groceries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE HERRING'S SAFE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Also medium and small size Safes, Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's, Valentine & Butler's, New York Steam Safes, at a sacrifice to close out, at 13 Dey street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE PROMINENT OYSTER, DINING Room and Lodging House 712 Eighth avenue, opposite depot, with good Lease, License, Bar Fixtures and Furniture of twenty-eight rooms. Bargain offered. If not sold before Thursday will be sold at auction. For price and terms apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor Store, with five years' lease; to be sold at a sacrifice on account of the death of the proprietor. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 3 City Hall place.

A FIRST CLASS, DESIRABLE LIQUOR STORE AND Sample Room up town for sale, elegantly fitted up. Good business. Rent very low. Lease five years. See auction column. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FINE OFFICE BUSINESS FOR A DOCTOR OR druggist for sale. Address Galen, Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE—A STOVE STORE, DOING A GOOD business; good location on Third avenue; has been established in the location about two years; rent low and only a small capital required. Inquire at store, two doors north of Forty-seventh street, west side of avenue.

A.—FOR SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, THAT old established corner Liquor Store, 77 Cannon street, corner of Rivington. See auction column.
CAMPBELL & CO.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER TEA AND GROCERY store on Eighth avenue for sale; one of the best and most prominent; about $4,000 required.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A COMPLETE FISH AND OYSTER MARKET IN Brooklyn for sale; fine marble Tables, Trays; tip top neighborhood; cheap rent; good business; must sell; price $250. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, for sale cheap, at 62 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington.
E. M. PATRICK.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A PARTNER wanted with $5,000 cash. Apply at 251 East Thirteenth street, over drug store.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF FRENCH COPPER Cooking Utensils. Apply at stable No. 5 East Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD UP TOWN CORNER LIQUOR Store, on one of the principal avenues; license paid for one year; four years' lease; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to WM. WITTERS, 454 Canal street.

FOR SALE—FIRST RATE PAYING CONFECTIONERY and Ice Cream Saloon, Soda Water Stand and tools for manufacturing. Will be sold cheap as the owner has to leave the city. Apply at 412 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF THE WELL known Liquor Store 232 Hudson street, corner of Dominick. Inquire of the owner, on the premises.
JOHN H. HEASELDEN.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LONG LEASE of an old established liquor store, doing a good business. Inquire at the corner of Warren and Steuben streets, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT NEW AND SECOND HAND Counters, Showcases, Drug Drawers, Office Railings, Sash Panels, &c.; must be sold. 15 per cent discount. Apply to JAMES HODGE, 527 Hudson street and No. 9 Vestry street, near Hudson.

FOR SALE—A REFRESHMENT AND BAR PRIVILEGE at a popular park. Address Park, Herald office.

SECOND HAND MATERIALS FOR SALE.
25 to 30 Doors.
25 to 30 Windows.
Casings and Mouldings.
Timber, Joists, &c.
Apply to P. GOODRICH, Superintendent,
Grand Opera House,
Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.

STONE.—BUILDING STONE FOR SALE, FIVE HUNdred loads, at 50 cents a load. Apply at 20 Cortland st.

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ANDREWS' FRICTION STEAM HOISTERS RUN without noise; are compact, well made and economical. Address WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street, New York.

BOILER TUBES FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT BOILER Tubes, cut out of locomotives; length 10 a 11 feet by 1¾ a 2 inches. JOHN STEWART, 136 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 10 HORSE DAVIS PATENT UPRIGHT Steam Boiler, in perfect order; is to be replaced by a larger one of the same make. Can be seen in use at LYON & FELLOWS' manufactory of turned machine screws, 85 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN EIGHT HORSE Engine and ten horse Boiler, Heater and Piping complete. Inquire of SMITH & COLE, 206 and 208 East Forty-third street.

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WANTED—A SECOND HAND TOBACCO CUTTING Engine; Rogers' preferred. Address, with price, description, &c., D., box 129 Herald office.

17,000 POUNDS, ⅝ INCH CONDENSER TUBES, ten feet long, tinned inside and outside, good as new; will sell for less than half price of new tubes.
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AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FOR SALE, MAGNIFIcent Household Furniture, property of family leaving city; magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suit, latest style, made to order for $650, will be sold for $250; one green and gold satin brocatel Parlor Suit, medallion back, for $175; green rep Suit, $70; one Decker & Brother's rosewood Pianoforte, rosewood Etageres, Tables, French Cabinet, bois de rose; Curtains, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Mattresses, Carpets, Buffet, Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., less than half original cost. 113 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

AT PRIVATE SALE—MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM Suit, covered French brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do. $70; Pianoforte, Bookcase, Etageres, Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Table, Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, China, Glass and Silver Ware, at half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—HOUSEKEEPERS SUPplied with Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, &c., on easy terms; monthly payments taken; great chance for housekeepers. KELLY & CO., corner 25th st. and 6th av.
No connection with any other store.

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A WONDER TO THE WORLD IS MRS. LINWOOD, greatest Business and Medical Clairvoyant known. 232 Eighth avenue. Fee 50 cents and $1.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names, numbers, good luck. 169 Canal street.

MADAME HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, NO. 93 EAST Eighty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Ladies $1, gents $2.

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MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Office and consultations very private. DR. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—WITH or without medicines, by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Powerful, sure. Monthly Pills and Mixtures, $5. Circulars first post.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 120 WEST Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees immediate relief in all female complaints with or without medicine, relief to the most anxious in twenty four hours. Elegant rooms, board and nursing provided.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 151 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

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7 OAK ST., CORNER NEW BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; willing to go a short distance in the country; best city references.

16 EAST 31ST ST.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN DESIRES to procure situations for her cook (who is a good laundress also), and her chambermaid or waitress; good recommendations, no objection to go in the country. Call for two days.

17 5TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; HAS FIRST class recommendation.

23 WEST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, IN the city; good city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

44 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

116 COLUMBIA ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR, between Houston and Stanton sts.—A respectable girl as cook; understands baking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., first floor, back room.—A first class cook; understands the cooking of meats, pastry, jellies and a competent baker of bread and biscuit; good city references. Apply for two days.

132 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., SECOND floor, front room.—As cook, washer and ironer by a competent person in a small private family; good city reference.

144 WEST 42D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to the coarse washing; best city references. Country preferred.

145 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook and to assist in the washing, in a small private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

155 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

158 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

162 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., REAR.—As first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastry, desserts, &c.; prefers a hotel or private boarding house; has best reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN ENGlish woman as first class cook; would take full charge of hotel, restaurant, club house or boarding house, city or country. Call for two days.

227 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; soup, meats and jellies; preserves of all kinds; no objection to the country; good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

267 MULBERRY ST., NEAR PRINCE.—A THOroughly competent cook, Protestant; thoroughly understands all branches of meats, pastry, and all kinds of desserts, in every country's style, foreign and domestic; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; a first class boarding house or a hotel in the country preferred. City reference. Call or address for two days.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—TWO COMPEtent girls, sisters, in one family, in the city or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress; does linens up in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; will assist with the washing; wages, $12 and $10.

312 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing; city reference.

322 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A first class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; no objection to a boarding house in the city or country; good references can be given. Call for two days.

411 EAST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS cook in a private family; best reference given. Call for two days.

507 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A trustworthy young woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

780 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF JANE, IN THE fancy store.—A respectable middle aged woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry and understands her business well; will assist with the washing; has no objection to the country; has the most unexceptionable references. Also her niece, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

Chambermaids, &c.

48 WEST 16TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

72 EAST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork.

107 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

121 EAST 4TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing in a small family; has three and a half years' reference from her last place.

127 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good city reference from last place.

144 WEST 42D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; country preferred; best city references.

144 WEST 42D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid; no objection to assist in the washing; country preferred; best city references.

165 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; city reference. Call for two days.

172 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid or to assist in the washing and ironing.

202 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children; good reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL TO do light chamberwork and sewing or to mind growing children; can come well recommended.

231 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the store.—A respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would take care of children; no objections to the country; wages not so much of an object as a home.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work and assist in the waiting. Call for two days.

246 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference.

283 BROOME ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid.

339 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and to assist with the ironing; or to do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; city reference if required.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a boarding house or to go to the country.

350 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of growing children, or to do the cooking of a small family; the best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

361 WEST 19TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress with a family going to the country; or would assist in the care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's (Dr. John Osborn), from 10 to 2.

421 6TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

557 11TH AV., NEAR CORNER 42D ST.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

587 3D AV., 40TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to do chamberwork, washing and ironing; the best city reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable Dress and Cloakmaking; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

5 WAVERLEY PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK Hotel.—A lady established as first class dressmaker and milliner desires a few more engagements. Latest Paris and London Fashions. Plain dresses, $3 50; walking suits from $8. Apply to or address Mme. Humphrey.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—WALKing suits, dinner dresses and evening dresses made at the shortest notice; also the latest fashions from Paris.

24 ELDRIDGE ST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERstands the Grover & Baker machine wishes plain sewing or dressmaking to do; she will go out. Call on Operator.

37 PARK AV., CORNER OF 36TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as seamstress; no objection to take charge of children; best references from her present employer. Call for two days.

45 EAST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl as seamstress with a family going into the country; good reference.

61 WEST 12TH ST.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS dressmaker, a few more engagements for the season, either to go out by the day or to take the work home.

137 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO go out by the day or month to sew, can cut and trim ladies' and children's suits in the latest style.

151 WEST 59TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting, to go out by the day or week. Call on or address Mrs. Allen.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND to mind children; no objection to the country.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on a machine.

334 WEST 22D ST., (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S)—A Danish girl as seamstress and chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful.

351 WEST 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines to go out with or without her own machine.

351 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

414 7TH AV., FRONT ROOM, OVER THE STORE, near 33d st.—A good dressmaker a few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit beautifully. Address.

545 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable girl wishes to improve herself at the dressmaking; has been at the business before.

General Housework, &c.

116 MADISON ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTANT woman to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

116 WEST 45TH ST., LAST SITUATION.—A REspectable young girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply between 2 and 5 P. M.

137 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

139 LEROY ST., CORNER OF WEST.—A RESPECTable woman to do general housework in a small private family.

154 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

258 WEST 4TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork in a private family. Call at her present place.

264 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small family, city or country.

290 8TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best references. Can be seen for four days at her present employer's.

314 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A young woman to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer.

347 EAST 56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

427 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 10.—A respectable young girl, lately from the old country, to do light housework or take care of children.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework; can do any kind of plain sewing; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

55 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE married lady as housekeeper in a respectable tenement house; has five years' city reference. Can be seen for two days.

127 CANNON ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN widow as housekeeper or nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Address or call for three days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WIDOW WISHES A situation as housekeeper where she can have her child, four years of age, with her; would go West or to any part of the country where they would have a home; can give satisfactory reference. Call at 61 Ann st., top floor, or address Mrs. Gleason, corner Conselyea st. and Myrtle av., near the Park, Brooklyn, E. D.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A widow, in the family of a widower or other plain family where she will be treated as an equal, city or country; triflers not noticed. Address Housekeeper, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN LADY, a situation as housekeeper; for widower preferred; no objection to children or country. Address Mrs. Markland, 25 Oxford st., Boston, Mass.

Nurses, &c.

43 NORTH 5TH ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—AN AMERIcan woman as monthly nurse or to do the work of a small family, in city or country. Address Mrs. Wilson.

127 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

204 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children or to do light housework. No objection to the country.

241 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or to assist with the chamberwork. Good city reference.

249 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Apply for two days.

269 TENTH 10AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A respectable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

314 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. A young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or to do washing; no objection to the country. City references.

337 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as wet nurse; capable of taking care of children. Call for three days.

446 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; has a fresh breast of milk and understands the care of children.

509 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to take a child to nurse; has lost her own baby; has a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

AN ELDERLY AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO go as nurse with a lady going out of the city; is reliable and experienced. Address Mrs. Stevens, Union square Post office.

A SCOTCH PERSON, WHO HAS CROSSED OVER SEVeral times and is never sea sick, ... as nurse or companion for the passage. Address Mrs. A. Wright, Elizabeth city, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO TO ENGLAND with a family as nurse or otherwise; is used to the sea and has good city reference. Address J., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

33 HAMILTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires washing and ironing to do at her own house by the day or week; good reference.

44 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

132 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN to do washing. Inquire for Mrs. Hagerman.

138 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS washing and ironing done by Mrs. Joseph H. Greer.

201 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A competent person as laundress, would have no objections to go in the country.

206 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family or boarding house; no objection to the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

215 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do a few families' or gentlemen's washing at home; good reference. Call or address for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; best city reference; country preferred.

293 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as first class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting.

786 1ST AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., IN the bakery.—A respectable young woman as laundress; understands her business; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference. No objection to the country.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and French fluting; has the best city reference from her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen at 299 6th av., in the millinery store.

Waitresses, &c.

157 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as first class waitress and would do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's.

343 EAST 27TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as cook, no objections to a short distance in the country or a boarding house.

Miscellaneous.

545 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs., rear.—A respectable strong girl in a private family.

AN ENGLISH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO HOUSEkeeping, would like a situation in a hotel or restaurant. Address E. E., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL WITH a family, or with a lady as companion; is a very smart sewer. Address M. C., Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES TO TRAVEL AS governess, dressmaker or nurse. Address L. S., Brooklyn Post office.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, AN AMERICAN AND A Protestant, desires a situation to take care of an invalid lady and assist in sewing; is willing to go in the country; best city references given. Address M. T., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS lady's maid or child's nurse in a family going to California; best reference. Call until October at 191 Court st., Brooklyn, over drug store.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

Intelligence Office.

ALWAYS SUITED IMMEDIATELY—PAY WHEN ENgaged at the magnificent new office, 132 6th av., above 10th st. Wanted 200 houseworkers, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, nurses and girls lately landed.

GIRLS WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS SUITED AT CARpenter's Servants' Institute, 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. No charge till engaged.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must wash and iron well; references required. Apply at 240 East 51st st., near 2d av.

A.—YOUNG LADIES WANTED TO WAIT ON TABLES; salaries from $6 to $12. Apply at Reveille saloon, Houston st. and Broadway, from 1 to 4 this day.

A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family, must be a first rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; reference required. 411 East 51st st.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing, at 58 7th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook, washer and ironer. 29 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse and seamstress, at 124 East 32d st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; CITY REferences. Apply before 12 o'clock at 16 West 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer, one that thoroughly understands her business, wages $14. Apply at 161 West 21st st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS AND TO DO chamberwork. Apply with best city reference at the basement door of 27 East 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, CLEAN, MIDDLE AGED woman to cook, wash, iron and make herself useful. Apply at the dressmaker's establishment, 349 East 12th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; also a laundress to go to the country. Apply at No. 4 West 28th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 348 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, TO take charge of a baby and make herself generally useful. City references required. Call at 30 Park place.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one to cook, wash and iron; the other for chamberwork and sewing. Apply at 76 West 47th st., basement door.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a smart Protestant woman to cook and do general housework. Apply at 215 Canal st., in oyster saloon.

WANTED—A GERMAN YOUNG LADY, IN A PHOTOgraph gallery. Apply to H. F. Ziegler, 146 Chatham st.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE WET NURSES AND professional sick nurses. Inquire at Mrs. Hansen's Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; Protestant preferred; no children in family. Apply at No. 9 Sheriff st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; MUST UNderstand fluting and be willing to go a short distance in the country for the summer. Apply at 35 West 26th st., from 9 to 11.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERman girl who is a good washer and ironer and to do chamberwork. Call at 358 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avenues.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO little girls, seven and eight years old, to go to the country the 1st of July; a French girl preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 on Monday at 50 West 47th st.

WANTED A YOUNG WOMAN TO WRITE IN AN office with a lady, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; wages $5 per week. Address, in own handwriting, Mrs. Stampford, Union square Post office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 41 East 41st st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references required. Apply at 714 Lexington av., between 57th and 58th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A FIRST CLASS RESTAURant; also two waiters; best of references required. Call at 401 8th av. G. DONADY.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST WITH THE washing; must bring good city reference as to cleanliness, willingness and honesty. Also a plain laundress, active and willing, with good reference. Apply at 432 5th av., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine, on fine work; also a girl accustomed to chamberwork and plain sewing, who can board at home; city reference required; a colored girl preferred. Apply at Mme. Sever's 156 5th av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO GO THIRTY miles in the country; one for down stairs work and the other up stairs; one must understand making butter. A very pleasant and desirable situation. Call on Monday, after 10 o'clock A. M., White's Malt House, corner West and Bethune sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

27 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A FIRST class waiter man, speaking French and English, with the best references, would like to serve as such in some first class family.

$100.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF ability, anxious to learn business, and with the highest references, will pay the above amount to secure a position in a leading banker's or broker's office or commercial house. Salary at first no object. Address S. B. M. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS ASSISTant in a store. Address A. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION—IS CAPAble of taking charge of a grocery or liquor store; best city reference. Address John Gernon, Jr., 393 Washington st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS PORTER in a hotel, or would make himself useful in a private family; can write English and German; best of reference. Address box 220 Herald office.

OBSERVE THIS.—PARTIES NOT REQUIRING THE constant services of a bookkeeper can have their books written up and accounts posted at a moderate charge, by addressing Advertiser, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SIX years' experience in city and country drug business, a situation in a wholesale house; can influence some trade. Address Drugs, Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GROCERY CLERK WANTED—MUST WRITE A good hand and have experience in the business. Address, [illegible]

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ADDRESS HOWARD, Sanger & Co., New York Post office, in handwriting of the applicant, with reference.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE of millinery goods, &c., one who is acquainted with the trade. Address Importer, box 968 Post office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, POSTED ON NOTIONS and fancy goods. Give references and salary expected to box 3,063 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN OR travelling agent in a house furnishing, tin or wooden ware house. Address for three days box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK FOR night work; reference required. Apply to-day, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Irish's Drug and Medecine Depot, 31 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A man who understands his business, in a wholesale or retail house or real estate office; best references. Address Alpha, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A DISTILLERY STORE, A MAN WHO can control a trade among retailers in and about the city in quantities of a gallon and upward; to the right man a liberal arrangement will be made. Address M. F., box 113 Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINCERE, SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY MAN WANTS a situation as gardener; is newly married; has good experience in all its branches as far as propagating is concerned; thoroughly understands the treatment of greenhouse plants; is competent in raising vegetables; wishes the superintendence of a place; not afraid of work in a good gentleman's of some competent family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, if required; a careful driver; can milk; can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness. Address P. T. K. H., box 153 Herald branch office, Brooklyn.

A GARDENER WANTED—WHOSE WIFE WILL DO general housework; must be Protestants. Apply to Dolton & Shaffer, 243 and 244 Fulton Market.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at 135 West 33d st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS horses, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, a trusty, sober, single man. Call on E. M. Swarts, 304 West 24th st., or address the coachman at the above number.

A GERMAN PRACTICAL GARDENER WISHES TO take charge of a gentleman's place; has a small family; best references. Address Practical Gardener, Haddonfield, N. J.

A SINGLE MAN (GERMAN) WANTS A SITUATION as gardener or coachman; can take care of any gentleman's place; good reference given. Address A. A., box 100 Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business, wishes a situation as coachman in the country; best reference can be given. Address C. H., box 207 Herald office.

A SINGLE, MIDDLE AGED GERMAN MAN WANTS a situation as gardener, with good reference; understands his business perfectly. Address Gardener, box 150 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A good plain gardener, understands the care of horses and is a good, careful driver; can milk; willing to be useful. Address C., box 204 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; will be disengaged in a few days by his present employer selling out and going to Europe. Call or address for two days at No. 5 West 15th st., at his present employer's.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman, having considerable experience as horse trainer; is a skillful rider; good reference for honesty and sobriety. Address J. F., care of M. Farrell, Flatbush av., fourth house south of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; he can be highly recommended in every respect. Call at 75 and 77 Spring st.

A MAN AND BOY WANTED—IN A LIGHT BUSINESS, who would be willing to make themselves generally useful; man's salary $900 a year; boy's $300, paid weekly. Address, in own handwriting, with copy of reference, C. H. Morton, box 24 Bleecker st. Post office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man who thoroughly understands his business; very best city references. Call or address J. S., Lowden's saddlery, 30 East 14th st., or at 15 West 41st st.

COACHMAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY.—APPLY at 158 Everett House, Monday morning, 9 to 10.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINGLE man; best city reference given. Call at or address 122 West 25th st., private stables.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent single man of long experience; six years' city reference from last place. Call on or address S. W., 56 Lexington av., private stable, or box 124 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, who fully understands the care and treatment of all kinds of horses; is an experienced city driver; has no objections to the country. Call on or address Mrs. John Johnson, No. 7 Washington square, for E. C.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlishman of long experience, understands the care of horses, carriages thoroughly; good, careful driver, sober and obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 202 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION—A FIRST CLASS practical man, without encumbrance, understanding gardening in all its details, laying out new grounds, &c.; building grapery or green house and do all kinds of rustic work. Address L. M. S., 150 East 28th st.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS A situation—Has had 27 years' experience; will give 7 years' best city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address N. B., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a fully competent young German Protestant; country preferred; understands milking; is willing and obliging; best reference. Address H. C., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A THOroughly competent single man; has three years' reference from his last employer. Call upon or address S., 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, groom or butler, by a strong, steady, honest German (married), recently arrived, who speaks a little French, but no English; he has ample certificates of good character, and will make himself useful at anything. Call for one week or till engaged on Charles Krieg, 501 East 11th st., near av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman; can give good reference; understands his business; no objection to the country. Address L. Richshard, 45 West 22d st.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, WHO IS WILling to go a short distance in the country. None others need apply at No. 3 West 16th st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock to-day.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED—MUST BE A GOOD writer and willing to make himself useful. Apply, with references, to KING & CO., 185 5th av., from 8 to 10 A. M.

A SMART BOY WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S office, to run errands; salary $2 per week, which will be increased. Apply at 120 Water st., third floor, front office.

A SMART BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING house; must write a good hand and have the best references. Address, in own handwriting, Maiden Lane, box 1,728 New York Post office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE REQUA PATENT Safety Concave Kerosene Burner and Chimney; generates no gas to cause explosion, as the base of the chimney, burner and oil is always cool; gives twice the light of any other burner, and will fit any ordinary kerosene lamp. Call on or address for circular and sample J. D. Aymar, General Agent, 40 John st.

ACTIVE MEN WANTED—BY NATIONAL ART ASSOciation, who are willing to work steady, to solicit orders. Employment genteel and permanent.
D. DOUBLEDAY, General Superintendent, 459 6th av.

BOY WANTED—ONE WRITING GOOD HAND AND of good address may apply at 65 Lispenard st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD, IN A country grocery and liquor store; well recommended; $7 per month and board. Address Whitestone, Herald office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—ON FIRST CLASS MEdiums; large percentage given; situation permanent; large compensation realized. Apply from 10 to 3, at 544 Broadway, Hotel Union rooms.

GIRARD WIRE COMPANY.—AGENTS WANTED, TO sell our patent everlasting white wire Clothes Line. $100 to $250 per month guaranteed. Call or write for particulars. Branch office 9 Spruce st., New York; also office of the Ross mill. HENRY JACKSON, Consulting Engineer.

WANTED—AGENTS.—$75 TO $500 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the genuine improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock-stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WAITER WANTED—TO WAIT ON TABLE AT 403 West 29th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE and make himself generally useful. Apply at 549 6th avenue.

WANTED—A GOOD STABLE MAN. ONE WHO fully understands his business may apply to Mr. Thomas, 117 Front st.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, 20 STOUT young men; also cooks and stewards. Apply at 186 West st., corner of Reade. D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—FOR EDITORIAL WORK, A QUICK, ACcurate writer, thoroughly educated as an engineer or architect. Address Western & Co., Publishers, 37 Park row, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS OF AGE, to attend to a fountain and to do work common to the manufacturing and dispensing of a summer beverage. Address R. A. H., station E, New York.

THE TRADES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, at the painting business; one who is willing to work. Apply to or address A. L. Sullivan, No. 10 Amity place.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—WANTED, FOUR THOROUGHLY educated and competent assistant engineers; one must be quick and accurate in the field, the others good mathematicians, draughtsmen and writers. Address, stating where employed, present salary and qualifications, William Henry Preston, box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—AT COLWELL'S MARKET, 442 6TH AV., A first class butcher; also six good pork butchers to work in his packing house.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A COMFORTABLE ROOM with Board, in a private family; good location, between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets and Broadway and Seventh avenue, or a good neighborhood in South Brooklyn, say from First to Third place. Address, stating terms, H. N., Herald office. References exchanged.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED, CITY AND COUNtry, for families and gentlemen. Persons wishing boarders leave particulars at 676 Broadway, Board Exchange.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN LADY, IN a respectable part of the city; private family preferred. Address for two days F. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., M. L., Herald office.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

45 NASSAU STREET, FIVE MINUTES FROM FULton ferry, Brooklyn.—Handsome, newly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house with all modern improvements.

80 COLUMBIA STREET, ON THE HEIGHTS.—Rooms, having one view of the river and bay, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferries, especially desirable for the summer, with Board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

ALNWICK HOUSE, 242, 244 AND 246 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn Heights; most cool and airy summer boarding house in the two cities; splendid location; four minutes from Fulton and Wall street ferries.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard—On the European plan; 200 light rooms; lodgings 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly; for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL street.—New house, 1.0 rooms; kept on the European plan; moderate price; by the day, week or month.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, UNION SQUARE, CORNER East Seventeenth street.—Elegant Suits of Rooms, with bath, and Rooms for single gentlemen and transient guests, can be had till September 1, at summer prices.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS THE HOTEL BUSIness and who has furniture enough for a large house would like a partner with some means to join with her in leasing an elegant place up town. For particulars apply to KING & CO., 185 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

OFFICE WANTED.—A LAWYER DESIRES A PRIVATE Office, with the privilege of an outer room for a clerk; lawyer's offices near the Hall preferred. Address W. M., Herald office.

WANTED FURNISHED ROOM, SINGLE, WITHOUT board, between Waverley place and Twelfth street, Sixth avenue and Broadway; state price per month. C. G. A., 150 Fulton street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

DENTISTRY.

A LAUGH AT HAVING TEETH EXTRACTED. GAS successfully administered since first introduced, five years since. Registered names of thousands. No extra charge. Nervous or delicate patients carefully treated. Beautiful light upper, weighted lower and partial Plates, without clasps. Plumpers. Work, for style and cheapness, beyond competition. Call and examine. No payment except suited. DR. EVANS, 345 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN TWELVE years by benumbing application. Gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1; Sets, $10. Old Sets bought. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway. Branch office 266 Grand street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 60c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS, 35 cents and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, 172 BLEECKER street.—Pleasant Rooms in a quiet house, with good table, $7 to $12 per week.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, BETWEEN UNIversity place and Fifth avenue.—Large and elegantly furnished Rooms, fronting the Park, with or without Board; modern improvements; a more delightful location could not be desired.

3 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO RENT, WITH Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a nicely furnished front Room, with alcove.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen to let, with Board, temporarily or permanently. Private tables given if desired.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, with excellent Board, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street, 6 blocks west of Broadway. Also Table Board.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Room and Bedroom, on second floor, front. Table first class. Terms from $8 to $12 per week.

8 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and University place.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board; moderate terms.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms, on second floor; also pleasant Rooms on fourth floor, with superior Board; location fine; prices moderate.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, on second floor, with first class Board; also pleasant Room on fourth floor; location unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three large, handsomely furnished Rooms; also two Bedrooms.

22D STREET.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife will find handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, in a first class house; also Hall Bedroom. 224 West Twenty-second street.

23D STREET, 102 EAST, SECOND HOUSE FROM Fourth avenue.—A choice of a few handsomely furnished Rooms is now offered, with Board. Permanently or transiently.

27 TWENTIETH STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF Broadway.—Large, airy Rooms, in a private house, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Family small, terms moderate.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine suit and single Rooms to be obtained, with first class Board; references exchanged.

37 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fourth avenue.—Transient or permanent Board, with very pleasant furnished Rooms and Suits of Rooms; a desirable summer location.

38 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEXT UNION League Club.—Rooms, second floor, for gentlemen; breakfast or tea if desired; references exchanged.

41 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, an entire second Floor, newly and very handsomely furnished; also single and double Rooms for gentlemen; house is full width and first class; references.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several first class Rooms to let, low, for the season, without board.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board. Reference required.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVE a few neatly furnished Rooms to rent, in suit or singly.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Elegant Rooms, containing all modern improvements, to let, with or without Board, at moderate rates; family small.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant front Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen may obtain Rooms, with Board or without.

60 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—AT THE WHITNEY House, Rooms to let, en suite and singly; meals served by the week or to order; private table if desired.

68 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of a kitchen, hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

72 (NEW NO. 122) EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Summer Board.—Two large Rooms to let, furnished, with or without Board; all modern improvements.

73 AMITY STREET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON second floor, to rent to a gentleman, without board; family private. Reference required.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly or together, with excellent Board. References exchanged.

76TH STREET AND AVENUE A, RED BRICK house.—A lady or two children can be accommodated with Board in an American family. Call all the week.

89 CLINTON PLACE, CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, a few fine Rooms, en suite or singly; terms low; home comforts.

95 HENRY STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with Board, single Rooms, comfortable home; terms moderate.

104 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, FURNISHED Rooms in a first class private house; rent $16 and $40 per month.

119 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Splendid opportunity offered. Boarding House, furnished, some 19 rooms, number of boarders in house; present party being ill must go to the country soon as able.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

129 AMITY STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A few gentlemen can find first class Board, with well furnished Rooms; also gentlemen and their wives; house has all modern improvements; home comforts at $5 per week; a great reduction to monthly boarders.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A CUBAN LADY offers neatly furnished Rooms, with or without first class Board, to single gentlemen or married couples. English, Spanish and French spoken.

133 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with or without Board, en suite or single; terms reasonable.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—To let, with Board, a very pleasant Room, over front parlor, with bathroom adjoining. Accommodations first class.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—VERY PLEASANT AND cool corner Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, for $16. Also one for $14. Single Rooms $7.

146 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Large, airy, newly, fine furnished Rooms to let; kept very clean; Board if wanted; neighborhood very desirable; private family; house brown stone.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, at very moderate prices, handsome Rooms on second and third floors, front, with good Board; house and neighborhood first class.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Prices moderate for the summer months.

201 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF Seventh avenue.—Handsomely furnished Front Rooms and first class Board for families and single gentlemen, at moderate prices. References.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, cheerful, airy Rooms, with or without Board; fine house and neighborhood; terms for summer very moderate. References given and required.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with or without Board; location good, rooms large and airy; terms low at summer prices. Call for three days.

226 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; first class Board; superior references; summer terms low.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Gentlemen and parties wishing Board can be accommodated, in a private family, at the above address.

252 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Front Room, nicely furnished, with or without Board; ample closets, bath, gas, &c.; private family; low summer rates.

255 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Room on second floor, with Board, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

314 MOTT ST., A FEW DOORS FROM BLEECKER. A respectable married woman as wet nurse; best of city references.

344 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—Choice of nice, airy Rooms; good home and table. Summer prices. Call all the week.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—Spacious and elegantly furnished Suits and single Rooms to let, with or without superior Board; private table if desired; house 50 feet wide; location unsurpassed.

592 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FOURTH and Thirty-fifth streets. Furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board; also an unfurnished Floor. Transient boarders, $2 per day, at Sparks House. European plan.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, only two doors from Fifth avenue, occupied by a family of half a dozen persons, would handsomely accommodate small family of adults, with unexceptionable references, on second or third floor. Address D. B. R., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH A PLEASANT SUIT of Rooms, can be had at a very reasonable price, on immediate application, by a family or single gentlemen. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—TO GENTLEMAN and wife; Board for lady; every convenience, surroundings first class. 213 East Thirteenth street, near Academy of Music.

NEAR UNION SQUARE. MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS to gentlemen, with partial Board; family private. For particulars address box 5,350 Post office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE. FULTON STREET.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—A.—A.—REMAIN AT YOUR BUSINESS TILL 6 o'clock, and at half-past 6 be seated at your dinner at St. James Hotel, Marion (West End), N. J.; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Permanent board, $7 to $20 per week. New Jersey Railroad, foot Cortlandt street, at 6:30, 7:40, 8:10 and 9 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 7, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 18 minutes from foot Cortlandt street.

AT A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, one and a quarter hours from New York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, large, well furnished Rooms, with liberal country Board, in a spacious modern house, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views; pure mountain air, fine drives, boating and fishing, excellent stabling. For particulars apply at 16 Fifth avenue.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED, about five miles west of Catskill, in village of South Cairo, eight miles from Mountain House; terms moderate. For information address W. MACKEY, South Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

A FRENCH FAMILY, OCCUPYING A WELL FURnished and pleasantly situated house on Staten Island, will accommodate desirable parties with Board in the best style; Spanish and German spoken. Apply at Chestnut Grove, Vanderbilt landing.

A FARMER RESIDING AT KATONAH, WESTCHESTER county, will accommodate five or six persons with Board during the summer or longer. Terms moderate. Address H. O., box 77 Katonah Post office.

AT FIVE MILE RIVER HOUSE, ROWAYTON, CONN.—Bathing, boating, fishing and splendid drives in this delightful marine atmosphere. Address S. O. SMITH, as above, or 202 William street, New York.

BOARD WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, CONVEnient to Brighton or Snug Harbor landing, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, H., box 2,664 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON Staten Island, convenient to Brighton or Snug Harbor landing, for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, C., box 5,995 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW adult persons can be accommodated with first class Board at a farm house, one mile from Keyport, N. J. Terms moderate. Plenty of milk, fruit and vegetables. Steamer Matteawan leaves Barclay street every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Address G. W. L., Keyport, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE ON THE Hudson, 35 miles from the city, one mile from depot. Plenty of milk, eggs, chickens and vegetables; house shaded, high grounds and healthy. Call at 226 East Thirty-second st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE pleasantest places in Westchester county, located at Mt. Kisco, 36 miles from city, 10 minutes from depot Harlem Railroad; large private house; some good rooms untaken at reasonable rates; perfectly healthy; good table, large lawn, stabling, &c. Apply to M. A. HYATT, 273 Canal street, in carpet store, or to J. HYATT, Mt. Kisco.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AT CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESter county, N. Y., on Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from city. New house, large rooms, extensive piazza and spacious grounds; five minutes from station. Address box 66.

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY BOARD—AMONG hills and mountains; a retired and healthy locality; pine groves, spring water, excellent walks and drives; boating, fishing and bathing; fresh vegetables and fruit; no mosquitoes. Terms moderate. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW BOARDERS on the banks of the Hudson, 120 miles from New York city; short distance from boat and cars; location pleasant and healthful; views fine; terms reasonable. For further information address box 132 Post office, Coxsackie, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES, ALSO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class Board. References exchanged. Apply at 44 West Fourteenth street.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good Board (large rooms) at Bergen Point; bathing, fishing; new house. For particulars apply at 48 West Eleventh street.

WANTED—BOARD ON THE HUDSON OR THE EAST river, within about one hour from the city. Address, giving terms and location, J. H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A COUNTRY FARM HOUSE for two adults, nurse and three children, one having whooping cough; location healthy, easy access, with sea bathing. Address R. L. LARREMORE, No. 5 Beekman street, New York city.

8 MINUTES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY, CORTlandt or Desbrosses street.—Twenty-six trains daily, via New Jersey Railroad; also three lines of horse cars; splendid location, fronting on Demott Park. Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Permanent Board, $7 to $20 per week, at St. James Hotel, Marion (West End), N. J. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS house, having changed owners, has been refitted throughout, and is now open. Terms very moderate. Catering in the German and American styles. Arrangements can be made at Cristalar's, Auctioneer, 427 Broadway, New York, between 10 and 12 o'clock, or at J. M. Cristalar's, 11 Abingdon square, or on the premises.
M. REICKENBERG, Proprietor.

A.—BATH HOTEL, L. I., THE MOST DELIGHTFUL summer resort on the Continent. New arrangements. Sea bathing, still and surf. Cars leave house every thirty minutes, Brooklyn and Bath Railroad. First class family hotel. Few Rooms unengaged. A. C. LEWIS.
E. A. WELLER, Superintendent.

ABBEY HOTEL, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y., BEtween Monticello and White Lake.—Good accommodations for boarders. Terms moderate. Apply to WM. STARTUP, 161 Chambers street.

BRANFORD POINT HOUSE, BRANFORD, CONN., seven miles from New Haven.—Rooms for 200 guests. Terms $15 to $20 per week. D. M. KING, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOTEL.—THIS FAVORITE NEW SUMmer hotel, only three miles from Montreal, is noted for its fine shaded grounds and healthy locality. Families wishing to make arrangements will please address HIRAM DUCLOS, JR., Montreal House, Montreal.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—TWO choice suits of Rooms to let for the season. Take Staten Island or New Jersey Railroad. J. C. TULLY.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, New York,
Will open June 24. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego lake, boating, fishing, fine drives; grounds made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany. Terms $4 per day; deduction made for families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL WILL BE OPENED June 28.—Visitors to summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water, with park of over 100 acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c. In connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battlefield and a high, rolling country; pure mountain air and no mosquitoes.

LONG BRANCH.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with first class Board and all the comforts of a home in a splendidly furnished cottage; stable attached; close to the beach. Terms reasonable for the season. Apply at 253 West Fifty-second street.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y., is now open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. This strictly first class house has accommodations for 250 guests; every window commands a full view of the Falls. Board can be engaged now for the season from $12 to $15 per week.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL, FRANKLIN COUNty, Vermont—W. H. BURROUGHS, Proprietor. The above hotel is now open for the reception of guests. First class accommodations, pure Vermont air (so favorable for invalids and others), wild and picturesque scenery, including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks; boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c. This house is adjacent to the famous
MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—THIS beautiful and healthy summer resort now open. Route, Morris and Essex Railroad to Drakesville, thence by stages.
RIKER & SONS, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.,
Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
The proprietor, having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house this present season.
C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE, NEWBURG, ORANGE county, N. Y.—Newly furnished; mountain air; sailing and fishing. Please send for circular.
R. THOMAS & NEPHEW.

PAVILION HOTEL (LATE BLANCARD'S), NEW Brighton, only 30 minutes by boat from foot Dey street.—Salt water bathing, ten pin alley, billiards, stabling, &c., all attached to the house. This elegant establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS.—TO LET, ONE SUIT of Rooms, just vacated.

SWEET SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRginia.—This beautiful summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors June 20. The Springs are approached from Washington by the Orange and Alexandria and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; passengers from the South take the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Bonsack's station, thence by first class coaches to the Springs. Board $4 per day, $25 per week, $75 per month.
JAS. CARROLL, Proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE, MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SIXTY MINUtes from Barclay street by Morris and Essex Railroad, six minutes' walk from Montrose station, twelve from South Orange; twenty acres in forest and lawn; hot and cold water baths on each floor; gas throughout probably within one month from date; furniture, carpets and management new; scenery and drives unsurpassed; good accommodations for horses, carriages and coachmen. Parties will please call upon or address, at South Orange, HITZELBERGER & PALMER, Proprietors.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION (WEST END), N. J., OFfers unequalled inducements to merchants, business men and families, being only 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 26 trains daily via New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; new house, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Permanent Board $7 to $20 per week; transient guests, $2 75 per day. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., ON THE Great South Bay, one hour and a half by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR accommodations at Iona Island, in the Hudson river Highlands, at $8 and $10. HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona; S. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE. FINE fishing, boating, &c. For circulars call on or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., 25 East Fourth street, New York, or at Monroe, Orange county, N. Y.

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